RIBE.4.

doe, and doth not grow downe right, like other forts of rootes, and are a little warme or hot in taile upon doe, and doth not grow downe right, like outer force of rootes, and are a like when the first to the in calle upon tongue, drawing water as Pellitory of Spaine, but nothing to hot nor sharpe, or drawing rheume to much with tongue, drawing water as returny or spane, out nothing to not hot had any long time after the chemis not well perceived, unlesse heedfully observed, neither doth the heate abide any long time after the chemistry that the chemistry of the chemis is not well perceived, unlesse heedfully observed, neither doth the head and roll came any rolls time after the chour is soone gone, leaving the roote almost like a dry chippe, without any manifelt stipticity, aftringent but is foone gone, leaving the roote aumounts any supper, with and judgeth it to be hot and dry in the foot armatirity, that I could perceive, although Monardus faith it hath, and judgeth it to be hot and dry in the foot

It groweth faith Monardus in Charcas, and as Ferrus aforesaid, faith in Tonsaglia, provinces in Pers. inti It groweth faith Monardus in Charcas, and as I errin alore and a sure and for the sure and for the country of west-Indies, and in some other places there, and from thence brought into Spaine, and so to other Country of The Time.

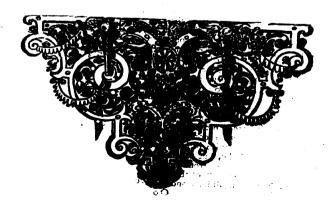
We must abide the time to know further hereof, before we can declare it to any other.

Monardus first wrote hereof from the intelligence he had by Ofmus Letter to him, and called it Radices Von Monardus first wrote hereof from the intelligence he nau by of the Letter to min, and cance it Kadice Vening adversances, and faid the Spaniards called it Contragerous, which is as much as Alexipharmacum, a comme adversances, and faid the Spaniards called it Contragerous, which is as much as Alexipharmacum, a comme nis adversantes, and said the Spaniards caused it Contrages on, which is a minute of the spaniards caused by poyson, or rootes refisting venome and poyson, especially of that where with the Indians, by dipping their any poyson, or rootes refisting venome and poyson, especially of that where with the wild beauty and the wild poyfon, or rootes refifting venome and poyion, especially of their warres, and the wild teafts whom the heads therein, killed both the Spaniards and other their enemies in their warres, and the wild teafts whom the heads therein, killed both the Spaniards and other their enemies in their wanter, and the whole the hunted, and is the same also that Clusius calleth Drakens radix. I have given it the title of Alexipharmacus later and in English the Indian Spanish Counterpoyson, from both places and pro-

The rootes hereof (faith Monardus, Petrus de Ofma and Iofua Ferras made into powder, and taken in white Wine is a most present remedy against all manner of venomes and poysons, of what kinde soever they be compared to the position of the position Wine is a most present remedy against all manner of venomes and poytons, of what kinds loever they be compared to the control of the control thereof, will atterly take them away. I have known fome that have made a composition of the powders dis thereof, will utterly take them away. I have knowne some that have made a composition of the powdersoring toote, Bezarfone and Scorfonera rootes made into a masse or lumpe, to be used upon occasion against poysomed insections of the Plague, or any other contagious disease, as the small pox, purples, measles, or other that mis spots in the sless, and is a most soveraine cordiall, to preserve the heart and the vitall spirits from danger, and the contagions of the sless that the sless that the based to be a superposite to be based to the sless that the based to be based to the sless that the based to be based to the sless that the based to be based to the sless that the based to expell it by fweating, &c. For the faid Ferrus saith, that the Bexarstone is engendred in the beast that breden it by the vertue of this herbe which it eateth, and by the naturall disposition of the beast, some also adde me the vertue of this herbe which it eateth, and by the natural disposition or the pear, some also adde up that confection, some other things, as besides Scorsoners rootes, Bistort, Tormentill, or the like, as every ones, fection leadeth them more or lesse. Ferrus saith he made a tryall hereof with the best Treakle, and found it may effectuall for the diseases aforesaid. Againe he saith, that the Indians doe not eate the bodies of those they have lyen three or foure dayes with their wounds washed with the said of the sa juice of this herbe, which rendereth them tender and fit to be eaten, which before were hard.

Vinto this Claffis alfo fhould appertaine divers other Plants, but that fome of them are already described fet forth in my former Booke, as Mirabilia, &c. And of the Antidotes, or remedies against poylon, some me there also set forth, as Angelica, Cardum Benedictus, &c. And some likewise not onely in the first Tribe of this worke here before, as Chamapitys, &c.but in fundry other Classes, hereof, as they happen to be entrested of

SAXI



XIFRAGÆ PLANTÆ

NEPHRITICE SIVE CALCV-LVM FRANGENTES.

SAXIFRAGES OR BREAKE-Stone Plants.

CLASSIS OVARTA, THE FOURTH TRIBE.

CHAP. I.

1. Saxifraga alba vulgaris. The common white Saxifrage or Breakestone.



Here are so many and divers sorts of herbes that beare the name of Saxisrage, that is, from the effects in breaking and expelling the stone, much differing in forme one from an other, that I have therefore thought a small good to make a peculiar Classis of them, and yet not of all, for there are sundry Vmbelliserous and other plants, which cannot so fitly be severed from their owne Tribes.

This white Saxifrage that is most common in our land, hath a few small reddish kerpells or rootes, covered with some skins, lying among divers small blackish fibres, which fend forth divers round faint, or yellowish greene leaves, and grayish underneath, lying above the ground, unevenly indented about the edges, and somewhat hairy, every one upon a little foote stalke; from whence riseth up a tound brownish

hairy greene stalke, two or three foote high, with a few such like round leaves thereon as grow below, but smallet, and branched formewhalf at the toppe, whereon ftand pretty large white flowers of five leaves speece, with formeyellow threds in the middle, ftanding in long crefted brownish greene huskes; after the flowers are past foretimes arifeth a round hard head, by-forked at the toppe, wherein is contained small blackith seede, but offu-ally they fall away without any seede, which yet is not that which is called white Saxifrage seede, for those same ternells or graines of the rootes, are they which are usually called the white Saxifrage seede and so used.

2. Saxifraga alba altera bulbifera. The Mountaine white kernelly Saxifrage. This other white Saxifrage is very like the former in every part, but yet hath many especially differences to dilinguish it, as first in the rootes, which although they are round, red, and bulbous like the other, yet are they twife as great, and made as it were of scales or cloves, one laid upon another, like the roote of a Lilly: the leaves are round and hairy, but somewhat leffer, with brownish soote stalkes: the stalkes are greater, having leaves thereon, as in the former, but at every joynt with the leafe commeth forh; a small bulbe or kernell, like unto those at the roote, which when it is thorough ripe, will encrease to be plants, as the bulkes of the bulbed Lilly, or of the bulbed Corrall roote will: the flowers and heades with feede are alike: the bulbes on the stalkes by the Cutters fault are not specified in the figures.

3. Saxifraga alba Alpina. Mountaine Saxifrage without kernelly rootes. This Mountaine Saxifrage groweth fo like unto the first white Saxifrage, that Baubinus taketh it to be no other but the very same with the first, but there is some varietie therein; first, in that this springeth up with fewer leaves at the ground, yetround and like to the white Saxifrage, then, although it hath small stalkes, with leaves thereon like it, yet at the toppes it hath pale yellowish flowers: and lastly the rootes are wholly composed to long strings or fibres, not having any of those small knots or kernells, that the former hath growing

The Place.

The Place.

The Place.

The Place.

The Med med month, as also in the upper die corners of Medowes, and graffie fandy places, on the backe fide of Grayes Inne, where Mr. Lambes Conduit heade flandeth. The second groweth on the hills in the Kingdome of Naples: the last on the high inowie Alpes under

TRIBE 4.

1. Sexifregealbe valgerie.
The common white Saxifrage.





They flower in May, and then they are gathered both for the feedes fake, which are as I faid the find graines or kernells at the rootes, or upon the stalkes, as also to distill: it quickly perisheth downe to the grand,

This herbe is called Saxifraga or Saxifragia, from the effect to breake the stone, (but not known to any of the Greeke or antient Latine Writers, that we can finde) and also from the flowers, which is added to diffinguish from all the other forts. The first is generally called Saxifraga alba, by all the moderne Writers 1. Lobel asset Chelid orides, because of the kernelly rootes; of Banhinus rosundifolia, and of Clusius suberofa radice. Faim (a lumna onely maketh mention of the second, by the name of Saxifragia bulbofa altera bulbifer menumus; out Baubinus from him Saxifraga adfolia bulbos gerens : tl e last is called by Lugdunensis as it is in the title, who me keth it different: in English white Saxifrage or Breakcstone: the Italians and Spaniards call it Sassifragia hams; the French Romps pierre and Saxifrage blanche : the Germans and Dutch Wite Stein brech. The Verines.

This Saxifrage being somewhat bitter, and held to be not and drie in the second degree, is as essectively and other fore of Saxifrage whatfoever to clenfe the reynes and bladder, and to diffolve the stone engendered them, and to expell it and the gravell by urine; to provoke uting also abundantly being stopped, and to believe itrangury or piffing by droppes: for which purposes, the decoction of the berbe or rootes in white wine, or the powder of the small kernelly rootes, which is called the seede taken in white wine, or in the same decolism made with white wine is most usuall. The distilled water of the whole herbe, rootes and slowers, as it is the ctuall in a manner, fo it is much more familiar to be taken of any that hath neede thereof; it provoketh allowmens courfes, and freeth and clenfeth the stomacke and lungs from thicke and tough flegme, that troublents

CHAP. II.

Saxifraga alba Petrea. White Rocke Saxifrage.

dis white Rocke or Mountaine Saxifrage, I have joyned next unto the former, for the neare affinite it hash therewith. It fendeth forth from a small long reddish poace, with some shares among its hash therewith. It fendeth forth from a small long reddish poace, with some shares thereat, dient rises up a brownish hairy stake, about a foote and a nalfe high. stored with branches from the best or the soppe are shared a whereas some and a nalfe high. stored with branches from the best or the soppe are shared a whereas some and a nalfe high. tome to the toppe; at the ends whereof stand the flowers in greene huskes, confissing of five very white leaves a peece, having some yellowish threes in the middle, standing about a head or umbell, which

The Names. It is called Sanifraga aurea of most Writers, from the

time growing to be the feede vessell, hath divers small feede time growing it; the tafte of the leaves are fweetish at the first, but a little sharpe afterwards. The Place.

It groweth on Mount Baldus, not farre from Verona, in the territory of the Venetians. The Time.

This flowreth in the naturall places in the end of Iune. and the feede is ripe foone after, and perifheth wholly after-The Names.

wards.

It is called by Pona who let forth the description of Mount Baldun, and what plants doe grow in every part thereof by the name of Saxifragia alba petrea; but Banhimus according to his usuall manner, in all things almost that may beakered, doth vary the name twife, calling it first in his Phytopinax, Alfine Tridaltylites Alpina; but afterwards in his Pinax changing his former minde, calleth it Sedum trims reas changing his solution minute, cautett it Seaum Fri-dilylites Alpinum majus album, and none of them both in myopinion answerable to so famous an Herbarists judgement: as to referre them to fuch plants, as yeeld fo finall likenesse: for unto the Alfines, (whereunto I said he refenedicatthe first, but disclaimeth it afterwards) although it may seeme to have some resemblance, in the white flowers, yet the leaves and other parts thereof, withstandeth that comparison; and unto any kinde or fort of Sedam, it hath in my judgement farre leffe correspondencie, which sheweth astrong conceit in him beyond compare, to make his later opinion worfethan the former, which as is judged in most, fould be more confiderate and exact : but furely I thinke it doth so nearely resemble, as I said before, the former

white Saxifrage, both in forme and qualitie, that it is most fitly to be referred unto it, and unto no other plant so likely the chiefe differences confisting in the forme of the branches, leaves and rootes, as you may plaintly per-The Vertues. ceive both by the discription and figure.

It hath no doubt the same properties that the former hath, both the name arguing it, and the likenesse of face ingrowing not reclaiming, and the tafte especially, whereby the qualitie is chiefely discerned answering thereunto and although there is not any authorities extant to warrant this my conceit, yet those foreremembred conditiosstherein, may plead a firong perfwasion of veritie, and untill it be contradicted by sufficient triall and experience to be other wife, I hold it may passe for currant as a Saxifrage,

CHAP. III.

Swifraga aurea. Golden Saxifrage.

Olden Saxifrage is a fmall low herbe having many round leaves lying on the ground bluntly endented about the edges somewhat like the former common Saxifrage, but not hairy, some-what thicker also and of a darker greene colour,

among which rife up divers slender and weake stalkes, little above a hand bredth high, with fuch like leaves on them as grow below up to the toppes, where among the leaves come forth very small gold yellow flowers not easily observed, and falling away to quickly, that they are to feldome feene with them, and after they are past, there appeare in their places small round heads, wherein is contained small tound reddish seede: theroote is composed of a number of imall strings or fibres: the whole plant is almost insipide or without tafte, but nothing hot that it may be judged to be effectuall to dissolve or expell the stone.

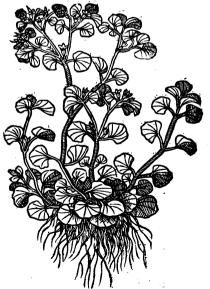
The Place Italwayes groweth in moist places by Well sides, or other flanding and fometimes running waters, and fometimes alfo in moorish grounds, as about Tidnabam in the Forrest of Deane, at Albford, and Iden in Kent, at Chepftow in Effex, and in divers other places.

The Time. It flowreth in May and fometimes in Aprill, but abideth greeneall the relt of the yeare, and perisheth not like the

Saxifraga alba petrad. White Rocke Saxifrage.



Saxifraga aurea. Golden Sxifrage



forme of the leaves and colour of the flowers, fcarfe any well knowing whereunto better to referre is, Land from the naturall place of the growing and infipidity of the tafte, calleth it Lichenis facie & natality, and Before that set forth the huge great booke of the Bishop of Exstat his garden, following Lobel calleth it Hepatica pales.

Tabermontanus calleth it Chrysospelaium: Visses Aldroandus tooke it to be a kinde of Erysonum but farre unlike.

The Vertues.

The infipide tafte as I faid before, doth not argue any certaine effect or property to worke upon the flone or gravell either to diffolve or expell it, unlesse it be by some specificall or hidden property therein, yet assured by could not in my opinion have received the name of a Saxifrage among fo many authors without some property feet therefore, which rose no doubt from some Empyricall observation and practise, which gave it both the name and the opinion, unlesse it might from the likenesse of the leaves as I said before judged, which because cannot maintaine nor disprove, I leave it for others to disprove if they can.

CHAP. IV.

Saxifraga vera Dioscoridis Matthioli. Matthiolus his true Saxifrage of Dioscorides?



He true Saxifrage of Diofcorides, according to the judgement of Matthiolus and others, from whom he received it, is a small low shrubby Plant, that sendeth forth divers small wooddy, and fomewhat hairy stalkes, full of joynts close fet one unto another, having divers small short and whitish narrow leaves, growing divers together at every joynt, at the toppe whereof come from very small purplish white flowers, set with some leaves under them, this doth somewhat refer ble Time, both in the lownesse and manner of growing, but hath no such sweete sent, or he

sharpe taste like unto it, whereby it may be knowne to be a different Plant.

The Place

It hath beene fent unto us out of Italy among other rare feeds, but where the naturall place of growing is, it is not readily knowne.

The Time.

It is very flow in growing, so that it did not flower untill so late in the yeare, that an early frost caused it to perish, that we could gather no feede.

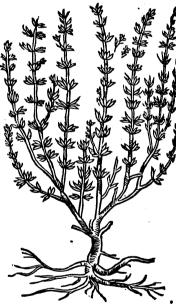
The Names

It is very probable that it is the true Saptiogapov Sarxiphragon or Saxifragon of Dioscorides, and differeth much from the Satureia or Thymbra St. Iuliani of Tena and Lobel, let forth before in this worke, which Baubinus calleth spicata, (that it may the better agree with Diofcorides his Satureia) and supposeth to be this plant of Matthiolus, but I by the fight and taste of the plant not finding it to agree, with the smell or taste of either Time or Savory, cannot agree unto him, but doe rather judge it to be a peculiar plant of it felfe, and to come neerer unto his Thymam inodorum before mentioned, and therefore have separated it from the other Saxifrages that follow Dodonem: (and Gerard who hath but onely translated his words) judgeth the Serpyllum vulgare, to be Dioscorides his Saxifrage, but they are both deceived.

The Vertues.

I doe verily beleeve that this plant, hath either the same especiall vertues against the stone and gravell, restraint of making water and other the qualities, whereunto Dio/corides doth appropriate his Saxifrage, or commeth somewhat neere thereunto, and I am hereunto chiefly led by the fight and forme of the plant, and from the name of Saxifraga Dioscoridia, whereby it was fent unto us.

Saxifraga vera Diofcoridis Matthioli. Matthiolus his true Saxifrage of Diefcorides.



CHAP. V.

1. Saxifraga major Italorum Matthioli. Matthiolue his Italian great Saxifrage.



He great Saxifrage of the Italians, as Matthiolus relateth it, hath a great wooddy stemme of the big neile of ones finger, toward the lower end, full of chinkes or clefts, fpreading very thicke, will many flender hard whitish branches full of joynts, and two small long whitish greene points leaves, fet at every joynt very like unto Pinkes, and many other smaller and shorter standing with them : the flowers stand at the toppes of the branches, out of whitish greene huskes, confishing of TRIBE 4. fre and formetimes fixe, finall white leaves, endented at the ends, of a fweete fmell, standing above the huskes, free and tomerunes in the frame, after which follow small round and somewhat long heads, full of small reddish round and somewhat long heads, full of small reddish round before the head of Popsiv. Lobel and Pens thinkerh that this Savifrage is the Control of the long heads of the l isdopenine a many run of imali reddish round for thinketh that this Saxifrage is the same that they have set succeeding the same than the same t seet, much restrict the saxifrage for in the saxifrage for interior and saxifrage for interior and saxifrage decision and saxifrage saxifrage decision and saxifrage s 2. Saxifraga Anglica Lobely Occidentalism. Lobels West Country Saxifrage.

This faith Lobel is very like the former, but that the flowers are white, and grow in small tusts at the toppes

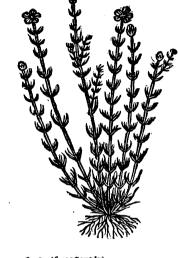
of the fmall stalkes, the whole plant being white,

2. Santfraga Anglica Occidentalium Lobelij. Lobels West Country Saxistrage.

3. Saxifraga palufiris Anglicana. Mr. Goodyers Marth Saxifrage.

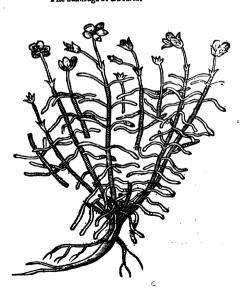


4. Saxifraga Cretica prior. The former of the two Saxifrages of Candy,



2. Saxifraga Bavarica. I he Saxifrage of Bavaria.





3. Saxifraga palustris Anglica. Mr. Goodyers Marsh Saxifrage.

This hath fundry small leaves about an inch long, very small and narrow lying next the roote, among who This hath fundry fmall leaves about an incn long, very intail and marrow symptoms and code, among what rife divers flender round stalkes about halfe a foote high, full of joynts and branched here and there, set it is the most eart longer then the rest. The stalk at the code of the most eart longer then the rest. file divers flender round traines about mane a roote many round part longer then the reft, growing forms with the like small leaves many together, but two for the most part longer then the reft, growing from the roote and the and shorter up to the toppes, where groweth one pretty large white slower, made of five round pointed less. peece, with some white chives in the mi dle, the roote is small and fibrons. 4. Saxifraga Cretica prior Alpino. Alpinun his first Candy Saxifrage.

From a small long white roote, having a few small sibres at the head, shooteth forth a hard white woods from a finall long white roote, naving a few main indeas into other leffer, which fland not upright but less downewards, fet at each joynt with two small long and pointed leaves, somewhat like to those of Tragging the less than the same of the long and pointed leaves, for the like to those of Tragging the less than the long and pointed leaves, for the like to those of Tragging the less than the long and pointed leaves for the long and pointed leaves for the long and pointed leaves. Goats Marjerome, and about the same bignesse: the flowers are small, made of many white threds set together standing betweene the leaves, this is wholly without either smell or taste almost.

flanding betweene the leaves, this is wholly without either lines of tale satisfies.

5. Saxifraga Cretica altera Alpino. Alpinous his other Candy Saxifrage.

They have also another kinde of Saxifrage growing in barren dry grounds, very like to a small Pinke, forty leaves and manner of growing, but the flowers stand at the toppes of the branches in tusts or umbels of a palety. dish colour, this is of an astringent and drying taste, with a little acrimony.

6. Saxifraga montana Neapolitana. Mountaine Saxifrage of Naples.

This small Saxifrage which Columna found growing out of the Chinkes of rocky steepe hile, beareth two small long leaves, at each joynt of the stalkes very like those of Matthiolus his great Saxifrage, but somewhat broadfofter, and whitish, with some smaller ones set with them likewise, where also rise branches, bearing win flowers at the toppes, made of foure small pointed leaves a peece, with divers small threds in the middle and are fucceeded by finall round skinny heades, with small browne seede within them; the roote is made of many small

7. Saxifraga maritima Neapolitana. The Sea Saxifrage of Naples.

This is another fort of the last described growing on the walls night he Sea at Naples, being twise as bigging having blush coloured flowers in Autumne and afterwards long pointed seed vessels, and small browne levels them, this creepeth on the ground, and standeth upright when it flowreth. 8. Saxifraga Bavarica. The Saxifrage of Bavaria.

The Saxifrage of Bavaria, spreadeth upon the ground, with a number of slender round branches, divided to others, set full of leaves, two at every joynt, which are narrow, somewhat long and thicke, and of a palegree. colour, at the toppe of every small branchstandeth one flower, set in a small cuppe or huske of whitish green leaves, of which colour the stalkes are also, consisting of five small pure white leaves, pointed at the ends, and fometimes a little purfied about the brims, and with a wash of purple, laid open like a little starre, with some pale coloured threds in the middle, the feede that followeth in fmal round and somewhat long heads, is small fire blacke and shining, the roote is small and white, and groweth downe somewhat deepe. The Place and Time.

The first two forts grow in the West parts of this land as Lobel faith, who relateth in his Adversaria, that he found the second betweene Chipnam and Marleborough in London high way to Briston on a chalky hill, yet Me. thiolus saith, he had the first from Mount Baldus where it groweth, the third Mr. Goodyer saith, he tound on boggy ground below the red Well of Wellingborough in Northamptonshire, the fourth and sith in Candy, the such and seaventh in Naples, and the last in Bavaria. They all flower late. The Names.

Lobel and Pena say that the third Saxifrage of Matthiolus which some call magna Matthioli, and others major lie dorum is the same which they have set forth in the first place, in their Adversaria, although it grow not sogreated entitle it also Saxifraga aniquiorum, but I enterposed my opinion of that in the last Chapter, but Bushins supposeth them to be two severall plants calling that of Matthiosis Carpophyllus Saxifragus, and that of Lobel Capophyllus Saxifragus strigosor: the second is a species as Lobel thinketh of the former, as is said in the description, and commeth nearest to the second fort of Candy Saxifrage, but differing in the flowers, yet Lobel doubtehili may not be a kinde of Chickeweede: but fure he need not doubtit, nor that it was Synanchice Dalechampi. The third here expressed commeth nere likewise unto Columna his first Neapolitane Saxifrage, but that ours growth in morish, and his in rocky places, and that the flowers of his have but source leaves, and ours five round pointed and his sharpe. Alpinus maketh mention of the Candy kindes, and Columna of the Neapolisane which he entitled Alfme Saxifraga mantana & maritina: the last Camerarius and Pona call Saxifraga Bavarica, but Banhium puteth a doubt or quere whether it be not the Saxifraga magna Matthioli, when as Pona in the description of men Baldus, mentioneth the magna Matthioli, in divers places thereof, and describeth and giveth the figure of Bavair ca distinctly.

The vertues. The Italians doe wonderfully extoll with praises the vertues of their Saxifrages, and so doe the Candins and Neapolitenes likewise, to breake and dissolve the sone in thereines and kidneics, and bladder, and to procure rine, and to confirme the truth thereof, Matthiolus faith he received from Calzolarius an Apothecary of Units, fuch great stones of fundry persons that were voided in making of their urine, that it could hardly be beleeved that they could passe through the pipes from the bladder; to give him knowledge how powerfull in operation these are, that can expell the stone in the kidnies and bladder, be they never so great, the other Saxifrages comp the third, have the same properties taken in wine, or in a draught of the decoction of them, with Quich grafe rootes, doth effectually performe as much as the former, to dissolve and breake the stone.

CHAP. VI.

Gramen Parnaffi vulgare. The common graffe of Parnaffus

a His Grasse of Parnasses hath many leaves rising from the roote, not altogether round, but ending in a point, smaller and thicker than Violet leaves, with many ribbes or long veines in them, of a fresh greene colour, every one standing on a long soote stalke, among which there ariseth divers slender weake stalkes, scarse a foote high, and scarse able to stand upright, whereon grow in a point, smaller and thicker than Violet leaves, with many ribbes or long veines in them, of divers slender weake stalkes, scarse a foote high, and scarse able to stand upright, whereon grow at the feverall joynts fuch like leaves, but fmaller, without any foote stalke, but having the stalke joyning fo close to it, that it feemeth almost to runne through it, the toppes of the stalkes are na-

ted and bare of leaves unto the flowers for a good way, which are white and confift of five leaves standing round. adin the middle a small round greene head or button, with some yellow threds about them, which in time growing to be ripe is a round button, wherein is contained small reddish seede: the roote is a small blackish dreddy bush of fibres, not perishing as divers of the former doe.

Gramen Parnaffi duplicato flore. Double flowred Graffe of Parnaffus.

This is in all things like the former, faving in the flower, which hath a row of smaller leaves, within the other memont, which maketh a shew of the double flower: this seldome giveth any seede as the former. The Place.

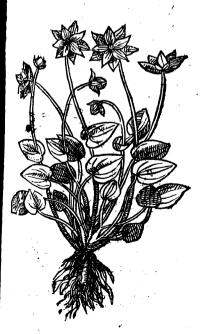
The first groweth in many moilt moorish grounds in England, as in the Moore; neere Lynton and Cambridge, at Hefin and Drinkestone in Suffolke, in the Butchers close thereby; in a Medow close on the backefide of the Parsonage house of Burton, and at the bottome of Barton hills in Beafordshire, as also in the middle of the great Townefield of Hadington, which is about a mile from Oxford, and on the other fide of Oxford, in the pasture next unto Relatinthe high way. The other was found in the country of Brabant. The Time.

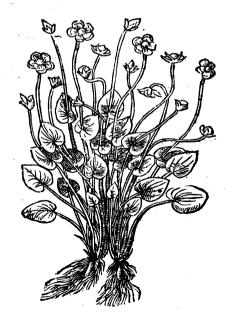
They flower not untill about Saint James tide, and the feede is ripe a moneth after. The Names.

Itiscalled Gramen Parnassis, and judged by most to be the right Gramen Parnassis of Diescovides, although Gefavinburis Germanie saith, that the right is not knowne to any in our dayes, but saith withall that the Polonians decall it Enneadynamic. It is very probable, that this herbe grew most plentifully upon Mount Parnassis, whereon cattell feeding, became fat and well liking, as our Clover or three leaved graffe doth with us, and thereupon took the name, as is usuall in divers countries to call herbes by the name of Graffe, although they have no like neffe with Guste indeede; and this may answer Mr. Gerards finding fault with the name of Parnassus Grasse, Cordus

Gramen Parneffi flore Gmplici. Singl Panaffus Griffe.

Gramen Parnoffi doplici. Double flowred Parna [us Graffe.





in his history of plants, calleth it Hepatica alba. Gesner in Collectione stirpium Unifolium pulustre, Lobel callethia Gramen Parnassi hederaceum recentiorum. Tabermontansus Gramen hederaceum and Flos hepaticus. The other is ch The Vertues.

Paulus Ægineta faith that Parnaffus graffe, is temperately cold, of thinne parts, and somewhat sowre, the juin of the herbe, or the decoction thereof, or of the rootes, doth diffolve and expell from the remaining the last of the herbe. and bladder gathered therein, and provoketh urine aboundantly; and the feede thereof taken in powder, we keth more forcibly then either the herbe or roote, and withall doth flay any vomitings from the stomacke, at keth more forcibly then either the herbe or roote, and with all doctrinay any sounds and transfer and grant and gran paines in the bowels, and the ulcers that are in the bladder, it helpethalfo against the biting of any veneno paines in the bowers, and the licers that are in the bladder, it helpeth and against the eyes, to dry up the many beaft, the juice of the herbe or roote is good to coole any inflammation or heate in the eyes, to dry up the many beaft, the juice of the herbe or roote is good to coole any inflammation or heate in the eyes, to dry up the many beaft, the juice of the herbe or roote is good to coole any inflammation or heate in the eyes, to dry up the many beaft, the juice of the herbe or roote is good to coole any inflammation or heate in the eyes, to dry up the many beaft, the juice of the herbe or roote is good to coole any inflammation or heate in the eyes, to dry up the many beaft, the juice of the herbe or roote is good to coole any inflammation or heate in the eyes, to dry up the many beaft, the juice of the herbe or roote is good to coole any inflammation or heate in the eyes, to dry up the many beaft, the juice of the herbe or roote is good to coole any inflammation or heate in the eyes, to dry up the many beaft, the juice of the herbe or roote is good to coole any inflammation or heate in the eyes, to dry up the many beaft, the juice of the herbe or roote is good to coole any inflammation or heate in the eyes, to dry up the many beaft of the herbe of the or watering in them, and to cleare them from millinesse or cloudy skinns, that obscure the fight, if it be min with a little hony and dropped into them: it is held also effectuall to ease the toothache, being gargled in the mouth : the herbe, or roote, or feede, either the juice, decoction or powder, is very effectually applyed to de up greene wounds, that are much subject to bleeding, and restraineth inflammations that may discase the part,

CHAP. VII.

Lachryma Iob. Iobs Teares.

Have thought good to place this plant in a Chapter by it selfe, and not with the kinds of Gromel, because it differeth so much from them in growing, because the seede doth nearths. femble them and although divers Authors have thought is rather to be a kind of graffe or red and therefore have placed it among them; yet I cannot finde it agree with either of them, more than in the jointed, stalkes, and leaves, which in my judgement, is not so sufficient amark, to make it of that kinred, but as Columna saith, the slower and seede especially of plan, doth best demonstrate to what genus every species may be referred. It shootesh sims thicke bushie threddy roote, many reasonable thicke round jointed stalkes, about a soote and a halfe best

whereon at every joint standeth one narrow long, great leafe, somewhat like unto the leafe of Millet, or a small Reede, rather standing upright, than at any time bending downe; and at the joints with the leaves commeth forth one graine or scede, of the bignesse of a good Pease, wrapped in some huskes, round at the bottome, and pointed at the end, whereat hangeth two or three small chaffie huskes, or beards as Pliny calleth them, somewhat like unto small lanke fhort eares of corne, which are idle having nothing within them the feede it felfe, being taken out of the skins, wherein it was wrapped, is somewhat like unto a Gromelfeede, but much larger, brighter of colour, and harder to breake, round yet pointed at the one end, somewhat flat also, and with an hole at the bigger and lower part, where it stood upon a little short foote stalke; the taste whereof being broken, and having but little kernell within it, is a little drying without any other manifest taste. The Place.

This groweth naturally in the Iles of Candy and Rhodes, in Syria also and those Easterne Countries, but no where else in Europe, unlesse it be planted as it is faid. The Time.

It groweth flowly in our countrie, and feldome giveth ripe feede for the want of sufficient heite of the Sunne to ripen it, before the frosts doe take it.

The Names. It hath beene judged as I faid before by former Authors, to be a kinde of Reede, and therefore Gesner in hortin Germania, calleth it Arundo lythospermos, and so did Matthiolus account it, & found fault with Fuschins, that tooke it to be a kinde of Lythospermon, as Tragus, Gesner, and divers others, who called it Lythospermum majur. Pena and Lobel in their Adversaria, doe call it. Lythospermum Pl. nianum sive majus. and doe very probably referre it to the Lythospermon of Pliny, lib. 27. cap. 11. (which hee there calleth Diofpiros, lovis triticum, which name is not fo proper unto it, as

the other Lythospermum, although the leaves hereof, are more like unto the blades of corne, but not of Dioscoride. who in the description confoundeth them both together, but in that he saith, the seeds so the bignesse of Cich Peale, he doth most properly demonstrate this Lythospermum, for that of Dioscorided, which is our Gromell feede, is nothing fo great, yet called also Lythofermum fruticosum of Gester: it is now most usually called Le chryma Christi from the Italians, who when they first had it called it simply Lagrima; and since every several



countie, hath added another epithite thereunto: for the Spaniards call it Lagryma de Mosen; the French L'armes de soft Dame: the Germanes Lachryma Iodoci, as Gesner Saith. Lugdaneus is calleth it Lythospermium arundinaceum, and Bashama Lithospermum arundinaceum forte Dioscoridis & Pliny, an Coix Theophrastin lib. 1. cap. 16. historia and basicars; we in English follow the titles, of almost all Nations; for some call it Iobs Teares, some Moses Teares. of the Droppes, or Moses Droppe; Christs Teares, our Ladies Teares, and some Gromell reede according to Gefrer his Latine. The Vertues.

his of little use in Physicke that we can understand in the naturall places, or where it may be had in more plenty than with us; yet fome as Pena and Lobel fay doe commend it, either in powder or the decoction thereof. plenty man white it is the kidnies and bladder: but beyond fea, the greatest use they make of it, is of the some to the state and string them, as other things for beades, to stint God with their prayers, and tell him how must they mumble upon them, and are fure that they have done him fo good fervice therein, that he must needs give them heaven for it.

CHAP. VIII.

Lithofpermum. Gromell.

Here are divers forts of Gromell found out and knowne to this later age, more than was to the former, and there are also some others that are somewhat like them, and therefore joyned unto them, although they participate with other plants: of them all I meane to speake in this Chapter.

1. Lithospermum majus erettum & legitimum, Great upright Gromell.

The great Gromell riseth up with divers upright, slender wooddy, hairy, browne and crested falkes very little or not branched at all, whereon doe grow without order, long, hard, rough, and darke theme leaves, harper pointed and somewhat longer and narrower than the next : at the toppes of the stalkes land divers small white flowers, in rough trowne huskes, wherein after they are past, is contained a white hard, lony, round, thining feede, like unto Pearles and greater than the next : the roote is long and hard, or formewhat wooddy, with divers branches and fibres thereat, which perisheth not, although the starkes die downe to the ground every yeare.

2. Lithospermum majus five vulgare. The greater creeping Gromell. Thiskind of Gromell groweth up with flender hard and hairy stalkes, trailying and taking roote in the ground

is it lyeth thereon, and parted into many other smaller branhes, with fuch like hairy darke greene leaves, but shorter and roader than the former : at the joints with the leaves come forth very small blew flowers, and after them such like hard tony roundish seede, but smaller and not fully so white and hining : the roote is like the former, abiding the Winter, and shooting forth stalkes fresh in the Spring, but giveth more plenty of feede, then the former, yet leffer than the first.

3. Lithospermen minus vulgaria. Small wilde Gromell.

The small wilde Gromell sendeth forth divers upright hard branched stalkes, stalt of joynts, to be two or three foote high, at every of which joints grow small long hard, and rough leaves, leffe than the fast, and of a darke greene colour, among which leaves come forth small white flowers, and in their places when they are past, grayish round seede like the other, the roote is not very long, but with many fibres failened thereto.

4. Lithospermumangustifolium umbellatum.

Vmbelliferous Gromell. This Gromell spreadeth fundry wooddy rough stalkes, yet tale to breake, spread into divers branches about halfe a foote high, with many very narrow rough leaves fet on them without any order, the middle ribbe in them being somewhat great; the flowers fland at the toppes of the branches, and fometimes from the upper joynts, divers being fet together as were in an umbell which confilt of five small round pointed leaves of a blew colour or rather being long and hollow are parted and cut into five parts fet in rough greene huskes, wherein after the flowers are past growth usually two white and hard long and pointed feedes fer together: the roote is

hard and wooddy covered with a brownish red barke.

5. Lithosperman Anchole facie.

Sm all Gromell with tufted toppes.

This [mail] This small Gromell hatti many hard brittle, wooddy,

low and hairy stalkes, rising little above halfe a foote high, dividing themselves even from the ground, into many smaller branches, whereon are set disper-fiedly small as themselves even from the ground, into many smaller branches, whereon are set disperfelly small long and name w rough greene leaves, whose middle ribbe risch up sometimes and sometimes also at the the most partitiond at the toppes of the branches in an umbell, divers tufting together, and fometimes also at the

2. Lithospermum vulgare majus. The greater creeping G. omell-



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TRIBE 4.

3. Lithospermam vulgare minus.

Small wilde Gromell.



6. Lithospermum arvensoradicernbente.



5. Lithespermum Auchuse facie.
Small Gromell with tufted toppes.



Litheffermum Germanicum Pafferina Trag. Germane Gromell or Sparrowort,



igat with the leaves, flanding in rough huskes, which are fomewhat larger then any of the other, and of a fine ber colour in fome, in others white or reddiff), to whom fucceed small and somewhat long pointed hard and bew coom in toning the most part joyned together, the roote is long and wooddy, spreading under ground, cowith a rough brownish red barke.

6. Lithospermum arvense radice rubente. Small corne Gromell.

This small Corne Gromell, shooterh forth three or foure rough branches, divided into other smaller ones, ha-ring many many or long, but fer without order in the like manner, the flowers grow at the toppes, with manuel, but of hard or long, but fer without order in the like manner, the flowers grow at the toppes, with manuel, but of hard or long, but fer without order in the like manner. mell, but not to narro or long, but let without order in the like manner, the nowers grow at the toppes, with many inalleaves among them, confifting of five small white leaves, which after they are past, there succeed small but is feede, two, three, or some est together in the same huske: the roote is somewhat reddish, but little or nothing colouring the fingers of them that touch it.

gonouring the line of the first The small Gromell of Germany risethup for the most part, but with one stender stalke, branched into one or two parts at the control and whereon fland finall white flowers up towards the toppe, which turne into fmall mountained blackish seede, very like else unto Gromell seede, the roote is small and threddy and perisheth e-

ery yeare. 8. Lithospermum Linaria folio Monspeliense. French Gromell with flaxen leaves.

This kinde of Gromell hath likewise but one stalke, branched into two or three parts at the toppe thereof, whereongrow long and narrow leaves, fomewhat larger then the former, and not rough as the other Gromels are: the flowers are small, of a pale whitish yellow colour like unto the former, but stand many together at the toppes of the branches, and after they are past, arise small round heads like Coriander seede, wherein is contrined found hard blackish seede like unto Gromell, the roote is small and stringy. The Place.

The first groweth wilde in some places of Italy, and the parts of France next unto it, and not with us, but is onely nour fed up in the Gardens of those that are lovers, and curious. The second and third grow wilde in many places of our land, in barren or untilled places, and by the way fides. The fourth Baubone faith was brought out of the Garden at Padoa, groweth as Lobel faith in the rough or stony descent of the valley of Ostia in Piemont. Thefirt groweth in corne grounds in many places beyond the fea, and in the way from Briffell to Bath as Lokel sith. The seventh groweth in Germany, in the Corne fields by Alizein, and the thunder hill as Tragm saith, and in Frantonia as Camerarius faith, betweene Herbipolis and Frankford. The last groweth about Mompelier in The Time.

They doe all flower from Midfommer unto September fometimes, and in the meane time the feed ripeneth. The Names.

Itiscalled in Greeke A. Somepuov, id eft, Lapideum semen ob duritiem, in Latine allo Lithospermum. Pliny giwithit other names, as Gorgonium, £ginochos, Heraclea, and Dyofpiros, but this name doth more fitly agree withthe Lawyma lob, as I showed in the Chapter before, but indeed he confounded both descriptions together, and the names also; and of Philitions and Apothecaries for the most part Milium Solis, and Granum Solis. ab aliquibm itadiciputatur, quod semen candere solis & lucis splendore fulgeat, but Serapio saith from the authority of Aben Iulia, that it should be called Milium Soler, because (the seedes being small as Milium) it grew upon the mountaines called Soler, other wise of the Arabians it is called Kilb, Cult, Colt, and Calub, of the Italians Lithofprim, and the lesset kinde, Milio Salvatico, and Milium Solis, as Castor Durantes saith, of the French Gremill, and L'herbe aux perles, of the Germanes Meerhofz, and Steinsamen, of the Dutchmen Perlecruyt ende Steenfast, in English Gromell, Peare plant, and of some Lichwale. The first is called by Brunfelsius Saxifraga teria, and is thought by Banhinus to be the Lithospermum minus of Matthiolus, Dodoneus, and others, (and not his maju, whichhe seemeth not to know.) and yet calleth it Lithospermum majus erectum, and teferreth it to the Milium Solusativum of Tragus, the Lithospermum legitimum of Clusius, the Lithospermum alterum fruticolum of lobanner Thalins, in his description of Harcyniasylva, which by them all is said to grow upright, and to differ from my fecond, which Clusius, Dodoneus, Camerarius, Lobel, and Lugdunensis doe all call majus and majus Man; and yet Bashings calleth it Lithofpermum minus repens latifolium, contrary to them all, he referreth this allo to the Pulmonaria minor Dalechampy, which Lugdunensis exhibiteth, which how truely I cannot well see, the third in my judgement is the Lithofpermum minus, both of Matthiolus, Dodoneus, Camerarius, Gefner, Lobel, and others: the fourth Baubinus calleth in his Pinax, Lithofpermum angustifolium umbellatum, and there saith, he hath described it in his Prodromus, but I can finde none there expressed, but in the Appendix to his Pinax, in folio 521. it is briefly described, and more at large with the proper figure unto it by the name of Lithospermum frutescens anguftifolium in his Matthiolus. The fifth is the Lithospermum Anchuse facie of Lobel, which Bauhinus calleth Lithofpermum minus erectum, but I finde so little difference betweene these two last, that if any would take them tobe both but one plant, I should readily agree thereunto: the fixt is the Lithospermum streeter of Tragus, Fuschim, and Camerarius in his Epitome of Matthiolus, and the third of Dodoneus, the Anchusa degener facie Moly solis of Lobel, the Echium minus Lithospermo congener of Gesner in his Appendix, the Anchusa arvensis alba of Thalius, and Lithospermum arvense radice rubra of Bauhinus, who likewise saith it is the Lithospermum nigrum of Lugdunensis; but surely either Lugdunensis is much mistaken in his description and figure, or Baubinus in his reference and opinion: for Lugdunen is describeth it, and so the figure expresset, to have many small leaves set together at spaces about the stalkes, like as a small Madder hath, which doth not correspond with any Litha-Permum. The seaventh Tragus and Camerarius call Passerina, and Lingua Passerina, and thereupon may be called Sparrw-wort, as well as small Gromell with flaxen leaves, and is the fourth Lithospermum of Dodoneus, the Passirina herbariorum uni cauliu of Lobel and Pena, Lingua passerina of Tabermontanus, Passerina Linaria of Gerard, teckoning it with the Linaria's, Baubinus calleth it Lithospermon Linaria folio Germanicum, and referreth it also it also unto the Linaria altera botryodes montana of Fabius Columna, whose description and figure in my judgement doth utterly disclaime it: the last he calleth Lithospermum linarie folio Monspeliacum, and Lobel and Lugdunensis Lithespermum linaria felie.

TRIBE 4.

The Vertues.

The three first kindes are hot and dry in the second degree, as all discreticke things for the most part are are both most (and I thinke onely) used, the rest either nor at all or very seldome, which if they should not found to be halfe fo effectuall, as any of them, which are accounted to be of as fingular force to breake de la and to avoid it and the gravell, engendred either in the reines or bladder, as also to provoke urine being flore and to helpe the strangury or making of water by drops, as any other herbe or seede what soever: the feet and to heape the trangenty or making of water by stops, as any other transfer or the blike, or the powder of greatest use, and chieffy used to be brusted and poysed in writte write, or in solution the line, or the powder of feede taken in white wine, or in broth or the like, as a barley creame or Amond milke, made with the kends. the foure greater cold feedes, and the feedes of Gromell boyled in the Barly-water, is both a pleasant, site, and the foure greater cold seedes, and the seedes of Grothen boyies in the waity-water, is both a preside, sale fectual medicine for the flone, to be drunk in the morning fafting, for three dayes together, when you are took with the fits thereof, this is probatum upon divers; Matthiolus faith, that if a dramm and a halfe of the feed of the Gromells (the greater and the lefter he meaneth,) halfe a dramme of Spleenwort or Miltwaft, and two in of the Gromeiist the greater and the iener ne meaneth, make a dramate of option of the Amber, being all made into powder, mixed together and taken for many dayes together falling. ples of White Amber, being an anauc into powder, unlaw to get the General art with the juice of Plantane, Purssane, and Lettice, is fingular good to helpe the General art running of the reiner in the juice of Plantane, Furtiane, and Lettice, is singular good to help the servery effectuall to procure a freely drammes also of the seeds in powder, taken with womens breatts milke, is very effectuall to procure a freely. livery, to fuch women as have fore paines in their travaile, and cannot be delivered; for with this onely, me faith Marthiolus, he hath holpen many women in those cases: the herbe it selfe, when the seede is not to be had. ther boyled, or the juice thereof drunk, is effectual to all the purposes aforesaid, but not so powerful or specifies peration, the decoction also, to be bathed or fomented, as also to sit in, is much commended for an outwards.

CHAP. IX.

Filipendula. Filipipendula. or Droppewort.

F this Filipipendula or Droppewort, there hath beene formerly knowne but one kind, Lugary fetteth forth one greater, and Baubinus hath added thereunto another much leffer; Delongs Law Tetteth forth one greater, and Baubinus hath added thereunto another much lesser; Dedonan lad and others, have called another plant Filipendula montana, which Clusius calleth Alestorolph & pina, as a species thereof, but I dare not allow of their opinions therein, not finding them to agree in rootes, or flowers, or seede, and but a little in leaves: I will therefore speake in this Chapter of the ordinary forts, and of the others in the next, but for the Oenanthes (as they are so called) and by the man knowne to us in these dayes, because they be rather umbelliferous plants, I thinke it fitter to speake of them a that Classis of umbelliferous plants, with the other Saxisrages that are of that Tribe, then joyne them together with thefe.

1. Filipendula vulgaris. Common or ordinary Filipendula. This Filipendula shooteth forth divers long winged leaves, that is, many small leaves, some bigger and some lesser, set on each side of a middle ribbe, and each of them dented about the edges, somewhat resembling some and wild Tansy, or rather Agrimony, or betweene them all, but harder in handling, among which leaves nich and whild family, or ratter Agrimony, or betweene them all, but harder in handling, among which was our up one or more stalkes, two or three sore high, having some such leaves thereon as grow below, and some up one or more stalkes, two or three sore high, having some such leaves thereon as grow below, and some also divided into other branches, spreading at the toppe, into many white sweete smelling flowers, confiling size leaves a peece, with some threds in the middle of them, standing together in a tust or umbell, each upon finall footestalke, which after they have abiden a good while open and blowne, doe fall away, and in the reces appeare small round chaffy heads like buttons, wherein are the chaffy feed set and placed, the roote constant of many small blacke tuberous peeces, fastened together by many small long blackish strings, which runnesson

2. Filipendula altera major. Another great Filipendula. This other Filipendula is fo like the former in the leaves, that it can scarse be discerned from the other, the flowers at the toppe of the stalke, are of a white enclining to a purple, made of five leaves a peece like the odo, after which the heads beare round and blackish seede within them, the rootes are very many, and somewhatker er and whiter, enclining to rednesse, but fastned together by long strings and fibres as the former.

3. Filipendula minor. Small Filipendula.

The small Filipendula hath two or three such like leaves as the former, rising from the roote, but much smaller, and more neerely refembling the wild Tanfy leaves, but not white as they are, but of the fame darke greene to lour with the former; from among which, the stalke that is scarse an handbredth high, ariseth up sometimes. without division therein, and sometimes also parted into two or three other branches; whereon sland many fmaller white sweeter flowers then the former, but with threds therein like them, and set together in anumber in the same manner; after which come the seede, many set together, formed almost like unto a small bund of grapes, the rootes are many, and glandulous or tuberous like the former, but smaller and redder, yet tyelogother by strings like them. The Place.

The first is common in many places of this Land, as well upon and about St. Vincents rocke, by Britimad neare Sion in the meddow there, as also in the corners of dry fields and meddowes, and their hedges sides, the cond as Lugdunenfis faith, groweth on the toppes of very cold mountaines, the last was found in the stony rough

They flower in Inne and Inly, and their feede ripeneth in Anguft.

The Names. This is taken by many learned writers, and herbarists in these dayes, to be the Owar on Ocuanihe of Disserting which he describeth in his third booke and 132. Chapter, and not that Oenenthe which he faith in his fifthbook is the flower of the wild Vine, that beareth onely flowers and not grapes, and because ther Mathielm confident against Fuschius, to whom Brunfelfius and Trague doe agree, for so holding it, Lebel in his Adversarie would

The greater common Filipendsia.

1. Filipendula majer.

3. Filipendula minor. The leffer Filipendula.

seeme to maintaine Fuschism opinion against Matthiolus, proving as he thinketh, every part of Dioscorides his description to agree thereunto yet stil Matthiolus his affertions will hold good against Fuschism and Lobel that this Filipendula agreeth not with Dioscorides his Oenanthe, especially in the seedes, for it is such an eminent marke ruprama agreculto with Disjourness in Somanie, especially in the secures, for its inten an eminent marke that none can alter or gainefay. It is called of all moderne writers Filipendula, quod numero idli in radice bulbilli, affigurar videantur, some write it Philipendula, because Nicholaun Myrepsu called it entravidanta. Some think this to be Molon of Pliny, whereof he maketh mention in his 26. booke, and 7. chapter, but it is doubtfull: the Italians and Spaniards call it Filipendula, and the French Filipende and Filipendule, the Germanes Rotten Strinbrith, that is, red breakestone, from whence came the Latine name among them Saxifragarubra, red Saxifrage; as also mild Garb, that is Millefolium (ylvestre: we call it Filipendula, and some Filipipendula and Dropwort. The second Lugdanen fis calleth Oenanthe alia Myoni, because he saith it is so like the ordinary Filipendul, both in outward forme and face of growing, in rootes and leaves, and in the tast and rellish also, and not unlikely thereby to be of the same vertue and property, but Banbinua referreth it rather to the next Filipendula montana, whereof I cannot fee any reason, for in my opinion it is the same with the former, and not a species of the next, let others be judge herein that are judicious. The last Bauhinus setteth forth by the name of Filipen-

The Vertues. The ordinary or vulgar Filipendula is somewhat bitter in talte, and thereupon judged to be hot and dry in the thirddegree, it is very effectuall to open the passages of the urine, when it is stayed, as also to helpe the Stranguy, and all other paines of the bladder and reines, helping mightily to breake and expell the stone, either in the kidneyes or bladder, and gravell also that is not as yet condensate into a stone, whether you will use the leaves, sower, or seede, but the rootes are most usuall and most effectuall, either taken in powder or in a decoction with white wine, whereunto a little honey is added: the same also believe to expell the secondine or a stretchirth. tiken in the same manner: an ancient copy of Dioscovides faith, it helpeth also the yellow taundise, Paulus Aineta faith, it is good for those that have the falling sicknesse, and that it will helpe them if they use it often : the roctes made into powder, and mixed up with hony, into the forme of an electuary, doth much helpe them wholestomakes are swollen, breaking and dissolving the winde which was the cause thereof, as also is very efechall for all the diseases of the lungs, as shortnesse of breath, wheelings, hoarsenesse of the throate, and the tough, and to expectorate cold flegule therefrom, or any other parts thereabouts.

Filipendula montana. Mountaine Filipendula. RIBE.4

CHAP. X.

Filipendula montana. Mountaine or Hooded Filipendula or Droppewort.

Lusim and others have made mention of divers forts of this kinde of Filipendula, (if I may so elliptic for I doe herein rather please others than my selfe, who thinke them with Clusim, to be as unlike the in forme, as differing also in qualitie peradventure) yet because such learned men have so account of some of them, let me in their errour be joyned with them for this time.

1. Filipendula montana major albida.
Whitish Mountaine or hooded Filipendula.

This first hooded Mountaine Filipendula, shooteth forth his round crested or streaked stalkes, of a singers thickenesse and a cubites height, whereon are set winges of many cut and divided leaves, on each side of them, from the bottome to the toppe, somewhat like those of the former Filipendula, or betweene them and Yarrow, but hard and somewhat rough in handling, whereon are growing a long spiked head of whitish slowers, formed like the gaping hoodes of the Satyrions or Testicles, called Cullions or Dogges stones, every one set in a five leasted huske, which being sallen, there follow round heades, pointed at the toppes, wherein are contained, much small grayish seed at the rootes are many long and thicke strings, somewhat like unto the Asphodill clogges, but not of great, which are set together at the heads, and ending in long sibres, abiding many yeares, and shooting fresh leaves and stalkes in the Spring, although the old die downe to the ground and wither.

2. Filipendula montana mollior altera.
Smooth mountaine or hooded Filipendula.

This other mountaine Filipendula, hath such like stalkes, with long & divided leaves on them, in the like manner, not differing from them, but in that they are nothing hard, but very gentle and smooth in handling; the slowers grow likewise at the toppes of the stalkes, in a long spiked head, many set together, and in forme hooded like them, but are in some of a pale whirish yellow colour, and in other of a reddish purple: the rootes also are not so great and thicke, but rather like Asparagus rootes,

The Place.

Both these forts grow as Cluster saith, on the graffie places, in the mountaines of Austria and Stiria, in Flanders also, and in France in their Medowes.

The Time.
They flower in Iune, and ripen their feede in August.

The Names:

Pena and Lobel doe call the first of these Filipendial altera montana, and so doe also Dodoness and Tehrmitans, but Clusius doth rather referre both it and the other unto the Fishalaria or Pedicularis for that they and resemble it in forme, excepting the rootes, and thereupon calleth them Alestorolophus Alpina: Bashing alka which is more probably another fort, and with all maketh it to be that Openanthe alia Miconi of Lustans, which is more probably another fort, of the former and true Filipendula, as I have shewed you in the Chapter fore. The second Clusius calleth Alestorolophus Alpina secunda velatiera; and Bashinus Filipendula unusus between ; I have, as I said before, followed them in this their errour, and doe call them in English Mountain a

The Vertues.

I do not finde any vertues appropriate peculiarly to these plants, either by Clustus or any other that have much ned them, and unles they have the same qualities that the Yellow or red Rattle have, which some call Loukwa, because if sheepe feede thereon, it will cause them to breede lice abundantly: they must abide without use our.

·CHAP. XI.

Helxine five Parietaria. Paritary of the Wall.

Here are two forts of Paritary of the Wall, although the ancients have mentioned but one, that is greater and a leffer, as shall be declared.

This kinde of Paritary, or (as it is usually called) Pellitory of the Wall.

This kinde of Paritary, or (as it is usually called) Pellitory of the Wall, rifeth up with brownish red, tender and weake, cleare, and almost transparent stakes, about two foote high, we which grow at the severall joynts, two leaves somewhat broad and long, like unto those of French Mercuss.

semention called Flower gentle, of a darke greene, which afterwards turne brownish, not dented at all, it shoots on the edges, rough and hairy as the stalkes are also at the joynes with the leaves, from the middle for the shifts apwards, where it spreadeth into some branches, stand many small pale purplish flowers, in hairy, to show that rough heades or huskes, after which come small blacke and rough seede, which will sticke to any some of doath that shall touch it; the roote is somewhat long with many small fibres amended thereunto, of dark reddiff colour, which shidesh the Winter, although the stalkes with leaves perish, and springeth a fresh sarry year.

rery searc.

2. Portest is missor. Small Pellitory of the Wall.

2. Portest is missor. Small Pellitory of the Wall.

The leffer Pellitory of the Wall, groweth in the like masser that the former doth, but not fo great or high, haring tader reddifh rough ftalkes, and fmaller and finoretr, and fonewhat greener leaves thereon, almost tike unto Baffl, and rougher also, to that they will cleave to any cloth, or otherwing that toucheth it; the flowers and seede differ not mach from the other, but smaller, and the seede is more like and Pursane seede, being subbed out of the huskes, han the

The first groweth wilde generally through the land, about the borders of fields, and by the sides of old Walls, and
among rubbish: it will well endure also being brought
into the garden, and planted on the shadie side, where it
will spring of its owne sowing, and will not easily be gottenout therehence afterwards: The other is rare in our
Councie, and in Germany also but neare Constance, where
it is murally found, and not in many other places, neither
both of them in one place of very seldome, it doth sometimes hold the greene leaves in the Winter.

They flower in Inne and Inly, and the feede is ripe foone

The Name;
It is called in Creeke in Ein Helxine, and my since. Perdicinm, the one quod foliorium & Jeminium bissonis vestibus ad bereatthe other quod perdices ea liberter vestamus: in Latine, also Helxine, (but not Cissonis vestibus east in the conference of the conference of the conference of the conference of the potton glasses; it is called also Muralium, and berka Chamali, because it most usually groweth by Walls sides, and for the same cause also it is called Parietaria, or as some doe writest Parieta. Galen and Paulm. Ægineta, who followeth him in most things, say, that some in their dayes called the Parienium, but they doe not understand the Matricaria for it, but this berbe here entreated of: but there

tricate to it, but this herbe here entreated of; but there are to be found in the writings of divers, that have written of herbes seven several forces of herbes, called by the same Partenism or Partenism; as Mercurialis, Arthemisia, Chamomista nobilis, American of Majorana, Marum, Maricania; and this Parietaria; Cornelius Celsus also, and Pliny out of him, doe call it Barthenism; and yet Limicania; and this Parietaria; Cornelius Celsus also, and Pliny out of him, doe call it Barthenism; and yet Limicania; and Radolphus Agricola, much doubted, whether any did so call it: the Italians call it Parietaria & Viriola; the Spaniards pervade muro; the French Parietire and Parietari; the Germanes San Peterskraus; arrays sinh, & Tag un mash and Glaschenis; the Ductomen Glasscraus; the English ordinary Pellitory of the Wall, but corruptly as I said, for it hath no correspondencie with Pellitory; but to follow the Latine name, as most other Connies doe; it should be called Parietie, and of the wall is added according to both the name of Parietaria and Maralis; all Anthors doe call it generally either Helvine or Parietaria, and Trague calleth the other Parietaria singua.

The Vertuer.

The dried berbe Paritary made up with hony into an Electuarie, or the juice of the herbe, or the decoction thereof made up with Sugar or Footisis a fingularite medy for any old continuall or dry cough, the hortnesse of the herbe of them where in the throats it the investment of the change of three outcess a stime doth wonderfully else those that are ended with the suppression of their urine, canning them very specific you make water, and to expell both the stone and gravell that are engendred in the kidnies and bladder, and therefore it is smally put among other better that are used in glisters, to mittigate paines in the backe, sides, or bowlells, proceeding of winds or the like stoppings of urine, or the gravell and stone: it worket in like stoppings of urine, or the gravell and stone: it worket in like stopping of the best of the best of the stopping of the mother, and bringers down the courses that are stated in the same also easeth those greats that arise from the obstructions of the iver spleene, and reines: the same decoction also may serve in stead of a bath for men or women to sit in, for the forestad purposes: the same decoction also with a little bony added thereto, will serve to very good purpose or garge the throate when it is swollen and pained; the juice held it while in the mouth easeth the simulations the teeth-the distilled water of the herbe drunk with some Sugar to make it the more pleasans, worketh the same effects, and moreover clenseth the skinne; from spoot, freekles, purples, wheales, sumburne, morphew, see and leaveth the skinne, cleare, smooth and delicate: the juyce dropped into the eares easeth the poile and





humanings in them, and taketh away the prickings and shooting paines in them: the faid juyce or the dilaturate, doth-assume to be and swelling imposumes, burnings of scaldings by fire or water, as also all other moure or implantment, or the said juice made into a linament with Ceruffa & oyle of Rose, & anointed free which also doth clense foule rotten ulcers, and staicth spreading or creeping alcers, and the running south which also doth clense foule rotten ulcers, and staicth spreading or creeping olcers, and the running south the herbe applied to the same also helpeth to say the sailing of the haire of the head; the said outers the herbe applied to the fundament, openeth the piles, and easeth their paines, and being mixed with Goung the herbe applied to the fundament, openeth the piles, and easeth their paines, and being mixed with Goung the herbe applied to the fundament, openeth the piles, and easeth their paines, and being mixed with Goung affely, or the herbe it selfe bruifed and applied with a little sale; it is likewise to describe the said outers wound, that if it be bruised and bound thereto for three sayes, you may afterwards take it away, for you not neede any other salve or medicine to heale it surther: a pultin made bereof with Mallowes, and by the mine with Wheate branne, and Beane flower, and some oyle put thereto, and applied warme to any busin sinew, tendone, or muscle, doth in a very short time restore them to their strength, and taketh away the pine the bruises, and dissolvent the congealed bloud of any beatings, or falls from high places.

CHAP. XII.

Heliotropium. Turnefole:

Here are divers forts of herbes that may be called Sunturners, because their flowers doe oppose the Sunner, whereof to speake in this place is not my purpose, neither will the method of the work admit: but properly of that kinds so called, whereof there are three or four forts, as shall be possible declared.

1. Heliosypium majur. The greater Turnfole.

The greater Turnesole riseth up with one upright stalke, about a soore or more high, dividing it selfs that from the bottome into divers smaller branches, of a hoary colour; at each fount of the stalke and branches one two small broad leaves, somewhat like unto those of Calamint or Bassi, but greater than Calamint, and the than the greater Bassil, somewhat white or hoary also: at the toppes of the stalkes and branches, stand many small white showers, consisting of source and sometimes of sive very small leaves, set in order, one above another, we a small concrete size she showed singer, opening by degrees as the slowers blow one after with in their places come small cornered seede, source for the most part standing together: the root is small threedy, perishing every years, and the seede shoulding it selfe, riseth agains the next Spring.

white flowers, confilling of foure and fometimes of five very finall leaves, fer in order, one above another, we a small crooked spike, which increde his above dinger, opening by degrees as the flowers blow on a first wich in their places come small cornered seeds, foure for the most part tanding together; the root is small and threddy, perishing every years, and the tested shedding it selfe, risk against the next Spring.

2. Helwrophum major supplement. The greater creeping Turnesole.

3. Helwrophum major supplement of Classica, is in a manner but the same with the sum greater Turnesole, became it is in most things so like it, yet different in the felp particulars, that it hath more alleaves are lesses, nor standing upright as the former doth but leaneth downe to the ground, the salles alleaves are lesses, but he bears in the same it is the sum of the same with the same is a scorpions saile, as the other, but the seeds being smaller, standeth singly, or but two together; there are small and perish side masses.

1. Meliaterphone majat. The greater Turnelole.

3. Helistropians minus. The imail Turnelole.





3. Heliarrogiam mining. The smaller Turnesole.

This featler Turns folke growaris very lows lying almost with his stender weake branches upon the ground, bring astroom many fmall leaves; like the other in forme, but three times less in substance, neither stalkes nor have white nor heavy; but of a duries greens calour: the flowers are much smaller and yellowish, not growing is long ground or bowing heads tilt the former, nor at the toppes of the branches, but standing at the joynts, goar sty small bulkes; some above the leaves and others under them, which afterwards turns into small round heads observed, it is easte waters, wherein is such that like seeds as the less, but smaller and a little rounder.

4. Heliar episma rideavisa. The colouring or dying Turnefole.

This fring Turnefole that bearens bearing, there always for together, rifeth up with an upright stalks, branching felts diversly to the height of halfs a years or herefore; whereon grow broader and fofces leaves the appel former, like into those of the slope Night-base, awhich withall frewithout order at the joints are the mopes, yet lesser above than below: at the

the apportuner like unto those of the fleepy Nightup to the toppes, yet leffer above than below : at the end of the branches come forth fasall moffie vellowith fowers, which quickly perish and fall away without giving any feede, herein like unto the Ricinus or Palme Christalled the great Spurge; for in the fame manner alfor the joynts with the leaves come forth the fruit or bernies, fanding three for the most part alwayes joy-ned together upon short foote stalkes, which are of a blackish greene colour, and rough or rugged on the omfide within which is contained ashcoloured seede, which if the heads be tuffered to grow to be oversipe, which the hears be innered to grow to be overshed, and bedried with the Sunne, will fall out of them felesupon the ground, and foring agains in their namely laces the next years, thereby renowing it felfer for the roots is fmall, and perifheth after it hath borne feele : but thefeborries when they are at their full mamrite, have within them that is betweene the outer stime and the inner kernell or feede a cereaine faice or moisture, which being rubbed upon paper or cloth, at the first appeareth, of a fresh and lively greene co the antispearent, or a neurant meny greene co-low, but prefently changeth into a kind of blewith puple spaths cloth or paper, and the dame cloth af-trand wet in water and wrung forth, will colour the water into a claret wine colour, and thefe are those ragges of cloth, which are usually called Terre-fole, in the Druggille and Grocers Bangoes, and with all other people, and serveth to college jediles, or other things as every one please.
The Place.

Thekets grow in Last, Spates and Prance in divers places Markish , Last and Committee fet them downs : the two full does well and the practice.

The two first doe flower and feeder with us every years, but the other two doe fearest bilary any thew of feede with us, in regard we want fufficient heate to ripenthem.

It is called in Greeke in merium Latinowich, that is, Solifoguium Santurner, fittealled first, Deficielles, quonianjois com fee sincum elegator i has beened; that is, Solifoguium Santurner, fittealled first, Deficielles, quonianjois com fee sincum elegator i has beened; thinke he erred, for the inaves doe per turne touthe financially the
head of flowers faceth the Santur i and is called also asserted and in formation of the formation of the first is an the first in the Santure for the first in the first called first called first and of first and in the first called f

Marba velut Clitic semper petit obvia Solem, Sie pia mpils Christum quo prece spettet babet.

Libel calleth it Heliotropium unigare Turnofal Calerum, five Plini tricoccum, and in his Observations, Heliotropium pium pavum Diescovida, being supposed by many to be described by Diescovidas under the manual although hee

Disjournes faith that a good handfull of the greater Turnefole boyled in water and drunkes purgeth both choller

3. Vet ea media fylveftrie.
The middle wild Nettle.

4. Vitica minor.
The leffer wild Nettle.





are two leaves set together, very rough, and although it hath no sharpe prickles, yet it hath a hairy downe there-on, that will sting the skinne most cruelly if it be touched therewith, and raise it sull of blisters, as if it were burne with fire, and dented at the edges somewhat deepely; at divers places of the branches come forth small stalkes of reddihandyellowish flowers, made of threds, which fall away without bearing any thing esse; but at the joynts with the leaves in other places, from the middle of the branches upwards, come forth small, round, rough, greene, prickly pellets or buttons, wherein is contained divers flat browne fhining feede, fomewhat like unto Line, or Flax feede, but finaller and rounder: the roote is yellowish and spreadeth divers long strings, and small fibre, wheteby it taketh fast hold in the ground, yet perisheth every yeare, requiring a new sowing every Spring.

2. Urtica major sylvestris. The greater wild Nettle. This other which is the greater of the wild forts, hath'a pale yellow roote, fpreading very deepe into the gound, with long strings, and fmall fibres, and the branches also lying on the ground take roote againe, and forced agreet deale of ground, the leaves are of a darker colour, and sometimes brownish or red, as large, rough and flinging as the former, but not fo deepely dented at the edges; at the toppes of the branches, and likewife from the joynts with the leaves underneath, come forth small long branches of flowers and seedes after them, in tathion very like the branches of the female Mercury, wherein is contained small flat whitish seede, the roote perishennot like the former, but abideth the winter with some greene leaves upon it, if it be not too extreame.

3. Vrtica media fylvestris. The middle wild Nettle. The middle fort of Nettle, is thought by divers to be but one and the same with the former, and differing onely by the place of growing, and not growing fully so great: for it hath the like stalkes and branches, with the like leaves, but lower and smaller, and chinner set upon the branches, otherwise in seede or creeping rootes, it differeth not from the last.

The leffer or least Nettle, is in most things like the last, but rifeth seldome above halfe a yard high, and little or nothing branched, the leaves also are much imalier, and of a fresher greene colour, but little lesse stringing then the former; the feed is white like unto it, but the rootes are smaller and perish every yeare, yea twife or thricevery yeare, for I have observed it to shed it selfet wife in a hot yeare, and spring up agains the third time of the shedde seede, which being neere winter, perisheth with the first frosts, but riseth agains the next

The Place. The first is most usually sowen in Gardens where it is defired, as it is also both in the upper and lower Germany, and most places of France also, but it hath beene found naturally growing time out of minde, both at the towne of Lidde by Rommey, and in the streetes of the towne of Rommey in Kent, where it is recorded Inline Cefar landed with his fouldiers, and there abode for a certaine time, which it is likely was by them called Romania and corsupply there-from Romeney or Rommy, and for the growing of it in that place, it is geported that the fouldiers

TRIBE.4 choller and slegme, and being boyled in wine, it is good against the stingings of Scorpions, to be as well druck as laid upon the place that is stung: the same also boiled with Cummin and drunke, helpeth them that are mon as laid upon the place that is tung a the same amounted with some and womens courses, causen and bled with the stone in the reines or kidnies or bladder, provoketh urine and womens courses, causen and bled with the stone in the reines or kidnies or bladder, provoketh urine and womens courses, causen and bled with the stone in the reines or kidnies or bladder, provoketh urine and womens courses, causen and bled with the stone in the reines or kidnies or bladder, provoketh urine and womens courses, causen and the stone in the reines or kidnies or bladder, provoketh urine and womens courses, causen and the stone in the reines or kidnies or bladder, provoketh urine and womens courses, causen and the stone in the reines or kidnies or bladder, provoketh urine and womens courses, causen and womens courses. bled with the frone in the reines or kinnies or bladder, provoketh urine and womens couries, cauleth in eac and speedy birth, when they are in travell; it killeth the wormes of the belly both long and round, if the belt and seede of the lesser kinde be taken with Hyssope, Cresses, and Nitar. Filmy saith that the Magin his time held this opinion, (idle as many other his relations are) that four graines or teedes of his Turnelole dranks in held this opinion, (idle as many other his relations are) that some some shadely are the source of the state wine, an houre before the accesse of the fit of the quartains agine doth cure it, and that three graines druke in wine, an houre before the accent of the fit of the generalize against the fame manner will helpe the tertian: the leaves bruifed and applyed to the places pained with the gon or that are out of joynt, and being fet are full of paine, doth give much east; as also for children that have the di that are out or joynt, and neing set are tun or paine, doing we sauch eater asset to set interest the resident the resident the resident thereof; the feed of the leaft kinde (but the greater will doe the fame also) and the junce of the leaves also being rubbed with a link fa upon warts, fwollen wens, and other hard kernels or excreffences, in the face, eye-lids, or any other pate of the upon warts, swollen wens, and other hard kernels or exercisences; in the race, eye-nus, or any other parts of the body, will take them away, by confuming them a little and a little, with often using it: The dying of coloring Turnesole is also good against all venemous creatures, and chiefly against that great Spider Phalaspina and to cause the string of Scorpions to be without danger or paine, being applyed thereto: it is faid also that if one make a circle upon the ground, round about a Scorpion with a branch of this Turnesole, it shall not be able togs. out of the circle, but if any shall touch the Scorpion therewith, or cast any of the herbe upon it, it shall premy dye: we have no other use of those clouts that are dyed with the juice thereof, then to colour gellies of tange any other such things which are frequent in many great mens houses at Festivall times.

CHAP. XIIL.

Vrtica. Nettles.

Shall in this place onely finew you those Nettles that are stinging, as peculiar for this Class of Tribe; but if I were to write an universall compacted history together, which the method I have proposed doth not permit; I would then in this as in all others, joyne all the space; under one purposed the wood all the diversities of them, as well those that are sharpe and stinging as those that are sharpe and stinging as those that are specific to the specific three specific triples are without spots, and so likewise their variation of colours in their slowers, which because I have a stinke as a special place of this work. cannot in one, I must doe in severall places of this worke.

I. Vrtica Romana. The Romane Nettle. The great Romane Nettle groweth up with many round hairy branches, rather leaning downe then flushed upright, fornetings rifing to be of foure or five foote long, foresding into many branches, whereon at the joya





brought some of the seede with them, and sowed it there for their use, to rubbe and chase their limbes, we through extreame cold they should be shifte and benummed; being told before they came from home, that climate of Brataine was so extreame cold, that it was not to be endured without some friction or mixed warme their bloods, and to stirre up naturall heat, since which time it is thought it hath continued there, he yearely of its owner sowing. It groweth also in the streete of Bardney in Lincolnessies. The other three says grow in waste grounds, by heatiges and wall sides, and many other untilled places, yet they will also be touch many gardens, where it they be suffered or neglected but a while, it shall be hard to rid them out agains.

They flower and feede in the end of Sommer, and the leffer is so plentifully that it will feede and shed, at fpring, and feede againe, that is, beare ripe feed twife in one yeare.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke dus von Acalyphe, quia talka aspera & injucanda est, and utily, quod velicet & panel verbo uvilen quod velicet & panel e verbo uvilen quod velicet & panel e verbo uvilen quod velicet & panel e citet. The Arabians call it Hampiero, Vraith latum Angiara. Trague saith Serapio calleth it Hampiero, Vraith latum Angiara. Trague saith Serapio calleth it Hampiero vraith at manes Nessel, and united the feede of it Bezori Bangora sentage. The Italians Ortica, the Spaniards Ortica, the French Ortic, the manes Nessel, the Dutch inen Nesseles, and we in English Nettle. The first is called Urtica Italica of some substraint, and is the first kinde of Dioscovides, called of Clustus Legitima, of most writers Romana and may or usula; for the second is called famina, and of most authors Vrica major, and uniquis or seems. The third we dead by Trague, Urtica uniquis urens altera, and of Lugdunensis Urtica Olygophylos a paneitate foliorum. The some is called Urtica minor of all writers, but onely of Casalpinus exigua, and of Dodonaus urens minima, and is the third of Trague, Matthiolius, Lugdunensis, and Cassor Durantes: it is the Cania of Pliny, which Cornarius the keth should be rather written Canina.

The Vertues. Although Nettles doe hurt and fting the skinne and flesh, while they are greene, which is caused by the bar or rough downe upon them, and might be thought to be causticke or exulcerating being other wife applyed, in it is not fo, being found to be hot and dry in the second degree; the leaves boyled in wine and drunke, is suite open the belly and make it foluble: the rootes or leaves boyled, or the juice of either of them, or both, making an Elettuary with Honey or Sugar, is a fafe or fure medicine to open the pipes and passages of the Lungswich is the cause of wheelings and shortnesse of breath, and helpeth to expectorate tough cold slegme sticing is als the cause of wheelings and thortnesse of preatin, and helpeth to expectorate tought cold negure inting a them, or in the chest or stomacke, as also to raise the impositumated Pluresse, and spand it by spiring: the sales helpeth the Almonds of the throate when they are swelled, to gargle the mouth and throate therewish, the also neighbor the Almonds of the first when they are I welled, to garge the mouth and throate therewin, it juice also is effectuall to settle the pallate of the mouth in its place, and to heale and temper the inflammation and forenesse of the mouth and throate: the decoction of the leaves in wine and drunke, is singular good to prowhich workers and to fettle the fuffocation or firangling of the mother, and all other the die-fes thereof, as also applyed outwardly with a little Myrrhe: the same also or the feed provoketh min. and expelleth gravell and the frone in the reines or bladder; often prooved to be effectuall in many that have be ken it; the fame decoction also of the leaves or feede, or being beaten and drunke in that decoction, killeth he wormes in the bellies of Children, and is faid to eate the paines in the fides, and to diffolve or breake the wi dinesse in the following, and in the body; but others doe thinke that it being somewhat windy of it selfe, and so powerfull or available to expell wind, but onely to provoke Venery; the juice of the leaves taken two three dayes together, stayeth bleeding at the mouth, which rifeth from the stomacke: the feed being drunks trace dayes concern trayers becoming at the mouth, which the firm and the item seems of madde dogs, the poyfonfull qualities of Head locke, Hendane, Nightshade, Mandrake, or other such like herbes, that supply and dull the senses, as also in Lethargy, but especially to use it outwardly to rubbe the forchead and temples in the Lethargy, and the plan Lethargy, but especially to use it outwardly to rubbe the forehead and temples in the Lethargy, and the plus bitten or flunge with beafts, used with a little salt, Nicander saith, it helpeth them that have taken Quickling, and those that have eaten evill Mushromes, or surfect of the good; the distilled water of the herbe is very effect all, (although not so powerfull,) as well for all the diseases aforesaid, as for outward wounds, and fores, to whether, and to elense the skinner from Morphew, Lepry, and other discolourings thereof; the seed (and some source leaves) being bruised, and put into the nostrils, doth stanch the bleeding of them, and taketh awayst siles from the source of the leaves or the decoding of them, and taketh awayst siles from the source of the season of the season in them. flesh growing in them, called Polypus : the juice of the leaves or the decoction of them or of the roote, is ing. lar good to wash either old rotten and stinking sores, or fistulaies and Gangrenes also, and such as are fittingsting or corroding scabbes, also manginesse and itches in any part of the body, as also greene wounds, by washing them therewith, or putting the juice into the fores or wounds, or applying the greene herbe bruifed there yea although the flesh were separated from the bones; the same also applyed to overwearied memberstitsheth, or to places out of joynt, after the joynt is set in its right place, it strengtheneth, dryeth, and confirmation of the same also applyed to overwearied memberstitshether, or to places out of joynt, after the joynt is set in its right place, it strengtheneth, dryeth, and confirmation of the same also applyed to overwearied members that teth them, as also to those places troubled with aches and goutes, and the defluction of humours upon the joyns or finewes, it easeth the paines, and dryeth or discussions and interest and experience made with the juke, of and a little waxe, is singular good to rubbe cold and benummed members, to bring them to their proper aring againe; a handfull of the greene leaves of Nettles, and another of Wall-wort or Dane-wort, bruifed and apply ed simply of themselves to the Gout, Sciatica, or joynt aches, in any part, hath beene found to be an administer it hath lyen sources it is said that if greene Nettles be put into the urine of a sicke body, if it be fresh and greene, after it hath lyen source and ewenty houres therein, the party shall recover of that sicknesses, but if it doe not asked greene, it fignifieth death or great danger; if you give hennes fome dry Nettlesbroken small, with their more in winter, it will make them lay egges all the winter more ple ntifully; it is faid also, that if the herbe bemble on the privities of female beafts, that will not suffer the males to cover them, it will cause them the more willing ly to fuffer them to doe it: the oyle of roles or fallet oyle boyled with the juice, or the juice of the leaves them felves, is a present remedy to take away the stinging of the Nettles: to all the purposes aforesaid, the Roman Nettle is held the most effectuall, yet where it cannot be had, the other are in a degree next it, as effectuall, ye the least is thought of some to be lesse powerfull, and of others to be as availeable as any of the other two.

CHAP. XIV.

Polygonum majus. Great Knot-graffe.

He Knot-graffes are divided into two kindes, male and female, of the male kindes I shall speaked in this and the following Chapters, because they are of many forts, some greater, others lesser; and some Sea plants, the female being called Sharegraffe, or Horsetaile, shall be entreated of in another place; I thinke it fittest therefore to divide these into three parts, and speake of the greatest in this Chapter, of the lesser kindes in the next, and of those kinds that beare fruits or betryes in another following them, that so being orderly set downe, every one apart, it might well the more profit to the reader.

1. Polygonum mas vulgare majus. The greater common Knot-graffe.

The greater common Knot-grafie shooteth forth many long slender branches full of joynts, lying upon the grand, with divers long and narrow leaves set thereon, one for the most part at a joynt, having most usually small white skinne that covereth the joynt; whereat, especially from the middle of the branches upwards come south the sowers, which are so simil, that they are for the most part not seen and discerned, which in some are white, in others of a whitish purple colour, which after turne into very small square seed: like unto Sortell seed: the roote is reddish, small, short and round, abiding the Winter, and shooting a new every years. I saw in M.D. Foxes booke of dryed herbes which he received from Padon a greater fort hereof, whose figure I Maximia heregive you.

This lefter Knotgraffe groweth in all things like the former, and different from it onely in the leaves, which are fuller, and neither to broad or long, and the flowers hereof are alwayes white.

3. Polygonum minus breviore folio. Small short leased Knotgrasse.

Thiother small kinde, bath likewise many slender joynted branches, but more wooddy then the former,

freed it into fome other fmaller ones, whereon grow fmall fhort leaves, lefter then those of the fmall St. Iohns were the flowers are small and white like the other.

4. Polygonum Saxatile. Stony Knotgraffe.

Theftony Knotgraffe hath many weake trayling branches full of joynts, rifing from a fmall white fibrous motes, lying upon the ground, round about it, whereon grow leaves that are fomewhat round, being of an inch inlenghand halfe an inch in breadth, but growing fmaller to the stalkeward, greene on the upperfide, and of a whitih mealy colour underneath, at the joynts come forth small pale reddish flowers, like unto the other, and the stem followeth such like seede as in the other.

1 Pelygonummae vulgare majus. The greater common Knorger fie.

Pelygonum maximis folijs. The greatest Knotgraffe.





CHAT.

TRIBE 4

5. Polygonum marinum majus. The greater Sea Knotgraffe.

The greater Sea Knotgrasse, runneth out into many and much larger branches then the first, lying on the ground, yet full of joynts, let very close together, with leaves thereon, somewhat like the common kind, but thicker, somewhat shorter and broader, and of a darke greene colour above, and whiter underneath: the flowers stand at the joynts in the same manner having small white skinnes that cover the joynts, which in some also are of a white, and in others of a purplish colour; after which commeth small seede enclosed in whitish shining skinnes; the taske of the whole plant and every partthereof is altringent, but somewhat falt withall: the roote is somewhat great, thicke, blacke, long, and fomewhat wooddy.

6. Polygonum marinum minus. The lesser Sea Knotgrasse.

This leffer kind hath longer stalkes then the last covered with a reddish barke, and more divided into smaller branches, having fewer joynts on the greater stalkes, but the branches are thicke, fet with smaller leaves then the former, and are somewhat fat and thicke, long and narrow like the common kinde: the flowers are small and whitish, and the seede is not much unlike the last, the roote is somewhat long blacke and wooddy, with a few fibres fet thereat.

The Place.

The first two forts grow every where, and in every Country almost, both by the sootewaies in fields, and on the sides of highwayes that are greene, for in some it overspreadeth them, and by the fides of old walls. The third groweth upon the higher grounds, and upon hils and mountaines. The fourth in the fame places also, among the stones in the rougher parts. The two last grow by the Sea side in divers places.

They fpring up late in the Spring, and abide all the Sommer. untill Winter, when all their branches perish.

The Names?

It is called in Greeke modelow Polygonum, quod multis genubus crescit, which name is usuall to it in Laineyeis is also called Seminalis, Sanguinalis, Sanguinaria and Proserpinaca of the severall properties it hath to flandblood, or to creepe on the ground : in the Apothecaries shops in Italy and many other places Corrigiola, and Crainda, for the severall respect unto the qualities to correct the heate of the stomacke and body, or for the joynt and knots that every branch hath. The Arabians call it Basia trahagi, the Italians Poligono, Corregiola, and some Lengua Passerina. The Spaniards Corriola. The Frenche Renovee, Corrigiole, and of the Walloones Marple de Cure. The Germanes Weggraffe, and Wegdrit. The Dutchmen wegbgrus oft duyfent knoop. In English Kongraffe, and Swines graffe, and in the North Country of divers, Birds tongue, from one of the Italian name. It first three forts are usually of al authors called Polygonum mas or masculum, for they are al alike, differing only that the one is bigger or leffer then another (for the Polygonum famina or faminaum differeth in forme very much from this, and shall be entreated of among the Equifeta, Sheregrasses, or Horsetailes, as being likest unto them, although not rough:) some also call the first vulgare or majus for distinctions sake from the second and third, which are both called minus; yet the third is thought by Bauhinus in his Pinax, both to be the Polygonum masculus fruticosum of Thalius, in the description of Harcynia sylva, (which Camerarius hath set forth and joyned it will Hortus Medicus,) and also the Sedum minimum arborescens vermiculatum of Lobel, for he seemeth doubtfull and which Thalius his Polygonum should be referred. The fourth Bauhinus calleth Polygonum Saxatile, and nooms before him that I know hath made mention of it. The fifth is called Polygonum marinum by Lobel in his Observations, and Polygonum marinum maximum in his Adversaria, and of Lugdunensis Polygonum marinum primes Dalechampi, as he calleth the last Polygonum marinum alterum Dalechampii; which Bauhinus calleth Polygonum maritimum angustifolium, calling the former Latifolium.

The common forts of Knotgraffe are cooling drying, and binding, in so much that the juice of them is moltifectuall to stay any bleeding at the mouth, being drunke in steeled or red wine, and the bleeding at the note m be applyed to the forehead and temples, or to be squirted up into the nostrils; it is also no lesse effectual to coole and temper the heat of blood, or of the stomacke, and to stay any flux of the blood or humours, either of the belly, as all laskes or bloody fluxes that come by chollericke and sharp or the blood or numours, when the belly, as all laskes or bloody fluxes that come by chollericke and sharp humours, or the abundant flowing of womens courties, or the running of the reines also, the juice given before the fit of an ague, be it tertians or quartee doth come, is said to expell it and drive it away, it is also singular good to provoke urine when it is stopped, as also when it passeth away by droppes, and with paine, which is called the Strangury, as also the heate and sharpnesse therein; and to expell powerfully by the urine, the gravell or the stone in the reines or bladder, to take dramme of the powder of the herbe in wine for many daies together; which effects as Dioscorides doth affirme, fo Galen feemeth not to deny, but onely faith that Dioscorides hath not sufficiently expressed himselfe in the manner of the disease and how it should be given : being boyled in wine and drunke, it is profitable to those that are flung or bitten by venemous creatures, and the same is very effectuall to stay all defluxions of rheumaticke his mours upon the stomacke, and killeth likewise the wormes in the belly or stomacke, and quieteth all the inward

5. 6. Polygonum marinum majus & mma. The greater and lesser Sea Knotgrasse,



mines of the body, either in the fromacke or belly or other parts that arife from she heate, sharpenesse and corrup-tion of head and choller: the distilled water hereof taken by it selfe, or with the powder of the herbe or seede, is tion of bload and chooser the duthings which are the faid water or the juyce of the herbe, is accounted as one of the very effectuall to all the purposes aforefaid: the said water or the juyce of the herbe, is accounted as one of the very effectually to all the control of the land some of the l motiforerance remembers to cook and empollumations, all gangrenous, that is eating and frecting or burning forces forholicate, an not wearing and service being applied or put into them, be cause and findous cancers, or foule filthy ulcers being applied or put into them, be effectively for all force of ulcers, and findous cancers, or each party parts of men or women, reftraining the humours from falling to them, and cooling for happening the hor and most inflammations. They are not to follow such forms to the horse and most inflammations. fors happening in the hot and moilt inflammations, that are apt to follow such fores in such places : it holeste and drying up the not and monthly reftraining the bland, and quickly one foliating the lippes of them the helpen all then and greene wounds, by reftraining the bland, and quickly one foliating the lippes of them the helpen all the day of the state of t joye group in the fea kindes of Knotgraffe, are not thought to be fo cooling and operative for the griefes aforefaid. regrd they have gotten more heate by their falt habitation; yet effectuall in many of the other properties, the fat quittie causing somewhat the more penetration.

CHAP. X V.

Polygona minora. Divers forts of fmall Knotgraffe.

these smaller kindes, there are many more than of the former, differing the one from the other, as fall be declared hereafter: and first I will shew you those that come nearest in outward face and forme unto the other, next going before, and the smallest afterward.

1. Polygonum montanum niveum. White Mountaine Knotgraffe. This Mountaine Knotgraffe is fo fine a white filverlike plant, efpecially in the hotter countries, and whenkis growne old, that it giveth much delight to the beholders of it: for it fpreadeth many weake trayling when its growne out, that it give it that the grown at the first property of the former, and thicke set also with smaller branches; wheteon are placed very small long leave, lying almost like scales upon the whitish hard stalkes, these leaves are greene at the first and tender, but when they are growne old, they will be of a thining filver colour, and hard like skinnes or parchment, the toppes of the flakes and branches being thicke fet, with small white filver-like leaves; and at the joints also come forth very small white flowers scarse to be discerned, where also afterward there is the like seede, but smaller a

the roote is small long and white, not perishing neither the branches nor the leaves in the Winter in his naturall place, but will not endure our cold blaftes and nights, and therefore perisheth unlesse it have more especiall care and provision to preserve it.

2. Polygonum montanum Vermiculate folis.

Mountaine Knotgraffe with Stonecrop leaves. This small herbe (or Knotgrasse for unto this family Banhimu doth referre it) groweth not much more than an hand breadth high, fending forth many stender whitish round stalkes full of joynts which doe a little end themselves downe againe to the ground; at the oynts are set small long round fat leaves like unto hose of Stonecrop pointed but not pricking at the nds, and with the leaves; at the faid joynts towards he toppes rise single flowers, that is one at a joynt Smewhat large that it doth feeme many, of a greenish olour, laid open like a Star, with divers whitish small threds in the middle scarse to be discerned, after which ommetha fmall round feed veffell and fmall feede therein: the roote is finall white and threddy; this hath neither tafte nor fent much to be perceived therein, onely it is a little harsh and drying and somewhat bitter withall: it seemeth to partake in face with the tonecroppes, and in tafte, with Knotgraffe, and the title rifeth from both.

3. Polygonum Valentinum sive Anthyllis Va-

lentina Clusij. Spanish Knotgraffe. This small plant which Clusies found in Spaine, and hought might be referred to the Anthyllides, is by divers the best Herbarists since, accounted a kinde of Knorgraffe, or more neerely resembling them, for it shooteth forth many small weake reddish branches, lying upon the ground, and not able to stand

1. Polygonum montanum nivenmi. White Mountaine Knotgraffe.



upright, about a foote long, parted into many other smaller branches, whereon grow at severall joynts and spaces many small leaves together, like un o those of Time spurge; whereon, as well as on the stake there growetha hew of mealinesse, as many sea plants have; with the leaves come forth small purplish white slowers, confision of mealinesse, as many sea plants have; with the leaves come forth small purplish white slowers, the confision of small long and blackish on the confiling of four leaves apece; the feede hath not beene observed; the roote is small long and blackish on the

TRIBE 4.

4. Polygonum minus Monspeliense. Small knotgrasse of Mompelier.

This small French Knotgraffe hath divers small branches lying upon the ground, full of joints, whereat me small greene leaves, being somewhat round and like unto those of the small lentilles: the flowers are to fmall and of a whitish colour, tending unto greene, standing at the toppes of the branches onely, and many there together, which afterwards give very small seeds: the roote is small, but very long, growing due there together, which afterwards give very small seeds: the roote is small, but very long, growing due to the ground: this plant is very like Clussum his Anthylin Valentina; but Banbinus contelleth stoody, gaing them that would so take it; for that Clussum his Anthylin hath reddish branches, and this hath greenelished much finaller leaves, and more store of flowers, and

that of apurplish colour, and none at all standing at the toppes of the branches: all which considered, he determineth that this is a differing fort from the

> s. Polygonum Creticum Thymi folio. Candy Knotgraffe.

This small Candy Knotgrasse lieth likewise with his small branches upon the ground, not past an hand breadth in length: the leaves stand at the joints, fometimes but one or two, and fometimes three or foure, differing in bignesse and length one from another; with the leaves stand also many small white flowers together, as it were in a knot or bunch : after which commeth the feede, which is small and plen-

6. Polygonnm Serpylli felio Lobeli. Lobels Knotgraffe with Mother of Time leaves. This Knotgraffe that Lobel hath fet forth in his Adversaria, hath very long threddy stalkes spread upon

the ground, branched forth in divers places, with many fmall long and round leaves fappie or full of juyce, somewhat like unto Stonecroppe, set together at the joints: the whole plant fomewhat resembleth Serpyllum Narbonense, French mother of Time: the roote is long and wooddie, of a bitterish taste, somewhat hor upon the tongue.

7. Polygonum Germanicum sive Knawell Germanorum.

Germane Knotgraffe or Knawell. The Germanes Knawell sendeth forth from a small slender threddy roote, divers innall branches, not fully lying downe on the ground, halfea foote long full of joints, thickly fer together, arevery one whereof, stand many very small and long pointed leaves, of a grayish greene or ash colour, which are of an unequall length, two for the most part longer than the other: at these joynts with the leaves grow out divers

fmall herby or greene Starre-like flowers, thicke fet together, which being fallen there appeare in very find huskes, no bigger than Millet feede, great store of very small feede, like dust, or the feede of Herniaria Rupate wort, which are of a quicke hot fent, somewhat sweete.

8. Polygonum alterum Germanicum. Another Germane Knotgraffe. This other Knotgraffe of Germany, doth very much refemble the former, both in the manner of the govern with flender trailing branches, and small long hoary, or grayish greene leaves, many set together at a join, it that they are longer than they, some of them two inches long, especially those next the roote: the flowniber of stand nor at the joints with the leaves, but at the toppes of the stalkes and branches, many clustering together which are very small and white on the inside, but of a brownish red colour on the outside, which after turns very small seede, and in a plentisull manner: the roote is small long, and white.

9. Millegrana major sive Herniaria vulgaris, Rupturewort.

The Rupturewort spreadeth very many threddy branches, round about upon the ground, about a spanne log divided into many other smaller parts, full of small joints, set very thicke together, whereat come forth work rie small leaves, of a fresh yellowish greene colour, branches and all, where at grow forth likewise a number exceeding small yellowish flowers, scarfely to be discerned from the stalkes and leaves, which turne into as small as the very dust the roote is very long and small, thrusting downe deepe into the ground this hands ther smell nor taste at the first, but afterwards it hath a little stiptive or astringent taste, without any manife heate, yet a little bitter and sharpe withall.

10. Herniaria major Africana, The greater Rupturewort of Africa. This African kinde groweth greater, larger, and more upright than the last, and fuller of beanches, in the things little differing.

2. Polygenum mentanum Vermiculata foliji. Mountaine Knotgraffe with Stonecrop leeves.



3. Polygonum Vulentinum. Spanifb Knotgraffe.



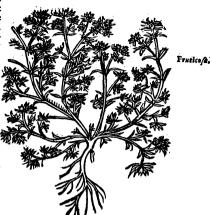
The Theater of Plantes.

11. Millegrana minima sive Herniaria minor. Rupturewort with longer leaves.

This other kinde of Rupturewort, hath likewise small threddie falkes, but with fewer joints, and long narrow leaves, fomewhat tracks, the toppes, where nognor many the action of the control of the contro non in his Pinax of one which he calleth fraticofa with wooddie low halke, and some long leaves growing thicke thereon. The Place.

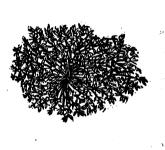
The first groweth both about Arles and Marfeilles in France, and in Valuaia, Marcia, and Salamanca in Spaine, as Clusius and Penadoe word; the second in Naples as Columna saith: the third Clusius saith record: the recomb in Arrive and the Cattle of Tolerina in Spaine: the fourth food on the mountaines of Escurial in Spaine, and in the barren grounds shout Mosspelier in France, as Baubinus also faith: the fift in Candr, as Resident faith, who had the feede from thence: the fixt upon the hills. nearthe fea in Provence of France, as Pena alfo faith: the seventh in the Well countrie about Chipnam, if Lobel his figure be true; and in many places of Germany by the wayes fides; and fo doth the eight likewife places of indie findy and rockie places: the ninth groweth in many places of our owne Land, as well as in others, in drie barren grounds, where it willbefmall, and in the moister places also, but not boggie or morish, that are not shadowed: the tenth in Africa neare Tunice where Guilane Bool gathered it: the last in the drie chalke or stony grounds of Kost and other countries.

7. Polygonum Germanicum five Knawell Ger-manorum. Germane Knotgrafie or Knawell.



9. Herziaria vulgarii. Rupturewort.

10. Herniaria major Africana. The greater Rupturewort of Africa.





The Time.

They all are fresh and greene in the Summer, and unto the Winter, which causeth the most of them to wither and drie, and in the meane time they perfect their feede.

The Names.

The first is called of Lobel and Pena in their Adversaria Polygonum montanum minimum niveum, & sericeum, of Chifus Paronychia Hifthanica; of Lugdunenfis Polygoni Hifthanics genus Clusi; Tabermontanus and Gerard call it Polygonum montanum; and Bauhinus Polygonum minus candicans; the second Columna calleth Vermiculata montanu was and Bauhinus Polysonum montanum Vermiculate folyst the third Clusius calleth Anthyllis Valentina, because be faith Plaza and other the learned Phisitions of the Vniversitie of Valentia in Spaine did so account and call it; which as he faith, although it might be a kind thereof, yet it could not be Dioscorides his fifth Anthyllie, because it hathopright stalkes, which this hath not : but all other Herbarists doe account it a kinde of small Knotgrasse, and Collect it, although fomewhat differing from him; Baubinus maketh it an Anthyllis among his Anthyllides and a Polygonum allo among these, calling it Polygonum gramineo folio majus erectum, which in my opinion is not fitting unto it, in that it neither growerh upright, nor hath such long leaves, that they should refemble graffe: the fourth Baubissus in his Pinax, maketh to be both his ninth small Knotgraffe, calling it Polygonum minus remains folium, and all L. foliam; and allo his twelfth by the name of Polygonian minus lentifolium; and in both places referreth us to the fourth Polygonum described in his Prodromu, whereby he filleth up the number of forts without reason; the fifth Bankagus to calleth, as it is in the tiple; the fixt Lobel calleth Polygonum alterum pufillum vermiculata Scribble folio:

TRIBE.4. folio; and Lugdanensis, Polygonum alterum Serpilis folio; but Banbinus Polygonum maritimum minus folio Strpilis the seventh Tragus accounted to be a kinde of Polygonum, which they of his countrie called Kname! her also alke, and being as broad as the naile of a mans finger or thinketh it might be called Policarpon of the abundance of feede, and Polycuemon of the vertues. Landance thinketh it might be called Polisarpon of the administrate of Recard it to be a Polygonum exiguum. Gerard called also calleth it Polycarpon, and Dodonem in his Pemptades taketh it to be a Polygonum exiguum. Gerard called a Pologonum Selinoides five Knavel, wherein hee is deceived many wayes. First, in that he given the name to Pologonum Selinoides five Knavet, Wherein the is uncertainty with might have plainely convinced that make unto Knawet, when as his owne description and figure thereof might have plainely convinced that make unto Knawet, when he has been described in the maketh Knawet and the maketh knaweth knaweth and noides unto Knamel, when as his owne description and ugue trace or larger that he maketh Knamel and Party in him, in that Knamel hath not leaves like Selinams or Partly: secondly, that he maketh Knamel and Party part to be one, whereas they are two plants; then againe that he thinketh, that Saxifyaga Anglicans of Lobel with to be one, whereas they are two plants; men against that he further, that he faith he found about Chipman in the West countrie to be Parsly pert, when as Lobel and Pena their description he faith he found about Chipman in the vy cit countrie to be rainy person what like, as Gerard himfelfe confess, and figure doth contrary also that opinion, although their figure be somewhat like, as Gerard himfelfe confess, and figure doth contrary also that opinion, although the Parlie person, they was the west by a country. and figure doth contrary also that opinion, attribugh the Brily pert, that was shewed by a country Emperice to Mr. Bredwell, was Knamel, which as it is likely Mr. Bredwell, was Knamel, which as it is likely Mr. Bredwell ham, and yet he could not different to Mr. Breamell, was Knamel, which as it is there is not after fault with the name Partly pert, calling it absolute of the former. word, and would amend it with his owne fine Latine word Petra pungent, not understanding the true Eyro-The Place. logie of the word being corrupted, as for the most part all unusuall or hard words are to the vulgar fort, forthe This groweth naturally in most countries of this land, if it uncorrupted word is Percepierre, a true French word, and fignifieth the fame that Lithouribon in Greeke, &c. fraga in Latine, or Gerard his Petra pungens, if ye like it; Breakestone in English, of all which I shall speak mores!

ly in the next Chapter; but I have here before given you my opinion of the Saxifraga Anglicana of Lebel neither. ly in the next Chapter; but I nave nere perore given you my opinion to the likenesse of their figures being come and I thinke the Knamel of Tragm to be it as many might imagine by the likenesse of their figures being come and trong fiweet finell, which Tragm faith it had inducing me in part fo to thinke, but that the small greene flowers and seede in them be much differing from the Pincke like white flower in that: the eight, I call Polygonum alterum Germanicum, another Germane Knard, be

therefore I call it Herniaria minor, Banhinus calleth it, Polygonum minimum, five Millegrana minima. The Vertues. All or most of these sorts of Knotgrasse, doe participate with the former in the binding qualities, although we altogether so much in the cooling, some of them having a little bitternesse or sharpenesse in them, which deck teth some heate, and therefore bath not that abundant moisture, which Galen faith, is in the former, when as he faith, they have their cooling qualitie: they ferve to provoke urine, and helpe to breake and expell the flore and gravell by urine, as the others doe, yet wee have not so evident testimony of the operations of the fresh forts, (how/oever the delicacie of forme in some of them doe argue in mans judgement some singular vame, which yet doth not alwayes follow, for in many deformed, there is found much more helpe) as we have of the relt, which are these in particular; Tragus faith that Knamel hath the same properties that Knotgraffe lath, at may ferve in the flead thereof to all purposes, as well inward as outward remedies, when the other is not band, and that it is very powerfull to breake the stone, being boyled in wine and drunke, which our owners ple doe averre also: the other Germane Knawel or Knotgrasse being of the same kinde, worketh the like their Rupturewort hath not his name in vaine, for it is found by daily experience in a number that have taken it is helpe and cure the rupture, not onely in children, but in elder persons, so as it be not too old and inverent; b taking either a dramme of the powder of the dried herbe, every day in wine for certaine dayes together, use ftrength of the disease and age of the patient doe require; or the decoction made of the herbe in wine and dusting or the juice or diffilled water of the greene herbe taken in the same manner; and helpeth all other flows, either of men or women, vomitings also and the Gonorrhea, being taken any of those wayes aforesaid; it doch met assuredly helpe also those that have the strangurie, and have their urine stopped, or are troubled with the store wash downe, whatsoever sticketh or is offensive in the passages thereof: Vide Hollerium de morbi interingibi.

c 62. fol. 268. the same also helpeth much all stitches in the safages thereof in the passages or torments in the same or torments in the same or belly, caused by collericke or sharpe or falt humours; it helpeth the obstructions of the liver, and on the same of the same or torments in the same or torments. the yellow jaundise likewise; it killeth also the wormes in children: being outwardly applied it congluing wounds very notably, and helpeth much to stay defluxions of rheume from the head to the eyes, note or make being bruifed greene and bound thereto, or the decoction of the dried herbe, to bathe the forehead and tombe. or the nape of the necke behinde, it doth also drie up the moilture of filtulous ulcers, or any others, that by the much accesse of sharpe humors are growne soule and spreading: the lesser Rupturewort is not much water in all the faculties of the other.

cause it is so like thereunto, and that Baubinus faith, the Germane Knamel hath many varieties, whereof I time

this to be one, and it is probable allo, that both the Polygonum montanum niveum, and the Anthylie Valentia may be a species thereof; Baubinu himselse calleth it Polygonum litereum minus stosculus stadios albicantibus the min

De a species ricereos; panos minieste castetis i e organismo essentiam in the second minimo by Matthiolus and Caster Duran is called Empetron by Tragus and Lonicerus, but not truely; Polygonnus minus by Matthiolus and Caster Duran that followeth him, Herba Cancri minor by Cordus in his Scholiaster, and Millegrana in his history of plans, Eipathio by Anguillara, Herba Turca by Lobel and Castelpinus, Herniaria multigrana Scrpylls folio, by Pena is his

Adverfaria, and generally Herniaria, and so by Gesner in horiz Germania, and in libello de collectione firpina, by

Camerarius Dodoncus, Thalisus, Lugdunenfis, Tabermontansus, and Gerard, and by Baubinus Polygonum minus (in

Millegrana major; the tenth we have imposed the name as it is in the title and most suting thereunto: the lasingle

led Millegrana minima by Lobel in his Dutch Herball, and in his Icones stirpium, by Thalim Herniaria altra; nd

CHAP. XVI.

Polygonum Solinoides. Parily pert, or Parily Breakeltone.

Have as you see separated this kinds of Knotgraffe from all the other in the last Chapter, and not with out just reason as I take it, because the face and forme thereof, is formuch differing from them, enfining description will declare: the roote is very small and threddy, but abiding divers years in naturall places, from whence come many leaves, forcad upon the ground, each flanding on a final language

hambe, isvery much jagged on the edges, making it feeme bambe, isvery much jagged on the edges, making it feeme bamba like unto a Parflye leafe, whereof came the name, onewist in the state of an overworne or dusky greene colour: from among the state of an overworne or dusky greene colour: from among which rieth up weake and flonder stalkes about three or four or the state of the which the like leaves but finaller up to the opes, that almost no part of the stalkes can be seene, and all by the most part standing close thereunto, few of them having toothake at all, or very fhort among these leaves come forthvery small greenish yellow flowers, scarse to be difemed, where afterwards groweth the feede, as small as any

boblerved by any that have skill, but especially in such barmand fandy grounds as doe not want moisture, for it joyeth with more in the wet places then in the dry, I found it upon Hampfeed Heath by the foote pathes, where being a dry round, and in a dry time, it was very imall, which else in moistertime, and in a moister place upon the same Heath, was much greater, as also neare unto the meerestones by Lamhab, which divide the liberties of London from Surrey. The Time.

It is to be found all times of the Sommer, Spring, and Harrefl, evenfrom Aprill unto the end of Ottober, in severall plaes for in the open and Sunny places it will be withered, when in the shadowy and moist it will continue.

The Names. This plant being of long continuance in our land and knowedge to us, by the properties, for it hath not beene mentioned. by any the most curious searchers and writers of herbs beyond to, asking onely peculiar I thinke to our Country, before Lobel came to us, who called it Percep er Anglorum and Lug-

Save Percepierre Anglorum Polygonum Selinoides, Parfly pert, or Parfly breakeftone.

tuenfit frombim) hath received no Latine name at all, and therefore I have transferred the name Polygonum Sea finide: hereuato, as more proper unto it, then Gerard: Knawell is unto it; for it may most fitly be reckoned a Polymm, by the manner of the growing, and the name Selinoides may most fitly agree unto it from the forme of the leaves, being derived from the Greeke word Selinon; for Knamel hath no likenesse with Selinum Parsly. In the former Chapter, I shewed you Gerard his errours herein, now let me shew you mine also (if peradventure I speake not per Aniphrafim) concerning these names of Percepier or Perch pier, as some call it, and Parsly pert, or Parsly preactione, as they are usually called in English; I shewed you before that the word Parsly pert, was but a coruption of time in the vulgar fort, and Percepier also, derived from the French word Percepierre, which as I said petore, signifieth as much as Lithontribon in Greeke, Saxifraga, Petrisindula an old outworne word, and calculum fragen in Latine, pierce stone, or breakestone in English; some call it Parsy pert and derive it from petra. but the more proper English is Parsly breakestone. Now concerning this and Lobel his Saxifraga Anglicana, both of them are affirmed by Lobel to grow in the West Country, and both are used for one purpose, (yet Lobel sement to referre the Percepier unto the Cerefolium, & Scandia five Petten Veneria, or partaking of both of them. but most unproperly in my minde, which hath cansed Baubinus in his Pinax, following his opinion to make it a species of Carefolium, calling it Charophyllo nonnihil similin planta, and Tabermontanus thereupon callethit Scandix

man; and Columna was also much deceived in thinking this to be an Alchymilla, calling it minima montana.

The Vertues. This herbe hath properly with the vulgar fort, both men and women leeches, who have had most practice of it, not found any other operation then to helpe to provoke urine, and breake the stone in those that are troubled therewith, for which purposes it is most availeable; for they use to eate it familiarly as a Sallet herbe, and pickle it up as a Sampire to eate in winter, but is used also more Physically, either by it selfe or with other things, andeither in powder or in juice, decoction or water distilled from it, whose severall wayes, that I may declare them alittle more amply are these. Take of the juice of the herbe about three ounces, put this with so much white wine, as is fit to make a posser, take hereof every morning and evening a draught, or ye may adde hereto Wild Time, or Mother of Time, and some Camomill: You may also boyle these herbes aforesaid, in white the, or in water if wine be not at hand, and drinke it when it is strayned in the same manner, the powder allo of the dryed herbe, to the quantity of a dramme or lesse, in white wine, or in other drinke where wine is wanting, for divers dayes first and last, and the distilled water of the herbe taken with a little Sugar in the same manner, is found to be a fingular remedy to provoke urine, when it is stopped wholly, or passeth away by drops with paine, or unsensibly without paine, expelleth store of gravell in those that breede it, and the stone also in the renes or kidneyes, in washing it downe by the aboundant passage of the urine, and helpeth also to expulse it out of the bladder, if it be not growne too great for the passages; otherwise it is held very probable, that the aboundance of the passages is the passages. boundance of urine brought downe into the bladder by the vertue of the medicine, and there abiding, worketh Somuch upon the stone, therein confirmed and growne great, that it wasteth it by degrees, avoyding it in gravel with the urine. If you will have the receipt of the Country Empericke given to Mr. Bredwell, a Chirurgion of Indian and of Leading, who practifed physicke in London where he dwelt, as well as in all the Countries where he travelled, it this. Take of the dryed herbes of Parily pert, and Moufeare, Bayberries, Turmericke, and Cloves, the feeds of the page Docke, the feede in the heppe or Bryer berries, and the feedes of Fenugreeke of each one ounce;

4. Vva marina minor. The letter Sea Grape.

TRIBEA! of the stone in an Oxes gall twenty foure graines weight; let all these be beaten into fine powder and kepty you, in a drybox, or pot, to use upon occasion: whereof the quantity to be taken at a time, is from his you, in a dry box, or por, to me apondocament. I who is to take it shall require: but affirm it dramme to a dramme, as the age and necessity of the party, who is to take it shall require: but affirm it would worke as effectually in other diseases, either inward or outward, as either the Knotgrasses, or Knowl would worke as effectually in other diseases, either inward or outward, as either the binoughaires, or knied or Rupture-wort doe, if it were feriously applyed, for being alike in the temperature of the qualities, and we king the same effects in some of the diseases, why not in many of the other, whereunto they are tryed to degood: I may here deploye the carelesse course of many that are learned, who are content onely to sucke this good: I may here deploye the carelesse output of the course of the cour good: I may here deplore the cattered but make none for others, whereas if they would be indultionally that other Bees before them have gathered, but make none for others, whereas if they would be indultionally that other bees before them have gathered, but have been she hold, blind bayards of our time, by dare to doe any thing, especially when under colour of giving Physicke to their pockie patients, they mapped

CHAP. XVII.

Polygona. Baccifera. Berry bearing Knotgraffe.

Here remaineth of all the forts of Knotgraffes, to speake of those that beare berries, some when are shrubby plants, whose berries are their fruite, bearing seeds within them, whereby the propagated: others are the excreffences of the herbe, accidentall onely as I (uppose to the herbe) that breedeth them, being not the namurall feede, whereof I entend to ipeake first, because in meth necrest unto some of the former small Knotgraffes.

1. Polygonum cocciferum Polonicum, The Polonian Scarlet Knotgraffe, The Scarlet Knotgrasse is as small a plant as the Knawell, or white mountaine Knotgrasse, spreading in the fame manner with fundry small stalkes, full of joynts, whereat are set divers very small and long leave, point but not sharpe at the endes, which with the stalkes are of a grayish ashcolour, or more whitish, at the topped the stalkes stand a number of small white slowers, yet not so small as in the mountaine kinde of Knawel, fuch as may be better descerned, comming forth of grayish greene huskes, wherein after they are past, gowene the seede, which is as small as dust, the roote is small and somewhat long, at the toppe whereof, and a the seede, which is as small as dust, the roote is small and somewhat long, at the toppe whereof, and a the seeder whereof the recue, which is as many the recursion of the recursion of the recursion of Scarlet Ost, in of as orient a fearlet colour as they, and give as precious a dye as they doe, and but that it cannot be had mit quantity (every roote, yeelding but a few berries in comparison of the other) it would lessen the price, in abate the use of the other; but howsoever it serveth that Country of Polonia, in some measure, to dy sound the cloathes that they weare. Emarus Luftrange in his Commentaries upon Diescorides, felio 613, 100 his

1 . Polygonum cocciferum Polon'cum. Polonian Scarlet Knotgraffe.

3. Polygonum baccifenum five Vue marine mejer.
The greater Sea grape.





thefe berries grow at the rootes of a kind of Saxifrage like unto Burnet or Burnet Saxifrage, as also at the rootes of Codsfoote, Pelletory of the Wall, and other herbes likewise, and that not onely in Poland but in Iraly and othe Countries.

2. Ephedra five Anabasis. Climing Knotgrasse or Sea Grape. This kinde of Sea Grape groweth in the warrine Countries where it is naturall, into a thicke trunke or stemme shiegest a mans armeat the bottome; from whence rife many very long brancles, full of joynts like unto the

cher se grapes, climing up to the toppes of the highest plane met, or others against which it groweth, otherwise if it standneart unto a lower tree or shrubbe, it seldome riseth above their height, yet hath it no clafpers to winde about any thing, nor de the branches winde themselves, as the nature of Apocynum or Priples Dogs bane doth; yet as the Ivy by fending forth potesar the joynts, into the barke of the trees that groweth menthereunto, it thereby climeth unto the toppe of them: at these joynes grow no leaves for it is wholly destitute of them. but from them shoote forth divers other branches, and at the fime loynts upwards, stand many small mostly flowers, of a pale or whitish yellow colour, somewhat like unto the blossomes of themale Cornell tree, which afterwards turne into fmall red benies when they are ripe, like unto small Mulberries, full of mic. of a fowre tafte, wherein lye fmall yellow feede like Millen the roote for eadeth divers wayes under ground, being hard and wooddy.

3. Pelygonum bacciferum five Uva marina major. The greater Sea Grape.

This greater Sea Grape is so like unto the former, except in the long and climing branches, that it is verily thought of divers

webstthe same, not growing neare any shrubbe or tree to cause it to ascend as the other doth, and as it is said before that the same kinde useth to doe, by the report of Bellonius, in his third booke of Observations, and the 41. Chapter, for this also hath a stubbed stocke, from whence rise many stender branches about a foote long, set with joyne like unto an Horsetayle grasse, up to the toppes, which doe a little bow or hang downe againe, alwind position without leaves, and with many mostly pale flowers, but Anguilars faith reddish fet together at the joyne, which afterwards turne into small red berries like Raspis, of a sowish taste as the other doth, wherein liethelike yellowish seede: the roote is likewise hard and wooddy.

4. Polygonum bacciferum minus, five Uvamarina minor. The leffer Sea Grape. The imailer Sea Grape rifeth up immediately from the roote, with many flender weake, reddifh, rufh like halten fixe or feaven foote long fomerimes, lying for the most part upon the ground, wooddy at the bottome files, with the like joynts and branches issuing from them, as in the former, and without any leaves at them alo; the flowers are many and paleallo, and mostly like them, but standing upon somewhat longer footestalkes, and the red berries are likewise like unto Rafin or Mulberries, of a fowrish taste, wherein is contained a small blackifichter square seede or two, like unto the former: the stalkes and branches are no lesse astringent in taste then the shade roote is smaller, and sendeth forth divers suckers, which creeping under ground spreade farre.

The first growth in many dry, barren, and fandy grounds, in Polonia. The second Bellonia in his third booke and 41. Chapter of his Observations, faith groweth in the valleies or lower plaine grounds, at the foote of the mountaine Olympus, and in Illyricum betweene Eastello novo, and the old Epidourus. The third Clusius faith he found onely in Spaine, in the Kingdome of Murcia, by the Sea fide, and no where elfe. The fourth Lobel faith growth not onely neare the Sea fide, about Cape de Sete, Per anland Magulona not farre from Mompelier, but at Rockell, also about the Sea fide, and in other places, but Clusius faith, he found it not farre from Salamanca, which is the heare of Spains in great pleasty upon a small hill, whereof he wondreth much, not having found it or hearing of any other to have found it, in any other places then the Sea coasts. Anguillara faith in Dalmatia, about the river Sabenicus. The Time.

Thefe sower late, and ripen their fruits in the naturall places feldome before October, and never in these colder dinates, as bath beese offen prooved true: yeathe rootes will hardly without especiall care and keeping, be

The Names. The first is mentioned of Comeranius by the name of Polygonum coeciferum Polonicum in his Epitome of Musthiin and a I faid before by a finance and a resignment concurred by the latter of the free of the first part of the first Polygonum quartum Plinismajus, and faith the Spaniards call it Belcho: by Tabermontanus Polygonum minim ive exciferem primum: by Bauhinsu Polygonum bacciferum maricinum majus, five Vva mavisima major. The fourth is called by Classica Polygonum, quartum, Pliniy minus who thinketh it to be the Androface of Bello iss but I thinke n cased by Clusius Polygonum, quartum, Pliny minus who thinketh it to be the Audroface of Bewo 1811 Out 1 thinket
Relonius rather meant the greater forts, by Lobel Vua marina Monspeliensium, and contesteth with Matthiotus;
(why this should not be Tragon or Tragonon of Dioscorides, (as they of Monspelier sommerty called it, and
sirrwards Audroface as Bollovius did) in that he made Theophrassiu his Scorpio to be Tragon; by Ruellius Tragos,
the sum of the Scorpio maritimus Dalechampy, yet in another place he callect it Equiforum quartim as tens doth Equifoti facis naturally plants; by Anguillars it is thought to be Croton of Nicander, by Cameradine, and Vous marina, by Gasner in hortis Germania Tragium, by Tabermont annu Polygonum mattens secundary,
and by Banbinus Dokumum Lacelbraum, marinima maintens rabentis valueth is o be. Olicocollum Hiencelis Scorpio mo and by Banbipue Polygonum hastofurum maritimum minus Lugalmenfis takethie to be Officocollum Histocilie & Abseri

this

Absirti. The French call it Raysius de mer, from whence came the name of Vva marine,

The Polonians with whom the first groweth, doe use the herbe in the same manner that the Germanidoe this Knawel, that is to expell urine and to breake the stone : the second is not knowne, whether the people where; groweth docuse it as the two last forts are, which may well perswade us, is of the same operation, being solite growers doe the trastifiction and forme; for the Sea-grapes are both of one qualitie, and ferre for the fame differents the Knotgraffes are used by the Spaniards where they grow, as Cluffus faith, but especially to cure the ulcen of the Knotgraines are used by the openmeral where they grow, as original failing, but especially to cure the ulternor the privy parts in men or women: they are also very effectuall to provoke urine plentfully, and are exceeding airringent and drying, so that they powerfully stay all fluxes of the belly, or of womens courses, restraine vom. tings of the flomacke, and the defluxions of thinne rheume from the head: they are also very consolidative to foder together the lippes of greene wounds, or to knit broken bones, and to fettle and ftrengthen thofether have beene out of joint : it is held to be so powerfull to knit dissevered parts, that being boyled with percent flesh, or with other things, it will cause them to be so glued or sodered together, that one cannot pull them to the source of t

CHAP. XVIII.

Cassia Poetica Monspeliensium. The red berried Shrubbe Cassia.

Have been bold to infert this plant in this place, because some have made it a kind of Polygonnand Have been bold to infert this plant in this place, because some have made it a kind of Polygonia and although we cannot find it to be a Saxifrage or breakestone, yet it hath the other drying & assistance of Polygonia and the control of the state of the qualities of Folygonum. This shrubbe rifeth up to the height of two foote or there abouts, spream qualities of Y organism. Inits intude the first up to the height of two leaves like unto Line or Flag, anany flender twiggie greene branches, whereon grow small long leaves like unto Line or Flag, or somewhat resembling those of Lavander, but thinnely fet all along upon the branches; the

flo wers are mossie or threddy, and of a pale yellowish gerene coluor like unto those of the Olive tree, or of the Male Cornell tree; where afterwards come small round berries, greene at the first, but red as Corrall, or like the berries of Asparagus when they are ripe, of an astringent glutinous taste, with some tharpenesse joyned therewhith, wherein is contained an hard stone, having a white sweete kernell within it : the roote is hard and wooddy.

The Place.

It groweth by the high wayes, in many places of Spaine, both in the countries of Granado and Valentia, and Sivil, as also in divers places of Provence in France, about the hedges and bordres of the Olive yeards: by the bankes also of the river Lanus, and about the village Peraul, not farre from Mompelier, as also in a small Wood or Coppise neare unto the Priory of Egremont, neere there adjoyning.

The Time .. It flowreth about Iune and Iuly, and the berries ripen not untill September.

The Names.

Clufius faith that it was accounted for Offris of Pling, while he lived at Mompelier, whereunto hee faith, it doth agree in many thinge, but afterward they called it Caffia, but by what reason or cause it is not knowne, for it neither agreeth with that Casia of Dioscorides and Galen, which is like Cinamon, and is of a spicie taste, called in Apothecaries shoppes Cassia lignea, whereas this is nothing so: nor can it be the Cneoron of Theophrastus, which as Pliny faith Hyginus called Cassia, neither is it the sweete smelling Cassia of Virgil, whereof he speaketh both in his Bucolicks and Geargicks; yet as I said they of Mompelier did call it Casia; and Lobel Casia Poetica Monspeliensium: Clusius calleth it Casia quorundum, and faith that Placa a Phisition and professor in Valentia, called it Polygonum Pliny; and so doth Dalechampius upon Pliny call it Polygonum 4. Plinj : Lugdunenfis callech it Casa lignea maritima: Casalpinus Casa lignea, and Genifia rubra, because the stalkes and the leaves will sometimes grow red towards the end of Summer: and Baubinus Offris

Caffia poetica Monspellensium.

The red berried fhrubbe Caffia,

fratescens baceifera, numbring it among the Limitias, because of the leaves; and that he would make to beth Offris of Pliny, lib. 27. cap. 1 2. as they of Mompelier at the first did, which hee there faith, hath small genter pliant branches, with blacke leaves thereon like Lin, and a seede blacke at the first, and becomming red and and sing Galmin his action. ward, and citing Galen in his eigh Booke of Simples, that faith, of Olyris is made xopinara for women, which fore interpret Smegmata, but Pliny faith Scopas, alij rhounder it was a property in my mind Pliny hath form interpret Smegmata, but Pliny faith Scopas, alij rhounder it was a property but in my mind Pliny hath form ly related the words of Diofeorides and Galen, who both fay that the leaves of Office are first black and theret which he inverteth to the berries, which make a great alteration of fense; and Bashinus, to make this plant is office it and Bashinus, to make this plant is office it is not become be mind. Office, taketh him thus corrupted, which yet is not found, that the berries should be blacke before they be red.

The Versues. We have little recorded of any efpeciall cure this hath performed, or that it is applied to those that are ficke of

we we we will be a series of a drying, glutinous and altringent talte, and might no doubt any digent its laskes and fluxes of bloud and humours in men and women, and to performe whatforbe distuall for instead and induces of the analysis in men and women, and to perform what foewith a fringer and dying propertie might, as in Polygonum promife to performe, yet there is nothing determed, and therefore I dare not play the Philition to invent new receipts, for the cure of old diffaces: it is fufficient to declare the temperature and what others have tifed or approinted, when I have no new thing to show.

CHAP. XIX.

1. Abernla repens Gefneri, five Saxifraga altera Cefalpini. Breakestone Woodroofe.

His small plant which is accounted a kinde of Saxifrage in some places of Italy, resembling in the ontward face and forme Rubia minor, Afferula, Gallium, and fuch other like herbes, doth cause me to joyne it with them, as being a congener of one tribe and family; how therefore to know this plant is in this manner. It spreadeth upon the ground for the most part (and yet in some places timeth more upright) divers small tender stalkes, separated into other smaller branches, of about a foote high, full of joynes, at which come forth three, fourte, or more fometimes, small and narrow smooth leaves, the

from final at the toppes of the branches, many fet to-gehr in a taft, which are long small and reddish, and afterney are past, groweth, rough, crooked seede, which is small and blackish; the roote is small and threddie, endbrownish on the outside.

1. Rubia Cynanchica saxatilis. Stone Woodroofe. This other small Woodroofe, is very like unto the for-mer, but that it is smaller and lower, not past an hand breach high, and the leaves much fimaller, the flowers alloof a pale red colour, many tuffing together, and everyone funding upon a thort foote stalke : the feedes and ones are like the other.

4. Inncaria Salmativenfis. Small stone Woodroofe of Spaine.

This small plant is likewise very like unto the first, growing more apright with fquare, rough rushlike branches, preading forth into many final fiprayes, al-moflikeunto an Horfectaile graffe full of joints, with twoleaves and fometimes with more at a joint, fomewhat long & narrow like unto Line or Flaxe, but rough: wat tong charrow like time of the forth many finall white hower for in pikes, and four or five standing upon a flort foote stalke stogether, which stand in rough sate, wherein commetts the feede, which is black and small; the roots is white and threddy like the standard.

The Places

The fift growethin flistly Woods in many places of lidy, and Germany; the Record about Valentia in Daulplace in France: the last about Salamanca in Spaine as Cupus faith the I found it would be a supply than of Bradford brings at the lower end of Grapes Lands Lines by London, near the water course that patients along thereby.

The Time. They det all flower and feede in the end of Som-

The Mamer:
The fift is called by Gefter in libello de collectione fir-Internated by ligher in libello de collectione stre-sum Afrenda ir he rifere, and is the second Saxifrage of Casalpinen; Baubinin refureth it to the Symmetryca of Ludgumes; and to the Gallium montanum latifolium cruciatum of Columns; aris callech it himselfe Rabia Cynam-chia: the second he set established in his Prodromum, under the title I have here caprelled it; the sail is called by Rubia limitain ashers, and Symmetrica species of Lugdumensis, by Tabirminis dans Induaria, but by Baubinus

The Vertuer.

The Vertuer.

The Italian as I faid in divers places of their countrie doe use the first kinds at his perhaps those that are troubled with the stone or proved in their kidneyes, by provoking urine, which withing of milling by the uritories, carried with its small graves, and free the stone into graves, sind and the stone in graves with many stone with the stone into graves. The countries which is the stone paint through its ready to stoppe the stone, which is an instantification of the kernells of the source paint through its ready to stoppe the stone, and don't similar through the Dogges and Wolves, are much sanger, and don't similar the Greeke word by languages, in that we assay have usually hangup such Dogges that are troubled therewith, or else that the disease

Innearia Sa'maticeufis. Small ftone Woodroofe of Spaine.



is as a gibbet to hang them; or from the Greeke word ovráziin, qued spiritum continendo respirationem inhibitus; (is as a gibbet to hang them; or from the steene work the other two forts, there is not any that hath mentioned any use they are put to in Physicke, or other

CHAP. XX.

Asparagus. Asperagus or Sperage.

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Have in my former Booke set forth those sorts of garden Sperage or Asparagus, whose young bed Flave in my former booke let forth those losts of galactic springs of Anglangus, whose youngles are most usually eaten with us, as a sallet herbe of great esteems, whereof I shall not neede to misany repetition, but proceede and shew you the rest of that kinde, whereof there are three or forts more.

2. Asparagus marinus crassiore folio. Sea or wild Asparagus with thicker leaves This kinde of sea or wild Asparagus riseth up with many, but shorter stalkes then the garden kindes doe, and ger also and thicker, branching forth in the same manner, and having such like winged leaves, but home ger and and timeker, branching forth an tire taken like the other, and fo are the berries or feet thicker, harder, and of a blewish greene colour; the blossomes are like the other, and so are the berries or feet that follow, but greater than they, and not of fo fresh a red colour : the roote spreadeth in the ground. 3. Asparagus sylvestris felis acutis. Wilde Asparagus with sharpe leaves.

This Asparagus with sharpe leaves, riseth up from a head of rootes, whose strings are thicker and shorten any of the former kindes, with three or foure stalkes, which are shorter, stronger and whither then then the diversly spread and branched into many wings, whereon are set at severall distances, many small, short, had a tharpe pointed leaves, five or fixe standing at a joint together: at these joints likewise with the leaves come into the flowers, many fet upon a long stalke, which are yellow, consisting of fixe leaves apeece, smelling as sweets a March Violet; after which come small berries, greene at the first, and of a blackish ash colour when they ripe, wherein is contained a hard blacke seede.

The kinde of thorny Afparagus, that groweth in stony and rockie places, hath very thicke and short rouse strings, many jointed together at the head, from whence rise sundry branched greene stalkes, having that a foure sharpe greener thornes, more likely than leaves, they are so hard, small, long, and sharpe pointed, so gether all along the stalkes and branches; whereat come forth, small mossie yellowish greene flowers, and for them store of berries, greater than in the former, and of a blackish greene colour, when they are ripe, full of greenish pulpe, wherein lieth usually but one blacke hard seede, or at the most two, having a whitekend

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2. 3. Asparagus marinu crassu, & folijs acusu. Asparagus with thicke, and with prickly leaves.



Asparagus petreus five Corruda aculeata. Priekly rocke Asparagus.



5. Asparagus spinofus, sive Corruda spinis horrida. Asparagus with critell sharpe thornes. This thorny Asparagus shoot: thout from such a short, thicke, stringy roote as the last, but yellowish on the

mide, two or three white crooked or bended stalkes. branched forth on every fide, and at every jovne ther, where the branches are bending and divided, and whereof the leaves are fetalfo, standerh a most cruell sharpe thome, growing downeward, and together with the thomespon the younger branches, stand five or fixe small long, marow and foft leaves, clustering together, which geof a sweetish clammie or gummie taste: at the joints likewife with the leaves, come forth the flowers, of a yellowish greene colour, each of them standing upon a long and flender foote stalke, hanging downeward: afwhich come in their places large roundish berries, red when they are ripe, feeming to be three square, full of a rough or clammie juyce, containing with it one blacke graine or feede, and feldome two.

This first kinde by transplanting is thought to become the garden kinde, and groweth in many low medowes that are nere the fea, as also in many other places further of the coasts as I doe heare ; for it is thought that it is this kindethat groweth in the Marshes of Tidnam, neare Chipfell and in Apleton medow in Glafterfore, which is about two miles from Brifton, from whence the poore people doesther the buddes or young shootes, and fell them in the markets of Brifton, much cheaper then our garden kinde is fold at London: the second groweth in stony and rockie places, neare unto Salamanca in Spaine, and not onelyunder the hedges, but in the very fields also in Caftile and Gualo, and about Narbone and Mompelier in France, and in Cartallo: the third groweth both by hedges fide, and in many stony and ragged places, both in Spaine and Portufall, and in Candy allo as Bellonius faith : the last groweth allo in rough uneven places, very plentifull about Lishborne. inthe common wayes, and by the river Tague, and in many other places, both in Spaine and Portugall, and in Candy likewife; but it will hardly endure our cold climate.

They doe for the most part all flower, and beare their berieslate in the yeare, and scarse at all with us, although they be housed in Winter. The Names.

It is alled in Greeke anniegos and acquesos, Asparagus and Aspharagus. Varro faith, quia ex asperis virgul-tilium; Pompeius Grammaticus, quod in aspera virgulta nascitus; but as Galen saith the first budding of any herbe that was used to be eaten, after it was sprung from the seede, was called A sparagus, as in Cabbage, Lettice, and the like buddes, or shootes of herbes; but in speciall, and as most deserving this hath kept the name peculiar to it selfe. It is called also in Latine Corruda, quod ubi adolevit facile corruat decidatq;. Pliny saith the Athenians called it i win Horminion, amo Tu opua, quod est ruo, say some, but others thinke it to be derived amo Tu opuav, nam & deço, linm & semen Venerin cansa bibisur: the Arabians call it Halion or Helion, the Italians Asparago; the Spaniards Asparam; the French Asparge; the Germans Spargen; the Dutch Corallerant, in English Sperage or Alpatagus; the fint fort is to be understood of that kind which is fet forth in my former Book: the fecond is called by Matthioling Anguilara, and Tabermontanus, Asparagus palustris; by Lobel and Pena in their Adversaria, Asparagus maritimui Dioscoridis, by Clusius and Camerarius, Asparagus marinus, and by Baubinus Asparagus maritimus crassiors soho : the third is generally thought to be the Asparagus perram of Diagoorides and Galen, which he faith is also called Myscantons, in his fixth Booke of Simples or simple medicines, and of Pliny Corruda, or florestrie Asparagui, Theophasius in his fixth Booke and first Chapter, saith that Affaragus (without giving it any another Epithie, which it must be understood of this kinde) and Scorpio are nothing but thornes, for they have no leaves, Mushiolus and Tabermontanus call it Affaragus petrens, and Corruda; Gesur, Dodonens, Camerarius, and Otters, Call it Asparagus structure. Cordus, Lobel, Lugdmensis and others Corruda, and Bashinus. Banhinus as I doe, Afrangus folijs acutis: the fourth is called by Clufius Corruda aftera, by Lobel Corruda Hispanica; and so doe Lugdunensis and Tabermentanus, by Dodoneus Asparagus sylvestrin; and by Raubinus Asparagus aculcains alter tribus, ant quatuor spinis ad eundem exortum: the last is called by Clusius, Corrudatertia: Bellomius in his first Book of Observations, and 1 8. Chapter, saith, that they of Creete, called it Polytricha; by Dodoneus Afrara-Inissitris tertius ; Lobel and Lugdunensis call it as Clusius doth, Corruda tertia, and Bauhinus aculeatus spinis

The Vertues. The young buds or shootes or branches of any of these forts of Asparagus boyled, are more powerfull in Phyficke to helpe difeased persons then the Garden kinde: the buddes or branches boyled in ones ordinary broth helpeth to open the belly, and to make it foluble, and either they or the rootes boyled in wine, provoke urine beinghopped: and is good also against the hardnesse or difficulty to make water, or the Strangury when it comment by drops, and to expell gravell and the from out of the kidneyes, and helpeth also other paines in the

5. Affaragus finofus five Corrada finis horrida.

Alparagus with cruell tharpe thornes.

CHAP.21.

reines and backe; it is very good to be given to such as are troubled with the jaundise, and taken in wine, bel reines and backe; it is very good to be given to inch as are throughout whit the plantage in which believe that are bitten by the Phalangium, or great poytonous spider, and other Serpents; being boyled in wine or vinegar, it is good for those that have their arteries lookened, and are troubled with the hippe-gout, or Sciatica: the rootes boyled in wine and taken, are said to helpe the frensy, and the falling sicknesse, and to said the paines of the mother in women; the decoction thereof likewise is good to cleare the fight that is dimme and milty, and being held in the mouth warme, easeth the tooth-ache; the fame also healeth the paines of the break fromacke, and bowels, and taken every morning falting for certaine datestogether; flirreth up bedily let in ftomacke, and bowers, and taken every morning fatting for the feeth of the man or woman, alchough fome have written the contrary, that it hinderests conception and canfeth barreness, chrysppm faith that three fertiples of the feed of Afpatagus, Smallage and Cummin, being given in three or four onness of wine, for five dayes continually, to them that make abloody water, it will beliethen; and he faith alfo that it is not good for any that hath a dropfie to take thereof, but rather is an enemy and will and he tatth allo that it is not good for any that hall a dopine to tatth a dopine to the hold of them harme, although it be powerfull to provoke urine. Avicentath, that it causes the body to have sweet favour, to take the buds as meate, but it doth render the urine kincking: it dissolves the wind in the stomacke, liver, and guts, and the paines of the chollicke, which rise of picuitous and thicke flegmanicke has Itomacke, liver, and guts, and the paines of the cholicke, which rise or pitulous and tracke negmanche himourss the Garden Afparagus nourisheth more then the wilde kindes, yet hath it also his effects, both is the urine, reines and bladder, in opening the body gently, and many other the forenamed diseases, but this inconvenience happeneth by all-medicines that strongly provoke urine, if they be too frequently used, they doe concerne the bladder: many doe use the feede of Asparagus, for all the purposes before written, and hold them as effectuall as the rootes; the decoction of the rootes or feede made in wine, and the backe and belly bathed therewith, or to fit therein as in a bath, but kneeling or lying low that they may fit the deeper therein, hath bene found to be effectuall against the paines of the reines kidneys and bladder, the paines of the mother and of the chollicke, and generally all those paines and torments that happen to the lower members of the body, it is no leffe effectuall also against stiffe and benummed snewes, or those that are shrunke by crampes, or convessions, and the paines of the hippes called Sciatica; it is faid that who foever shall moisten their hands, face, necke, or any other part of the skinne, with the decoction or juice of Afparagus, there thall no Bee, Wafpe, Home, or other fuch like flye sking them. Dioscorides saith, that divers did affirme in his time, that if the decocions it be given to a dogge to drinke it will kill him, divers fabulous things have beene obtruded for truth, in the writings of the ancient, and the moderne writers also, if they either follow the traditions of their elders, with out confideration of the probability, or examination of the verity, or else are led by vulgar reports, where this is one in the text of Dioscorides, which himselfe holdeth to be false, and untrue, because it is so unlike in reason and nature" that if Rammes horne be beaten or bruised, and buried in the ground, from thence shall nie Afparagus: fome have affirmed alfo, that if you fow the feede of Afparagus in cares flucke in the ground, the will grow the sweeter and more pleasant in talte, because they say the Asparagus, and the Cane or Reedelant a great simpathy one unto another, which how true or likely it is, I leave to every one to believe as they is; but the practife of many Gardiners that nurse Asparagus for their profit, is to have cames out of several lengths fome shorter some longer, which they slicke over the heads or shootes of the Asparagus, whereby they say the buds are made the tenderer, and more delicate to be eaten; which peradventure may be likely in some part, a all other sallet herbes that are whited by covering them, or keeping them from the ayre, and are thereby called to be the tenderer, onely by concording the superfluous moisture in them, but I cannot believe that it commen from any vertue or simpathy of the cane thereunto; if this be not true and probable, let others bring more probability, and I will yeeld unto it.

CHAP. XXI.

Linaria. Tode Flaxe, or Flaxeweede.

F the Linaria or Todeslaxe, there are many sorts, some whereof (that is the most beautifull) limit for for for him my former booke, which are these. Linaria purpures five cerules, Purple or blew Todeslaxe. Linaria purpures adorsas. Sweete purple Todeslaxe. Linaria Valentina. Todeslare of Valentina. And Linaria magna sive Scaparia Belvidere dista Italoram. Broome Todeslaxe, which I shall not neede againe to describe here, but of the rest not there expressed. And because of the great variety I would use this method in setting them forth, sight to place those that grow upright, and have brodest leaves, then next, those that have narrower leaves, and yet grow upright, and lastly of the smallest kind, that creepe upon the ground.

Linaria erecta Latifolia. Vpright broad leafed Flaxeweedes.

1. Linaria latifolia Dalmatica. The great Dalmatian Flaxeweede.

He great Flaxeweede of Dalmatia, hath divers faire large greene leaves, foreading upon the ground, be ing about two inches long, and one broad, ending very sharpe pointed, without any footestake at them, but rising up with the stake, which is firme hard and round, about two or three foote high, hath the like leaves of thereon, without any ordering to the toppe, but lesser as they grow higher: the stake is branched at the toppe, having at every one of the branches, such like spikes of deepe or gold yellow flowers, as are in the common wild kinde, with spurres behind them; but each of them are three or source times larger then the common; these distincts the wilde kind, and enclosed in the like heads, but larger also, the roote is white, and spreadth some branches under ground, and perisheth nor as the wild kinde doth, but abideth in the winter, with both roote and stake, shooting fresh leaves every Spring.

2. Linaria Latifelia Cretica major. The great broadleafed Flaxeweede of Candy.

This Flaxeweede of Candy fendeth from the roots a round thicke stalke, two or three force high, spread into

pany branches, whereon are fet fometimes two and fometimes three leaves together, on a small footestalke, on the hold of them, sometimes one against another; and other times keeping no order; each whereof is larger and longer then the former, and of a grayish greene colour, with three veines of ribbes in every one of them; at the tops of the branches grow flowers, and nore yellow underneath, with a pale or blewish, and sometimes apply month is of a pale blew colour, and more yellow underneath, with a pale or blewish, and sometimes nore purplish sporte behinds the heads and seede are like the wild kinde; the roote is hard and white, bigger at the today disall below with some fibres thereas.

This Indian kinde shooteth forth divers slender small reddish stalkes, spread into many branches, whereon many branches, whereon sow on both sides of them, yet without order, many darke greene leaves, much narrower but not much shore ter then the former, ending also in a sharpe point; the flowers

grow arther toppes of the stalkes, in the fame manner that the common wilde kinde doth, and of a gold yellow colour, but

much lesser then they.
4. Linaria sive Osyrin alba.

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White flowred Flaxeweede.

The white Flaxeweede rifeth up with many tough pliant falks with long narrow leaves fet thereon, formewhat like those of the common fort, at the toppes whereof stand fundry pale whites flowers refembling the ordinary kinde, but with a wider and more open mouth: the seede is not unlike the other, the roots are white, long, thicke and great, abiding divers a vertex and not perishing.

5. Linaria triphylla carnlea Apula.
The blew Flaxeweede of Naples.

This blew Flaxeweede of A sples, hath at the joynts of the white falkes which are sometimes but one, and sometimes more, three leaves let together, divided almost like Rue leaves burgetare, deeper cut in, and pointed at the ends, of a gray fill greene or ash-colour; the toppe of the stalkes are surnished with such like slowers, but smaller and of a blew colour wholly, except the mouth which is yellow, after which come small mound heads, conteining large star and blackish feed, the roote is small and white.

The Place.

The first according to the title you may know came from Dalmais, but from what place there, is not fignified. The second from Lands. The third from America. The fourth, in gardens: the last from Naples.

The Time.

They doe all flower in the Sommer moneths, yet some sooner or later then others, for those of America flowreth very late, and scarse give ripe seede any yeare.

The Names.

It hath no Greeke name that I can finde mentioned by any author, but in Latine it is called Pfeudo Linum, and Linaria, for the resemblance that the seaves of the wilde common kinde have with Line or Flaxe, and Vrinalia and Vrinaria from the effects. Some have called it Esula states in, for the resemblance it hath with the little Esula; whereupon came this verse, Esula lastescie, sive list Linaria crescie. Divers have taken it to be the Antirrhinum of Pliny, it may be Osyria both of Pliny, Dioscorid, and Galen, whereupon to most mens judgements it doth in many things agree; and some as Chatthiolum sith, would make Betvidere to be Osyria, which is called by some Herba sudjornm the Schollers berbe, but because they make their Osyria to have some four or sit eleaves onely on the stalkes, and that they serve for broomes to sweepe with all; for the Greeke word repsuara (bux 100 to 100 t

Linaria erecta angustisolia. Vpright and narrow leafed Flaxeweedes.

I. Linavia vulgaris nostras. Our common wilde Flaxeweede,

Or common Flaxeweede that groweth wild in all countries of this Land as well as beyond Sea, is so well known unto all, that are never so little conversant in herbes, that it were almost needelesse to describe it them almost upwards, flored with a number of pale yellow flowers, of a strong unpleasant sent, with deeper yellow mouthes, and blakish flat seedes in round heads, the roote is somewhat wooddy and white, especially about, and new branches every yeare.



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2. Linaria Pannenica major. The great Flaxeweede of Hungary.

This is in many things like the former, but that the leaves are larger and the flowers greater and fewer

This is in many things like the former, but that the leaves are larger and the nowers greater and fewer it, and of a pale yellow colour, but a deeper yellow in the mouth, with forme hairinesse therein.

3. Limeria Cretica anguisticola. The narrow leased Flazeweede of Candy.

This Flaxeweede of Candy, hath at the three lower joynts of the stalkes, which are many, and of a smaller high, foure long leaves a peece, but narrower by the halfe then the former; but at the rest of the jethey stand without order, growing still smaller as they rise higher upon the stalkes, which are much towards the toppes, whereon stand such like slowers as the former, but smaller and of a whitsh as closed. fourre behind them being of the same colour, the seede and seed vessels are not unlike the former, being fall away, even while the plant remaineth greene.

4. Linaria Hispanica tertia Clussi, Classian his third Spanish Flaxeweede.

The third Spanish Flaxeweede of Glussian showeth from the roote many small stalkes, about a foose his

more, whereon grow very plertifully many narrow leaves, of a grayifh or ash colour, and at the topse them store of small flowers, that are of a whitish colour on the outside, and more purplish inwardly ping mouth, being of a more yellow colour, but yet pale also, the spurre behinde being of a purplish colour, seede that followeth, when it hath any, for it seldome beareth, is like the other, but doth recompense the

feede that followeth, when it hath any, for it teldome beareth, is like the content, but dom recompense that feet, in that the roote perifieth not, but abideth and encreafeth every yeare.

5. Linaria Caryophyllata albicans. The sweete white Flaxeweede.

This sweete Flaxeweede hath upright stalkes somewhat wooddy, wherein are set without order, drawn row and somewhat long leaves, yet shorter then the common kinde, and of a pale greene colour; defined and not so thicke at the toppe of the stalkes and branches, not fully so large, but are of a very pale plane lour, almost white, and in other of a pale blew and white mixt, with a yellow mouth, the seede is likely to any and the notes carifusth not. mon, and the roote perisheth not.

6. Pseudo-linaria montana alba. The base white Mountaine Flaxeweede.

This base mountaine I laxeweede hath stender straked stalkes, with divers long and narrow leaves on the both stalkes and leaves of a yellowish greene colour, diversly spread into branches, from the bottome token bearing on every one of them, a small white slower, standing on a small sootestalke, after which come to grayish stated, in greenish yellow round heads, but very small.

7. Linaria tennifolia Lugdanensir. Todeslaxe with very narrow leaves.

This Todeslaxe hath as narrow small leaves as any other fore, set very thicke on the low round slake, set

dome above a foote high, of a bitterish austere taste, that one cannot well tell which hath the predominant the branched stalkes have nothing so many flowers on the toppes of them, nor so closely fet together, fontyle reddish while they are in the bad, but of a whitish red when they are open; after which comment the sate which is small and flat, contained in small and long heads, the roote is blacke and full of threels.

1. Linaria vulgaris nostras. Our common wilde Todeflaxe:

2. Linards Pannonica major.
The greater Flaxeweede of Hungary.







Sweete Flaxeweede:



Linaria Valentina Clufij.

Spanish Flaxevecede.





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8. Linaria minima erella. The least upright Todeflaxe.

This Todeflaxe, being the leaft of all the former, and but that it doth not creepe, might else have beene for the next ranke; hath one small stalke not above halfe a foote high, whereon grow very many small mine many small rale wellow selected. the next ranke; hath one infail take not above has a roote agent whether the blewish greene leaves, like the common wilde kinde, and at the toppe many small pale yellow colour, with spot in the jaw or mouth; the seede is exceeding small blackish and flat, the roote is small and perishethers. yeare, rifing againe from its owne fowing.

9, Linaria minor cerulea recta, Small upright blew Flaxeweede.

This small plant hath fundry small stalkes, of very small short leaves set one against another, of the sameble ish greene colour with the last, from among which rise up two or three stalkes, scarse halfe a foote high, being longer and narrower leaves thereon, with larger flowers then the last, and of a blewish colour; after which one fmall feede like the last: the roote is threddy and perisheth every yeare;

The Place.

The first as I faid groweth every where throughout the whole land, both in the way sides in medowe, also by hedge sides, and upon the sides of banks and borders of fields: the second in many places in Germany Hungary; the third in Candy, the fourth in Spaine, the fifth is not certainely knowne where: the fixt on their in Saxony, as lobannes Thalim faith: the seaventh in barren dry and open places, the eight and the last we large not whence their originall are, but came with divers other feedes that were fent us from beyond the Ses. The Time.

These flower in Sommer, and their seede is ripe usually before August be past. The Names.

The first is called Linaria and Pseudolinum by Brunfelsius, Lonicerus and Dodoneus; of Matthiolus, Folision Cordus, and Lobel, Offris. The second Camerarius mentioneth in his bortus Medicus: The third, Clafin fits the feede came from Candy, and grew in Iohn Hogheland his Garden; and is very probable to be both the Lingui tetraphylla of Columna, and the arvensis carulea of Bauhinus. The fourth is Clusius his Hispanica tertia. The fin Camerarius in horto medico faith it was fo called in his time. The fixth is mentioned by Iohannes Thalim, in the description of Harcynia flora, by the name of Linaria montana sive streets, and as Baubinsu thinkth, the Anonymo Linifolio of slussus, and the Linaria adulterina of Tabermontanus. The seaventh Lugdamensis allel Linaria tenuifelia, and Baubimu Linaria capillaceo folio. The eighth is called minima not having any other cathite. And the fall minor cerulea recta.

Linaria minima repentes? The least and creeping Flaxeweedes?

1. Linaria pumila Hispanica. The dwarfe Spanish Flaxeweedes.

"His dwarfe Todeflaxe of Spaine, shooteth up many tender weake branches, not able to stand upright, at rifing to be about an handbreadth or halfe a foote high, whereon grow many long and narrow keep very like unto the common wilde kind, as well for forme as colour, and so are also the flowers at the topps of the stalkes, but lesser by much; the heads and seed are also like it, and the roote small and white, and then under ground.

2. Linaria parva Hispanica altera. Another small Spanish Flaxeweede.

This other small Spanish Flaxeweede hath divers weake slender branches, with many small sarrows and states. about them, but fatter or thicker in handling, and somewhat lesser also then the last, and of an ash colour; it toppes of the stalkes are furnished with a great many small slowers, of a pale blewish or ash colour, with a low spot in the month or gaping place, the seed and seede vessels are small according to the proportion of plant, the roote is small and white, and perisheth every yeare.

This Spanish kinde also hath many weake trayling branches, whereon grow many small soft she also had been she to be also be also been she to be also b leaves; at the toppes of the stalkes grow many flowers, somewhat larger then the last, of a sad purple colour, land



blackifb, with pale yellow spots in the mouthes of them, of a pretty sweete sent, the seedes and rootes are alike

4. Linaria cerulea repens. The fmall blew creeping Flaxeweede. This small Flaxeweede sendeth from the roote, a number of small weake stalkes, leaning downe to the ground. talk being able to fland upright, fet withous order, with many fmall and very narrow ashcoloured leaves up to ione being able to it and upright, set withous order; with many small and very narrow as a facoloured leaves up to the topes, where they grow into divers other smaller branches, having a long head or spike of slowers, very small, and of a fine blewish purple colour, with a yellow spot in the mouth of them: the seede is not unlike the forms; but the roote spot short forth many sibres, and abideth, not perishing in the Winter.

5. Linaria quadrifulia Aspina. The Mountaine blew Flaxeweede.

This Mountaine Flaxeweede shooteth forth his small weake stalkes, lying almost upon the ground, diversly divided into many smaller branches, even from the bottome: upon which are set small short which greene were orderly at the several soints, one above another; that is, at some but two leaves at other the

large, very orderly at the severall joints, one above another, that is, at some but two leaves, at others three

4. L'naria carulea repens. The small blew creeping Flaxeweede.



7. Linaria quadrifolia Alpina. The blow mountaine Flaxeweede.

Linavia Africana pinnato Helzines follo. African Blazevecede with black: Bindeweede like leaves?





TRIBE 4.

CHAP. 22.

or fours, not keeping alwayes proportion in the number, especially below, burrather upward; the flower deor some, not recepting at wayer proportion are in forme like the other, and somewhat great, but stand not so dickets ftering together, being of a daintie purple blew colour, with a yellow spot in the mouth: the heads for feet that follow, are formewhat great, having blackift flat feede within them; the roote is finall and white, fired divers wayes under ground, and peritheth not in the Winter.

ivers wayer under gounds, the foreview Cleffi. The finall yellow Meravis Flaneweede.
6. Linaris Intel Meravica Cleffi. The finall yellow Meravis Flaneweede.
This finall kinde of Todeflaxe, is formewhat like unto the last kinde in the procedest ranke, but that it has more flore of stalkes, that doe not stand upright, having many small afti coloured leaves, fet upon them, while more note of trainer, that the state at the supper of them many yellow flowers, with yellow flow are rounder and more lappy; the flatters beare at the toppes of them many yellow flowers, with yellow flow in them, but the leaft of all these in this third ranke: the seede is small and blacke, and the roote perished every

The Place.

The first groweth about Salamanca in Spaine : the second and third in some other parts of Spaine ; it is noton tainely knowne where : the fourth on the hills in Moravia, as the last dothalfo; the fift groweth as well in si ria as Clufius faith, as among the Switzers and the hills in Rhetia.

They doe all flower in Sommer, and give their feede quickly after.

The Names.

The first is the fift Spanish kinde of Clusius, which Banbinus calleth Offris flave sy lvestrist, and Tabermentum Offris minor: the second is the fourth Spanish kinde of Clusius, as the third is his second Spanish kinde: the forth is Clusius his second Linaria of Moravia, as the last is his first Maravian kinde: the fift is called by Clusius his. ria Stiriaca, by Gelner in horeis Germanie, and in his Epiflies Linaria Alpina & Helvetica: by Tabermonton I. naria Alpina pumila, and by Baubimu, Linaria quadrifolia supina: the last is called by Classa Linaria Mannie prima in his History.

The Dersues. All these sorts are in some degree, more or lesse effectuall, but the most common kinde is the most used, to no voke urine, both when it is stopped as also in those that are troubled with the droplie, to spend the abundance those watery humours by urine, and by the drawing downer of much vrice, doth in some lost helpe to wante reines and uritory parts from gravell or ftonge gathered gherein: the decoction of the herbe, both leavant flowers in wine, taken and drunke doth fomewhat move the belly downewards, openeth the obliructions of the liver, and helpeth the yellow jamedic, expelled poilor, provoketh womens couries, driveth forth the size birth and dead child : the diffilled water of the helpe and flowers is effectuall for all the same purposes, and especiall being drunke with a dramme of the powder of the feedes, or barke of the roote of Wallwort, and little Cinamon for certaine dayes together, is held to be a fingular remedy for the dropfie, to fpend the water mi humors: the juice of the herbe or the distilled water dropped into the eyes is a certaine remedy for all hem, a flammation and rednesse in the eyes: the juice or water put into foule ulcers, whether they be cancrous or file. lous with tents rowled therein, or the parts washed or injected therewith, elerateth them throughly from the bottome, and healeth them up lately : the fame falice or water also clement the skinne wonderfully of allon of deformity thereof, as lepry, morphew, scurffe, wheales, pimples, or any other spots and markes in the dines. applied of it felfe, or used with some powder of Lupines.

CHAP. XXII.

Halicacabam sive Alkakengi. Winter Cherries.



N the reare of this Classies commeth the Winter Cherrie to be declared, whereof there stelos other forts knowne to us more than in former times, as I shall presently shew you. 1. Hallcacabum five Alkakengi vulgare. The ordinary Winter Cherry.

The ordinary Winter Cherry is described unto you in my former Booke, therefore I dother but ortely trake merition of it that you may take knowledge, the next is differing from it.
2. Halicanshum five Alkekengi Virginense, Virginian Winter Cherries.

This Dirginion spreadeth the baraches with leaves on the ground, scarfe raising it selfe up so much site is mer, but the branches are greater, and foure the leaves also and more unevenly derived about the edge, of the mer, out the branches are greater, and heart the teaves and and more uneversay deniced mount the eager, which are fullen preene colour, at the fullent, come forth the flowers fingly, that is one at a place and more towards bottome that upwards to the feeting of the branches, which are rather smaller than the former, composed of framed whitish leaves with a circle of red, or every leafe spotted circlewise towards the bottomes of them in fruite that followers is a small berry, enclosed in a thinne skinne or bladder as the former, but greene safety. red when it is full true, smaller like wife than it, the berrie filling the skinne or bladder store than it, and notice ving fo much void wante in the bladder, as the former, yet hath it fmall whittin feede within it as decount roote foreadeth under ground not very farre and perifheth in Winter. I have here onely given you three of lost leaves and a flower heren with the figure of the former.

. Halicacabum Indicum rectum. Vpright Indian Winter Cherries. This Indian kinde rifeth up to be about foure foote high, with strong upright stakes, knotty and consult shooting out many branches, whereon grow faire greene leaves, like unto those of the ordinary Winer Chair, but somewhat larger, and densed about the edges : at the joints with the leaves come forth the flowers of a win tish colour as it is in the ordinal fort, every one by it selfe, which are composed but of one leafe, having in corners formewhat crumpled about the edges, and although they be not divided into five leaves, yet in the barries of the edges, and although they be not divided into five leaves, yet in the barries of the edges, and although they be not divided into five leaves, yet in the barries of the edges, and although they be not divided into five leaves, yet in the barries of the edges. tome of them there doth appeare five blackish purple spots in the bottome of every flower, with diversom purplish threds in the middle, tipt with blackish blew chives: after the flowers are past, there comment in the places the finit which are bladders or thinne skinnes, with berries in them like unto the ordinary Winter the is, but that the berrie horse is larger than the define, nor onthy filling the whole skinne or bladder, but oftenisotherating it, and opening into foure party, which when it is vipe; will be greene as well as the bladder;
is the long that it without take, yet yet-dang forth as the
joint of the part is without take, yet yet-dang forth as the
joint of the Pomoration, or Love apples t this perifier.

The ordinary and tinging which will be colder climates, at the first approach of
whether; and whether it abideth in the measural places, were
well as the whole skinne or buy to all the it is applied or whether?

know not, nor to what physicall use it is applied, or whether it beufed to be eaten. The Place.

The first groweth by the hedge sides in moist and shadowie place, but is with us onely as I thinke cherished in gardens: the second came to us from Virginia, and grew with Mr. Tradefeast; the last groweth in the West Indies, and was first brought into Spaine, and Italy, and from thence communicated fift to Camerarius as I thinke, (for he first fet it forth) and afterwards to others.

They flower not untill the middle or later end of Iuly, and the finitis Tipe about the end of August, or Leginning of Sep-

Islesbus de Casa bona, sent the last fort from Florence to Camerarius, and called it Halicacabum, five Solanum Indicum: some others have called it Arborescens, and Solanum vesicarium Indican: I have added thereunto rettil to diftinguish it from the Virginian Winter Cherrie: but the ordinary kind, is one of the four farm of Solane on Nightshades, set forth and spoken of by Discouler and Galler, and one of the two of Theophraftus called Solanum Halicacabum; and by Pliny Vesicarium; either of the bladder wherein the berrie groweth, or of the vertues, against the diseases of the bladder and stone. Of the Arabians Alkakensi, which name the Apothecaries doe retaine to this day in their shops. Brunfelfius calleth it his Saxifraga quarta terming

The Vertues.

Neither the Virginian nor Indian kinde are knowne to be uled to belpe any griefe or disease. But our ordinary Winter



Chrise are of great use, the leaves being cooling and may be used in all inflammations but not opening, as the beries or fruit are, which by opening the uritorie parts, and drawing downe the tirine, provoke it to be avois ded plentifully when it is stopped, or when it groweth hot, sharpe and painefull in the passage and is good also to expel the stone and gravell out of the reines, kidnies, and bladder, helping to dissolve the stone, and avoiding it by greece or gravell, fent forth in the urine : it helpeth much also to clense inward impossumes or ulcers in the reiner or bladder, or in those that avoid a bloudie or foule urine. It helpeth the jaundise also, by opening the passes of the gall and liver, and expelling it by urine. The distilled water of the fruit, or the leaves together with them, or the berries greene or dais, distilled with a little millie, is effectuall to all the purposes better fpecified, if it be drumbe morning and evening with a first Sugar, and in special against the heate and sharpeness of the uring. Play recorded, that the room hereof is so powerfull to stupise the venome of the Scopion, that if it be but put muochess, they will strong horse hereof is so powerfull to stupise the venome of the scopion, that if it be but put muochess, they will strong horse in their strength; and being boiled in oyle and applied is powerfull against their shing. But because divers have appointed severall wayes, for the preparing and ordering of the berries hereof, to be helpefull for trime and the stone. I chiracte not amiss to remember some of the many years. ordering of the berries hereof, to be helpefull for trime and the flone, I thinke it not amific to remember forme of them unto you. And first they appoint the berries to be per into new wind which it is new made and put up, that he wine working with the bestime these therein, and ferve them to drinke that are troubled in the manner aforefuld a but because our Land affordering twine to be made therein, I doubt not but our Betre or Ale will be as effectual Landing the flates proportion of berries, that is three or foure good handfulls, either greene and fresh or dried, bruifed and put therefore, that is into three or foure good handfulls, either greene and fresh or dried, bruifed and put therefore, that is, into three or foure gold named up, and after drunke in the fame manner, and this driests greene and hat beene found to doe much good to may, both to case the paines and expell uring, and the stone gray from it is confirmed, and to case it not to engender. Another way Matribidus much commended the brains and for it is in a prison in Prisane drink made into treasure with Popple seede, & the kernells of Melon or Pompion seede: also a decoction of Mallowes with long of the berries therein, or some of the juyce drunke in it also face or nine drammes of the inward pulpe of Casse Struke attalla, drawne forth with the water or decoction of the alfofixe or nine drammes of the inward pulpe of Caffia fiffula, drawne forth with the water or decoction of the berries, and given in a cupfull of the broth of fat flesh, wherein also some of the berries have beene boiled, is accounted an excellent remedie to clense the backe and reines, in those griefes of the stone and urine: the decoction of the berries in wine or water, is the most usuall way to be taken, and the powder of them taken in drinke of broth, I hold to be more effectuall.

Thus have I she wed you all the forts of Saxifrages or Breakestones, that are properly so called, for of dimensions and plants that conduce to the same purpose, I have spoken in my former Booke, as you shall sinde paid cularly quoted in the Table of remedies, under the name of For the steems and sidness. There are cularly quoted in the lable of remedies, under the lable of but could not fitly be placed in this Claffic, in that most them are umbelliferous plants, some Thistles and some of other Tribes: all which could not without most without made the could not without made confusion be brought out of their owne stations, to fill up another. Take the rest therefore of those Brough stones, as you shall find them dispersed throughout this whole Worke.

Now it behaveth me to intreate of other herbes, whose vertues are to heale wounds, and therefore older

Uninerary in the next Classis.

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PLANTE



PLANTÆ VVLNERARIÆ

ET FERRVMINANTES. 4D EST, CONSOLIDANTES.

VVLNERARY OR VVOVND HERBES.

> CLASSIS QVINTA, THE FIFTH TRIBE.

CHAP. I.

Centaurium majus. The greater Centory.



Dare not incline to the opinion of some of the Arabian Phisitions and Writers that have faid the roote hereof is bitter, and thereby have added firing purging qualities that this kinde of Centory, which properly belong unto the leffer kinde, thereby confounding them both together; for if I did, I must have placed it in the second Classis among the purging plants. Neither dare I hold with the moderne errour of many, that hold the roote of this great Centory, to be the Rhaponicum of Dioscarides, Galen, and others, they being so much differing one from another, as I shall shew you by and by. But as the qualities therein are most certaine to be Vulnerary, I have placed it here. Of this kinde there are three other forts knowne in these dayes, which were not formerly, which together therewith, shall be entreated of in this Chapter, and first of that

which was first and commonly knowne. 1. Centaurium majus vulgars. The common great Centory.

The common great Centory, hath many large and long for leaves, deepely cut in on the edges into many part, notched or dented about the edges, of a pale greene colour on the upper fide, and whitiff underneath; the lake is flrong and round, three or foure foote high, divided at the toppe into many branches, whereon stand large round scaly greene heads; shooting forth at their toppes, many small threds or thrummes, of a pale blewish schoolar; wherein after they are fallen doe grow large whitis simooth shining seedes, somewhat like unto the seedes of this large that the colour agreed deals of downwards and the seeders. that two foote long, and as great, as a reasonable great deale of downy matter: the roote growth to be more than two foote long, and as great, as a reasonable great Raddish or Parsnepperoote, blackish on the outside, and somewhat reddish yellow within, abiding many yeares, sending forth fresh leaves every Spring; those dyning for the most part, that were greene all the Sommer.

2. Centaurium majus Pyrensum. The Pyrensum great Centory.

This Pyrensus kinde hath larger leaves than the former, and more jagged or cut in deepely on the edges, formed what relembling an Artichoke leafe in the divisions, greene above and gray or as it were hoary underneath: the falke right to be a hour underneath: the

what refembling an Artichoke leafe in the divisions, greene above and gray or as it were hoary underneath: the falke riseth to be about three foote high, cornered and hoary, having sundry smaller leaves and lesse jagged for thereon, and parted at the toppe into some branches, each bearing some small leaves; under the heads which are much greater and more scally also, with sharpe prickes at their ends, like a little wilde Artichoke head; the units of threds which are the flowers, as in the other, are more purple: the scales are white wrapped in downs like it, and the roote great and blacke on the outside, but longer and of the bignesse of ones wrest.

3. Centamians major allorum five Lussamians. The great Centory of Portugall.

This other great Centory bath many leaves, rising from the head of the roote, lying almost upon the ground, which are as long and as large almost as the former, but without any jagge or division at all in them, yet some what deepely dented about the edges, and of a deeper greene colour; the stalke is round and great, but riseth not salke, which are scaly in the same manner, & in it such like thrums, of a pale whitish colour or threed heads on a which being past, there groweth such like seeds also in those heads, lying in a stocke or downie substance, but a mer, blacke also on the outside; and yellowish within, yeelding forth a yellowish red juice like the other, which is some and the outside; and yellowish within, yeelding forth a yellowish red juice like the other, which mer, blacke also on the outside; and yellowish within, yeelding forth a yellowish red juice like the other, which is somewhat bitter, but a little more aromaticall than it.

1. Contaurium majus vulgate. The common great Centery.



3. Centaurium majusa'terum five Lufitanicum.



the out ?



The great yellow Centory.



This yellow Centory fendeth forth many more, both larger and longer leaves from the roote then the former; fome of the lowest having fewer divisions in them then others; but those that grow upon the stalk, as wel as some fome of the low, are very much divided into many parts, making every winged leafe to confift of a dozen of of the other leaves, the ribbe in the middle betweene them being whitish, each for the most part set against anofixene leaves, the mode in the initial extension in the mode of th without tectain in hindereth feede to grow ripe therein; for if they be but a little preffed betweene the fingers, there modiffict forth on all fides, final cleare drops of water, as five the as Nigar almost, and that not onely at noone dryess Banbinus faith, but at any time of the day, and not for once onely and no more, but oftentimes; yea entry day if ye will, it will yeeld fill fome, as long as the flowers are field, and not quite withered, but when ereyay it ye wise feede, it is somewhat like the last great Centory, yet lessen, blacker, and more shining a the roote groweth in time, to be greater then either of the other, having many heads, that shoote forth in the Spring, the old leaves dying downe to the ground every yeare, which is wrinkled and blacke on the ourfide, and spring, an author, full of a flimy moisture in them, running downe deepe into the ground with losing greater branches, and but a few fmall fibres.

All these forts grow upon mountaines, the first and third upon the Alpes and Mount Baldin; the second on the Pyrenean hils; Clufton faith, he found the third upon some stony hils, beyond Lisborne in Portugall, neare the river Tagm, and the last there likewise and on Mount Baldus as Pona saith, The Time.

The doe all flower about the end of Iune, and in Iuly, yet the Partingall kinde doth leaft endure our cold aire. Aldome shewing forth his flower, nor yet abiding unlesse well preserved. The Names.

It walled in Greeke xseraupeer while Centaurium magnum, and as Pliny faith, tooke the name from Chiron the Consert, who was healed herewith of the hurt be received in his foote, by one of Hereyles his arrowes that fell from his owne hand thereon, in overlooking them, when hee received Hercules as his guest, and thereforeof some was called Chironium. The first is called of all writers Centaurium magnum or majus, and vulgare of some, as a difference from the others. It bath beene in the former ages of the world (yet long since Galen histine, for many yeares, and yet continueth in many parts) called Rhaponticum, and used in the flead thereof in all those medicines, that the ancients appoint Rosponticum to be put, which is an errour growne so old by custome, that many obstinately persist therein, because they have received it from their elders, but learning and diligence in reading and scanning the writings of the ancient authors, hath not onely discussed this opinion, but many others also; for as I have shewed before in the second Classis, in the Chapter of Rubarbe, Dioscorides faith many oners and; for as I nave inewed before in the second Clains, in the Chapter of Knbarbe, 'Diofeorides faith that the Rhapantiem is aroote like unto the roote of the great Centory; how then can be be the fame, when it is but like it, and although the roote of this Centory be yellowish, which carrended their error, yet will it not colour the spittle like unto Saffron. Brajavolus in his time, did thinke the the safe roots called Rhaponticum in the Apolecuries shops, were not the rootes of this great Centory; whom the safe and contradicteth, shewing them to be the same. Some also as Matthiolus saith, did in his time take the Lysmathia propures, to be Centraria mannam. The Arabians, Magnes, Avicen, and Serapio, have much contradicted the Centories, both the greater and the lesser courselver, criving both the sace and qualities of the care mannets are the safe and the life to the contradicted the Centories. greater and the lefter together, giving both the face and qualities of the one matothe other, and Pliny also in his 35. Books and 6. Chapter runnech into the same error with them, who although he agreed with Dioscorides in the description of it, yet saith it hath a certaine bitternesse in it, which is prove sound in this greater but the lessee kinde. The second is called by Cornatus among his Canada plants, Contauring fails Conare: Pona saith in the description of the plants growing upon Mount Baldus, that the third kind. was called of divers there about Rhen Billings, and Cluftus faith, the Portugals where he found it, called it Raponess. Bankinus faith, that the last he received from out of the garden at Padoa, by the name of Rhaponticum Lastrantes.

The Vertues. Thereore of the great Centory faith Matthiolus being steeped in wine, of the powder thereof given in wine, is with great good forcesse and profit, used for those that are fallen into a dropline, or have the jaundise, or atmosted with the obstructions of the liver: two drammes of the rootes between to powder, and taken in wine on water, helpethylofe that fpitblood, or that bleede much at the mouth. If they have an ague to take it in water, or elfe in wine, it is likewise med for ruptures, cramps, and pleutilies, and for shockehar have an old olog continued cough, and for those that are short winded, or can handly draw their breath; it is good also totale legiones in the belly, and those of the mother; being straped and put up as a postary into the nother, it procured womens courses, and cauteth the dead birth to be avoided; the juice thereof afed in te internamen, worken the fameeffect: fome copies of Diofeorides have this, it is called Panacea, because it helps that differ fees and fire tweet is inflammation or bruiles canfing it; it helps that the Strangury or powder thereof drunke, and the wound walked therewith, taketh away all the paintenant danger of the bitings of line in the strangury or a dramme in powder thereof drunke, and the wound walked therewith, taketh away all the paintenant danger of the bitings offingings of venemous creatures; it helpeth to sharpen the eyefight, if it be deeped in water and dropped into them. Galen in 7-fimp. Answerth that it hath contrary qualities in it, and therefore workers contrary effects, the frame title frewing an hot quality, whereby it provoketh womens courfes, &c. and the airingent a cold soffe carthly quality, glueing or fodering the lippes of wounds, and fraying she spitting of blood; and by all the qualities joyned together, helpeth ruptures, crampes, and the diseases of the Lungs; the flating received the control of the contro ringeramation, and the attriction, the strengthning of the parts: the whole plant as well herbe, as roote, is ery availeable in all force of wounds, or alcers, to dry, foder, clense, and heale them, and therefore is a priningredient, or should be in all vulnerary drinkes and injections.

BR.188.5.

CHAP. II.

lacea, Knapweede.

Here are a very great many of herbes that beare the name of Iacea, which I must to avoide confin fion distribute into severall orders; that so the memory being not confounded, with a promiseous multitude, each may be the better understood in their severall ranckes.

Incea non Laciniara, Knapweedes with whole leaves.

Ordo primus. The first ranke or order.

1. Iacea nigra vulgaris. Our common Matfellon or Knapweede.

He common Knapweede hath many long and fomewhat broad darke greene leaves, rifing from the rose formewhat deepely dented about the edges, and formetimes a little rent or torne on both fides, in two or 1 tomewhat acceptly defined by withall, among which rifeth up a strong round stalke, foure or sive fore three places, and somewhat hairy withall, among which rifeth up a strong round stalke, foure or sive fore three places, and iomewnat narry withints, among when the trap a titing found trance, found or two fore high, divided into many small branches; at the coppes whereof stand great scaly greene heads, and from the high, divided into many small branches; at the coppes where of stand green three stands of the many middle of them thrust forth, a number of darke purplish red thrums or three scales and iometimes white but my middle of them thrust forth, a number of darke purplish red divisors blacks sade luines in constants. rarely) which after they are withered and path, there is found divers blacke feede, lying in a great deale of downe, formewhat like unto Thiftle feed, but smaller, the roote is white hard and wooddy, with divers fibres and the tomewhat like unto limit hot but abideth with leaves thereon all the Winter, and shooting out fresh engineering thereinto, which perisheth not but abideth with leaves thereon all the Winter, and shooting out fresh engineering the state of 2. Iacea nigra angustifolia. Narrowleased Knapweede. Spring.

This Knapweede hath a round rough greene stalke, about a foote and a halfe high, whereon are set on tal fide, narrow rough, thort and fomewhat hoary greene leaves, compassing it at the bottome, and divided in fome other branches above, on each whereof standers a scaly whitish greene head, out of the middle whereof standers and of a pale reddish colour; after which following many small long threads, like unto the former, but smaller, and of a pale reddish colour; after which following threads the standard of the standard o five many iman long time as, like time to the roote is blackish and parted into many small fibres. Of this for also there is one, whose stalke and leaves are longer, smooth, and all hoary soft and woolly. . Jacea nigra humilis. The smaller dwarfe Knapweede.

3. Lacca nigra mannium. The limiter dwarte knapweede.

This low Knapweede hath finall weake and round hoary stalkes, about a foote high, bending to the ground.

1. Iacea migra vu'garû. The common wild Knapweede.

6. Inces Auftrines latifolia villofo capite.
The greater hairy headed Knapwetde.





riblesees thereon, of an inch in breadth, and two in length, not divided or dented about the edges at all, but whilesters the teach of the fealth heads, as in the others, with purplify the stalkes at the bottome; at the toppes ing a nine toogs.

A. Iacea montana Austriaca major. The greater mountaine Hungarian Knapweede. This greater mountaine Knapweede, is very like unto the former common wilde kinde, being somewhat This greater incommand a straight of the straight and former to the straight of the straight o your mounts first ed falkes, are full up higher smaller, and more cut in on the edges: the heads that stand at hetoppes of the flalkes, are not rough or hairy, but smooth and scaly, crackling if they be lightly touched, browthe toppes of the Italices, are not rough or many, but amount and ically, crackling if they be lightly touched, browwith upward and whitish lower: the flowers consist of many purple whitish leaves, cut in the ends into five slits or
whitions, like as those of the Cyanus, with many purplish long threads in the middle, and a purple slile in the
middle of them, be sprinkled at the head, with a mealely whitenesse: the seedethat followeth is like unto the
middle of them, be sprinkled at the head, with a mealely whitenesse: the seedethat followeth is like unto the
other, but somewhat larger: the roote also is black is and stringly like the former, and abideth as the rest doe.

The lesser mountains. The lesser mountains. 5. Iacea montana Austriaca minor. The lesser mountaine Hungarian Knapweede.

The leffer Hungarian kinde is in most things like the last, but that it groweth lower, and the leaves and stalkes are nothing so hairy and rough, but smooth and hoary; the slowers also are of a paler purple colour, and the

fiede is not blacke, but of a whitish gray or ash colour.

6 Jacea Austriaca latifolia villoso capite. The greater hairy headed Knapweepe. This greater hairy headed Knapweede, hath many long and broad leaves, larger than any of the former, fofter and whitet also, fomewhat, but not much dented about the edges, of a certaine clammy or gummy taste. Io. The wants and hath both sharpenesse in taste, and tenuitie of parts, so that he maketh it hot and drie in the second degree, not without much bitternesse; from among which rise up divers cornered or straked stalkes, about two segret, not wanted for that the toppes, whereon frand usually three or four e heads close together, and some nonestatione; whose scales end in such small whitish crooked tangling threds, that they seeme like a net, cast over the heads, out of which start purple flowers like the fift, but larger : the seede is not blacke but grayish like

7. Incea angustifolia Austriaca flore albo. The white flowred Knapweede of Austria. This other Knapweede differeth not from the last in any thing, but in the flower which is wholly white, and

the feede a little grayer.

8. Iacea angustifolia Austriaca villoso capite. The lesser hairy headed Knapweede. This leffer kinde differeth not from the fixth, onely in that it is lower, and the leaves narrower, the heades are netted like it but hairy withall; the flowers are purple, and the feede blacke, and not gray like it.

The Place.

The first groweth with us in most fieldes and medowes, and about their borders and hedges, and in many walt groundes also, almost every where; the second groweth about Mompeliar and Padoa also: the third in Austria near unto Saint Hippolitus; all the rest on the hills in Hungary and Austria, and in the pasture grounds upon them-The Time.

They all flower in Iune and Iuly, and in August sometimes: the seede is ripe soone after. The Names.

The ancient Greeke or Latine Authors, have not mentioned this kinde of herbe in any of their Writings, as farre a canhither to be imagine d, and therefore wanteth a Greeke name, whereby it may be called: this latter age likewife hath scarse found a fit name, whereby to call it, yet all doe agree it is a kinde of Scabions, and therefore Trigu maketh it his fourth kinde of Scabions. Gesner in hortis Germanie, taketh it for a kinde of great Centory of the Medow, and further thinketh it to be that plant, that Scaliger calleth Gethya nigra. Thollin in Harcyuassitua, callethit Cyanus sylvestris angustifolius: but generally it is called Iacea, sic dittum ut Pena & Lobelius viluit a lanthino-colore forum, and nigra, as a distinction, both from the Iacea alba Monsp. of Pena and Lobel, which they in their Adversaria call Ocimoides, sive Ocimastrum; and from the Pansie, which of some is also called luces, or Viola tricolor : some also would make it a kinde of Stabe, Many likewise call it Matrefillon, but very corruptly from Aphylanthes, quaft would also, as some would call it, because the flowers are without leaves, being nothing in a manner but threds and thrummes. The first is called I acea nigra of divers, and by Bauhings I acea mira praterifit latifolia, and doubteth whether it be not Solidago Sarafenica altera of Lonicerus: the second is calledby him also Iacea nigra angustifolia, vel Lithospermi arvensis folijs the third he calleth likewise Iacea integrifolia humilu. The fourth and fift Clusius first made known to the world, as it is thought, and called them lace a squamma-to capite montana prima & seconda, or major & minor: the sixt Clusius also calleth Iacea Austriaca villoso capite elater Thalim in Harcynia fylva, calleth it Cyanin fylveftris montanus integrifolius, & faith it might be called Cynoglaffepolles from the forme of the leaves. Baubinus calleth it Jacea latifolia capite birfuto : the leventh Baubinus laith, sa species of the former, varying onely in the flower, and therefore calleth it Iacea alba hirsuto capite, which be faith Dr. Furerus of Northufa, lent unto him by the name of Iacea Austriaca major villoso capite flore albo : the last Clusim calleth Iacea montaina villoso capite humilis, and Bauhinm Iacea angustifolia capite hirsute: we call it in English Bullweede, and Knapweede, as also Matfellon.

The Vertues. This Knapweede being so neare of kindred unto the Scabions, are in some part equal to them in their properties: for being of an aftringent and drying tafte, it thereby helpeth to ftay fluxes, both of bloud at the mouth, note, or other outward parts, and those veines that are inwardly broken, or inward wounds, as also the fluxes of the belly and of the stomacke, provoking castings; it staieth likewise the distillations of thinne and sharpe humours from the head, upon the fromacke and lunges: it is good also for those that are bruised by any falls, beatings and other cafualties: it is very profitable for them likewise that are bursten, and have the rupture) by drinking the decoction of the herbe and rootes in wine, and applying the same outwardly to the place: it is simgular good in all forts, of running and cankarous forts and filtulous alfo, drying vp the moilture, and healing them upgently without any sharpenesse or biting: it doth the like also in the running fores and scabbes of the head or other parts; it is of especiall use for the forenesse of the throat, the swellings of the Uvula and jawes, it is also excellent good, for all greene wounds, to stay the bleeding and to close the lippes of the wounds

CHAP. III.

Incee non spinose Laciniate. Knapweedes with divided or torne leaves and without prickly head.

1. Iacea nigra vulgaria Laciniata. The other common wilde Knapweede.

His other wild Knapweede that commonly groweth with us among corne very much, as well and His other wild knapweede that commonly growed with a surface and above upon them at all the surface and taller stalkes, the search both below and above upon them at all the surface surface and taller stalkes, as well as the surface surface and taller stalkes, the surface surface surface and taller stalkes, as well as the surface sur Meades, growerh with greater and tailer itainer, the law to be the great Scabions of Matthialm but a darke greene colour, and as rough or rougher, then the former first or common kinde, the faily but on the toppes of the branches are greater, and the flowers larger, and of a deeper red colour; the feede is like. other, and so are the rootes, blackish and hard with many fibres. 2. Iacea Cretica. The Knapweede of Candy.

This Candy Knapweede hath many leaves lying on the ground, very much cut in on both fides of them, we the middle ribbe, and each of those againe cut into other smaller peeces; from among which rise up crelid in the middle ribbe, and each or those against the first state of the divided leaves than those below; it talkes two foote nign, whereon are let at level and joines, with every one of them, a scaly head on them, that toppe of the stalke is severed into sundry small branches, with every one of them, a scaly head on them, that forth the flower composed of many long threds of a purplish, and sometimes of a white colour, each of the much jagged at the ends, with a pale stile or pointell in the middle of them, which being past, the steel less the like downy matter, and is not unlike the former: the roote is thicke and somewhat great, within

3. Iacea montana Narbonensis. The French mountaine Knapweede. This French Knapweede hath divers long leaves, very much divided on both fides, into other small long, narrow ones, but they little or nothing againe divided, of a light greene colour on the upperfide, achon white underneath, and a little rough or hard withall, formewhat like unto the yellow Knapweede with pith heades, among which rifeth up a round stalk, somewhat rough also, about a foote high, without many branches bearing three or foure scaly heads at the toppes, with each of them, a long narrow divided leafe at the for, with divers purple threds in the middle, fmelling fweete; after which commeth the feede, not unlike the with divers purple infects in the initiale, infering sweete; after which commetts the redee, nor unixensite but leffer: the roote is long and flender and of a bitter tafte.

4. Incea montana candidiffima. The hoary white mountaine Knapweede.

This hoary white Knapweede, fendeth forth, from a thicke wooddy roote, divers winged leaves lying ma

3. Iacca montana N mbonenfis. The French mountaine Knapweede.







neground round about it, very much rent or torne on both fides into many small leaves, which are each of them the ground total on the edges, somewhat like unto the leaves of Stebe or jagged Scabions; all covered over, with a deeply utilities cotten or wooll, or as it were sprinkled with flower or meale; from whence rifeth up a crested white bory hite cotten or wool, or as it were infinited with nower or mean; from whence rifer up a creited white hory flalke, about a foot or a cubite high, scarse having any leaves thereon to the top, where it beareth only two or three stay beads like the others with purple threads rifing out of the middle of them: the seed, is like the reft.

5. Iacea humilia Hieracy folio. Low Knapweede with torne leaves.

This small Knapweede hath many small and narrow long leaves, uneverly cut in or gashed on the edges, but

thintor formewhat round at the ends of every division, as at the point end also, from among which rise up

weakfalkes, not able to fland upright, but leane downe to the gound, of about a foote high, with fome fmaller leaves on them; and at the toppes small scaly heades, like unto the others, out of which thrust eth the flower, very like unto the Cyamis or Cornesomethat of a whitish blew purple colour, formewhat obscure or fullen, and sometimes white, the seede that followeth is not milke the rest: the roote is thicke and long.

6 Iacea alia pumila Narbonensis. The Pineapple headed Thiftle or Knapweede.

This small French plant groweth fometimes in the naturall place, without any stalke, bearng his Cone or Pincapple-like head, so neare the ground, that scarse any part of a stalke can be feencunder it, and fometimes, and in the fame grounds alfo, it willburgaround hollow stalke, of an handbreadth or two, or a forthigh, having divers leaves thereon, cut on both fides, into many narrow short peeces, greene on the upperside and hoary undemeath: at the toppe of the stalke standeth only one large round and long great head, bigger than befeemeth the smallnesse of the plant, resembling a Cone or Pine apple, delicately set with scales, blackish at the toppes, and forked or cut into two or three notches the adjand bright finning white from there to the bottome of them; from the middle whereof rifeth up divers purple threds, as in the other forts, after which come small seeds wrapped in much down,astherest are, and like unto the former small Knapweedes, but blacklih: the roote is blackish on the outside, and whitish within, of the bigneffe of ones little finger.

7. Iacea Laciniata alba.

agged white Knapweede. This white Knapweede hath the stalke set with many verymuch jagged leaves, from the bottome branching forth on all fides, with leffer & leffe jagged leaves up to the tops, where on the leverall small stalkes stand such like scaly heads as the other before have, but with fine white threds rifing out of them; the roote is long and threddy, and fpreadeth somewhat under ground.

8 Iacea montana minima lutea. Small yellow mountaine Knapweede.

This mountaine Knapweede, hath divers leaves next the roote, about three inches long, cut into many divisions on both fides, and each of them againe into smaller, but somewhat thicke and fleshie, smooth also, but ending in a sharpe point : the stalke is small scarse a foote high, bearing a greater scaly head, then the smallnesse of the plant should seeme to beare, with a gold-yellow flower in the middle, having many upright threds in the middle, and the out ward leaves, lying downewards and compassing them:
after which come small seede, wrapped in downe like other, but smaller: the roote is somewhat thicke, hairy at the head, and parted into fibres.

The Place. The first, as I said groweth in many places of this land, among corne as well as in other fields, especially about Co-temp: the second growth in Candy, from whence the feede being fent, hath fprung in divers parts: the third groweth upon the hills of Caffrum novum, neare Mompelier: south name Capus in Italy; the fift about Mompelier also, in the borders of fields; the fixt there also, but among the Cifum and skarlet Oakes; the feventh is found in findry places of our owne land; the last, as Fabius Cohumna faith on the Lills. faith on the hills Aquicoli in Naples.

The Time.

The full five forts flower in Sommer, and their feede ripeneth flortly after, but the two laft flower not untill Sepsember in their naturall places.

.6. Iacea pumila Narbonensis. Pincapple headed Knapweede,



7. Iatea Liciniata alb lagged white Knapweede,



TRIBE 5.

The Names.

Divers would referre some one or other of these Iacea's, either going before or following after, unto Huck ris or Hyoferis of Pliny, (quafi Iovia Seris as Pena faith) whereof he maketh mention in his 27. Booke, and 11. Chapter, which he faith is like unto Seris or Intibum Endine or Success, but lefte and rough in handling good for wounds; of which short description it is hard to determine that Pliny meant this plant, for it lines. good for wounds; or which their telestiphen it is as the name aforesaid should declare, this cannot be it, for none of the Successes, or of that stocke are found available for wounds as these are. The first here set dome is the lacea major of Lobel, the fixt lacea of Clusius, which he calleth montana hirsute capite, as Camerasia don and by Banhinus Iacea nigra laciniata. The second Clustus calleth Iacea squammate capite Cretica, and Bashinus Incea lacin ata squammata. The third is called by Lobel, Jacea mentana Narbonensis, by Tabermentanus Iacea mile. ta C quinta, and by Baubinus Iacea montane incana edora. The fourth is so called by Baubinus, as it is in then tle, which he called both in his Thytopinax, and in his Matthiolm Iacea montana Laciniata. The fifth is called by Lobel Iacea pumila humilis ferpens, &c. by Lugdunensis Iacea humilis Hieraty folio; and by Banhimus Iacea.

22 lis alba Hieraty folio. The fixth is called by Lobel and Pena in their Adversaria, Iacea montana, and Comm pinem Narbonensium, and thinke it also to be the Chameleon non aculeatus of Theophrastus, and by Cameronia horto Iacea alia pumila sivenana, It is very likely to be that Iacea, that Lugdunensis calleth montana Acampbe, or very like unto it; and by Bauhinus Iacea montana incana capite pini. The feaventh is mentioned by Geradon ly as I thinke. The last Fabius Columna calleth Iacea montana minima tennifolia, but Banhinus calleth it leu Laciniata lutea.

The Vertues.

The first of these especially, is equall in property with any of the other Knapweedes, both for inward and outward diseases, and therefore whatsoever is said of any of them, may be effectually found herein, the rel of them that are fet downe in this Chapter, are in some fort like unto it, although there is no certaine author, but appropriated them in such manner as the former.

CHAP. IV.

lacea Laciniata capitulis spinosis. Thorny headed Knapweedes.

1. Iacea lutea capitulis spinosis. Yellow Knapweede with prickly heads.



His yellow Knapweede hath a few leaves next the ground, much rent or torne on the edging many unequal parts, forme bigger and others lesser, of a grayish or overworne greenecolor, and of a little acide or fower talte, among which riseth up a stalke about two or three foothing branched forth into some few, but not into very many branches, set with some smaller and more divided leaves on them, and at the foote of the branches; the toppes of the branches and faller are each of them furnished with a great scaly head, set round about with small and sharpe white

prickles, and out of the middle thereof many threds, of a pale but fullen yellow colour, which abide inflower a good while, and when they are palt, the feede is wrapped in a deale of white flockye or downy matter, of whitish or ash colour, the roote is long and white, and as sweete almost as the roote of Eringm or See Holly but creepeth very much and farre underground, springing up agains in divers places. This in the hotter Contryes yeeldeth forth among the flowers, a small reddish graine like unto Gum Tragacans, but I could never the ferve it in our land.

2. Iacea lutea spinosa Apula. The thorny headed Knapweed of Naples. This yellow Knapweede of Naples, is in most things so like the former yellow, that if it be not the same, it differeth but little from it, which confisteth chiefly in these things, the roote is wooddy, as Columna who is describeth it saith, covered with a rugged barke, whose head hath many blackish haires, as the ribber and vision of the last yeares leaves, the first leaves that spring up are smooth and whole, like unto a Docke, but thosets follow after are divided into many parts, like unto Radish leaves, but larger and somewhat like unto theget Centory leaves: the crefted or firaked stalkeriseth to be three foote high, somewhat hairy as the latter land are, at the head whereof which divideth not it felfe into above two or three branches, groweth on ever of a scaly greene head, the edges and toppes of whose scales are somewhat cut in, and set with sharpe yellow thornes, and many yellowish threds comming out of the heades; the feed that followeth is white and flat just in a purplish downe.

3. Iacea purpurea supina capitulio spinosis. The purple flowred Knapweede, with prickly heads. This purple Knapweed trayleth with his great long branches upon the ground, having whitish filmes or the ground, having whitish filmes or the ground, having whitish filmes or the ground, having whiteshall be a second to the ground of the gr on each fide of them, extending to two or three yeards in length, branched forth againe into fundry other less on falkes, whereon grow large and long leaves, much cut in on the fides, and of a whitish greene color; a the ends of the branches, shand larger scaly heads then the former, and greene, with cruell sharpe thousand prickes upon them, ready to pierce their legges that improvidently passe by it, out of the middle wherealth fourth many purple shrade, and in them of the sharpe sharpe sharpes that improvidently passes that the sharpes sharpes sharp forth many purple threds, and in them after the flower is path, small whitish seede, little bigger then the first of Cyanus or the Bottles, of some called the Corne flower, the roote is very great, thicke, white and felly

fpreading divers great and long branches, but not creeping within the ground as the former doth.

4. Iacca montana purpurea echinato capite. The purple mountaine thorny headed Knapweede.

This mountaine Knapweede of Austria, hath divers fost narrow greene leaves, not hard or rough little common wilde forts, more cut in on the edges, and into lesser parts, somewhat like unto the leaves of Cardons the latest the content of the leaves of Cardons the latest the little than the less of the latest of the leaves of Cardons the latest the little than the latest of pa, or Cardnin fiellatu: the state riseth upabout two soote high, being crested or straked, is divided at toppe into divers branches, spreading in breath more then in length, with many long scaly heads, here there set thereon, the toppes or end of whose scales end in small prickes, but not so long and sharpess that the foresaid thisse, and more forked or divided; the flowers whereof are purple threads, like the other rests. weedes; the roote thrusteth downe deepe into the ground, like as that Thistle doth, with many small fibres

hanging therear.

5. laces flore also capite longs acules spinoso. The white thorny headed Knapweed.

This prickly Knapweede sendeth forth a rough Harry stalke, about two soose high, whose first cleaves at the bottomears set with thicke white fost haires, but the rest that follow are somewhat long, and two inches broad, and deepelv dented about the edges, and long also, the intermediate of the process. bottomen and deepely dented about the edges, and long also, cut into many peeces with white veines run-1. Jacea luca capitulis frinchs. Yellow Knapweede with prickly heads.

inite, 10080, and the topped of the branches fland the head, made of many feales, tharpe up to the topped, like man a Pineapple, the ends of whole scales are long, straight, sharpe yellowish thornes, and the edges of them, traign, mark years like briftles a from the middle of the head fareth up many long whitili leaves, divided or orinathe ends: the leede is like to that of the Spanish of marine and the state of the spanish that of the Spanish Saffon, but greater then the ordinary, the roote is white and brindle, calleto be broken, made of many strings of mickefibres, foulding one within another, yet covered with a brownish skinne or barke. 6. lacca laciniata Sonchi felio

Thorny Knapweede with Southiftle leaves. The leaves that first shoote forth of this Knapweede. arevery variable, for some of them are round, standing upon long footestalkes, others afterwards are more and more galled on the edges, and those especially upon the branches, much more divided, and are so hard and rigid, that if they be a little bowed or foulded together, they will breake with a noyle or cracke, the stalke for the most part is round, and standeth in part upright, but being loaden with heads, bendeth downe to the ground, divided into fundry branches, and fet with scaly heads, whole points being greene at the first, are purplish afterwards, and on every of them feaven fmall thornes, fet together on the one fide, formewhat like an halfe farre. the middle one being the largest and the longest the flower after a long time sheweth it selfe, to consist of many long and hollow threds, of an excellent purple colour, whose appearare broad and parted into some dents, the bottome being very small, narrow and whitish, the broad cut open endsof the flowers are of the deepest purple or red colour, the feed is small gray and long, like unto those of the Cya-



mm, or the blew Bottle; the roote is long and threddy, co-

vered with a brownish skinne or barko, and very brittle

withill, this doth somewhat resemble the Iacea marina

Betica following.

This small Knapweede hath a round hoary stalke, halfe a foote high, with many hoary, rough, or prickly narrow and long leaves, somewhat tomeon the edges at the soore or bottome thereof, but those that rise up with the stalke, are deeper cut in, and the ends sharpe and prickly, at the toppe whereof, which is sometime divided, standeth a small head, composed of prickly scales, whose ends are crooked threds; the flower ispurple like the common fort, but much leffer, the roote reddish and

8. Tacen tomentofo capitulo finofo. The woolly white Knapweede.

This woolly Knapweede, harh a white woolly stalke, scarse a foote high, birdivided into branches from the very bottome, having thore and anow leaves thereon, cut or divided into three, or five or feaven parts, or pecces, fomewhat round pointed, fo white and woolly, that it feemethas it were all strowed over with meale, the small heades at the apperof the branches are composed of many scales, ending in sharpe reddish thornes; what flower it bore was not observed.

9. Iacea marineaBetica. The Spanish Sea Knapweede. This Spanish Knapweede hath many long narrow leaves, unevenly dented or waved on the edges, thicke behy and brittle, with a little hairinesse, and of an overworne darke greene colour, among which rise low ishiyand brittle, with a little hairinesse, and of an overworne darke greene colour, among which rise low weatestalkies with such like leaves as grow below but smaller, bearing at the toppe but very few flowers, of a bright reddish purple colour, like in forme unto the Corne flowers, but much larger, with many threds or statement of the same colour, standing up higher then any of the former, which riseth out of a same blackish like the Knapweedes but larger; the roote is great and thicke growing downe deepe, stelly and fall of a slimy juice easie to be broken, blackish without, whitish within and enduring long.



9 lates marine Betice capitulum.
The head of the Spanish Sea Knapweede.



10. Iacea Babylonica. The great prickly Knapweede of Babylon.

Because we cannot vet give you a full description of this plant, take for the present, so much thereof, as her come to our knowledge; for a leafeor two onely being fent, seemed upon the view thereof, like unto a leafer the Acasthisms, the White-way, or Cotten Thildle, being about a foore and a half elong, and more than as half the Acasthisses, the White-way, or Cotten I mitte, being about a rich and a land to compared all about the old breadth broad, in the middle thereof; formewhat hoary and rough in handling, compared all about the old with finall there prickles, having at the bottome of the leafe forme torne peeces, on each fide thereof, there foure inches long, which growing small to the point, ended in a pricke; the middle ribbe being formewhere. and rough, from whence many veines ranne through the leafe. Thus much and no more, weecen year The Place.

The first groweth in many places about Salamanea in Spaine, as Clusius faith, and about Mompelier is List faith: the second in Naples as Columna faith: the the third in Spaine also not faire from the fea side: the first at the foote of certaine mountaines in Aufria and Styria as Claffer faith: the fift in fome other parts of Signi the fixt by the fea fide in Spaine, about Porta Santta Maria, and Cales : the feventh on the mount Calcar be Ac

pelier : the eight by Marena in Spaine : the ninth about Caler alfo : the last about Babylon, as the name thenti timate, but grew in the garden of Signior Contarini, a Clariffine of Venice.

The Time. They doe all flower in the Sommer, some earlier or later than others, and their seede is ripe accordingly, and the fixth is the latest.

The Names. Clufius calleth the first Incenture flore five Carduns muricatus Inteo flore; Lobel and others call it, Incenturing vet in his leones and Observations useth but one figure, for Iacea lutea, which he saith is Cardus stellati versus and for Cardum fellatus few Calcityapa altera, whereunto in the description he giveth purple flowers. Life and for Cardani freusing few Calcurage altera, whereunto in the description to give in purple nowers. Lyange, hath placed this figure of Clusius, under the title of Cardani Eriocephalin Ddoomei. It is by Podonem called Selfitialis altera; by Lobel Cardania Stellatus capitulis spinosis sen Calcirrapa altera, as Banbinus saith; but like doth better agree with my third fort here set downe, he calleth it Iacea lutea capite spinoso: the second faction of the seco produce to the tains, that Chapter caneen, take parparen and the state of the caneen and the state of t taketh for his Stabe Salamansica fecunda; Baubinus calleth it Jacea Cyanoides echinato capite: the fifth Batter calleth Iacea capite longis aculeis spinoso: the fixt he also calleth Iacea laciniata Souchi folio, and as I said is verille unto the Iacea marina Batica, which is the ninth here: the seventh, eight and tenth, have their titles as Batin in his Prodromus fetteth them downe: the ninth was fent among others by Boel often before remembed; it last is remembred onely by Banhinss in his Prodromus to come from Signior Contarini his garden.

The Vertues. All these Knapweedes are no doubt of the same qualitie with the former, being binding, and many of the glutinous, especially the roote of the fixt and ninth which as they are of a very clammy juice and fubliance for they not be, but very confolidative, to knit and foder whatfoever needeth fuch properties.

CHAP. V.

Serratula, Sawewtor.

Here are fome other herbes called Iacea, by Lobel and Penn. Baubinus and others, which I he not fodoe, not finding them in my judgement worthy to beare that name, and therefore I thank good to joyne this and the next unto them, in feverall Chapters as nearest unto the Iaria, and the those under the name of Ptarmica, for that they doe best resemble them also, as you shall beat what I come unto them. Of this that is nearest unto the Iacea, there is two or three forts, differing and

in the colour of the flower, at the leaves, being more or less divided.

1. Serrands valgaris flore purposes. Common Sawwort with purple flowers.

This Sawwort mileth up with many of his first leaves, somewhat broader and longer than those of Becom, all sharper dented and pointed, all of them set upon long foote stalkes; but those that rise up after them are long and broader, and deepely cut in or gashed on the sides into many parts, and each part finely dented also at same manner; from among which spring many brownish stalkes, with divers leaves on them, the language whereof are divided in the manner aforesaid, and so the higher they grow upon the stalkes, the less divided by are unto the toppes, which are branched forth into many parts, bearing fealy heads like the former Knappe but nothing fo great, round and hard, with divers purple threds or thrummes in the middle like unto then, shorter : the seede is small and blacke like the Iacea, but lesselying indowne, which sheddeth and falleham the roote is a bush of many strings, which encresseth into many heads, and shoote forth many like leaves, and one of them, whereby it quickly groweth to be a great tuft or bush. I know some doe make source diffinition of those: that is to say, one fort that bringeth all his leaves, dented onely about the edges, and note of them in or gashed: another fort, part bath them dented, that is, the first leaves, and the rest that grow upon the same cut in or gashed: a third that hath but one or two, of the first or lowest leaves whole, and dented about edges, all the rest being divided, some more some lesse; and a sourth, that hath all the leaves in general dinto gashes or parts, but yet dented and none whole: which distinction of these sources as is said; I concould never observe to be constant in any one plant, more than this, I have here formerly described, which it is young, will have many of the lowest leaves whole, and when it groweth elder, will have many divided: but for the first fort, that should have all whole leaves, and none divided; I could never find indiaand if I, or any other body should, I doe not thinke it would be so every yeare.

2. Serratula flore albe. white flowed Sawewort:

This Sawwort is in all things like the former. for I niver could observe any other distinctionfor I see that the flower, or the threat in the middle of the knappes are white, and the heads hundres, and the fealkes, of a fresh greene co-

Serratula flore rubro. Red flowred Sawewort.

Tissilo as farre as I could learne or heare, is wholly like the first, and not singularly to be found by that marke, that is should have all his leris divided, and none whole, as the fourth fort, before fet downe is faid to be : the diffeme betweene them, chiefly confilting in the flower, which is of a deeper red colour, which is notedly found, or in many places, and is often milaten for the other,

The Place

The first is most common in the corners of Fields and Wood-fides, both open and fluidowed; but that with a white flower growth at the further end of Hamfteed Wood. near men a rill of water, running by the fide of a competiere; as also upon Water downe Forrest in Sufa, peare unto the path that leadeth from Erifeunto Ivy Bridge, by a brooke fides; the life ideome found, and not without good ob-Servation.

They lower in the end of Sommer, and their feede ripeneth quickly after.

1. Serratula vulgaris flore purpareo albo vel rubro. Common Sawewort with purple white or red flowers.



The Names. Itimost generally now adayes called Servatula a folys minutim ferrain; yet there be some other herbes also, called by this name, as Betony and Germander, but because each of them is knowne by a more proper name, this of serate holdern to this, and is given but a forma. Some doe thinke that it was also called, (especially by thoked Germany and Italy) Serranale sinttoria or sinttoria, because it was used by them in dying and setting of those Germany and leasy) Serranda interva or tinttoria, because it was used by them in dying and setting or agreer color; for which purposes they in sormer times, untill they had learned things of better respect, used it much that I taker thinks it was called Tinctoria, by the mistaking of Tragm, his for Tinctorius, in Fol. 252. which reallest Scharten kraus to be this; for his is the Aster Italorum purposerum, as by his figure under that the many well be perceived; into which errour, Banhimus, as hee saith himselfe, was missed by Thalius, who did othinks it to be, and called it in his Harcynias sylva Centaurides, and Centaurium majus Sylvastre Germanicum, untill be found his errour, and reclaimed it in his Pinas in the title of Aster Actions ceruleus, and Serratula. I cannot finde any other Greeke, Arabian, Italian, Spanish, French, German, or Low-Dutch name given it, than swording to the Latine, as we in English Sawewrot. And for other Latine name, Thaling onely, as I before said, accommendita kinde of great Centory, and Lonicerin Solidago Sarafenica, from the effects.

The Vertues; It is commended to be fingular good for such as are bruised by any fall, and thereby have some veine broken withindien; or that are much bruifed by cruell blowes, and much beating, or otherwife much bruifed by cafailty, for it wonderfully ftayeth fuch bleeding, and eafeth the paine and foreneffe that commeth thereupon, if force the greene or dryed leaves be boyled in white wine, or the powder of them be put into the faid wine and dranke. It is no lefte effectuall allo, in all inward torments and paines, in the guts and bowels, if both leaves and notes be boyled in wine and drinnke. It is wonderfull good also for all wounds, whether they be fresh, to consolidate and heale them, or being old and filthy fores, to clense and heale them also; if the wine of the decotion of the herbe be often used to wash them withall. It is also commended for burstings or ruptures, by often behing the places, and applying the greene herbe and roote, as a plainer estewardly; it is good also for the place, or hemorrhoides, when they grow full of blood and are very paincfull, after the applying of leeches, by forming the part, with the decoction of the herbe in wine.

CHAP. VI.

Stebe. Silver Knapweede.

His herbe Stabe, that is usually so called with all Herbaritis now a dayes (but not that which was The formerly of the ancient Writers, & which is quite differing from it being so like unto the Lacent, as none other more; is of divers forts, differing both in the leaves and heads of flowers, and some other things, as firall be presently shewed you.

1. Stebe Salamantica prima Clusij. Clusius his first Spanis Stebe. The first Spanish Stabe of Clusius, hath divers large leaves lying on the ground, very much cut in on both fides,

into large peeces, but each of them fet clofer together than the next, of a fad greene colour on the upperfice, into large peeces, but each or them let closer together than the traight frong falkes, that rife up to be the former whitish underneath, very hairy all over, as also the fireign through the problem to the fall of the fall fomewhat whitish underneath, very hairy all over, as also the straight strong stakes, that rue up to be three foure foote high or more, with divers such like divided leaves on them as grow below, but much lesser, and the four foote high or more, with divers such like divided leaves on them as grow below, but much lesser, and the first and the points, divided at the toppe into sundry branches, bearing upon long bare or naked that stakes, and somewhat long, small scaly, smooth, round, greene heads, but seeming more neatly constituted the their, than any of the heads of the former knapweedes: from the small stoppe whereof rise many sine purplished crimson threads or thrummess or of a colour betweene both, standing round togethet, somewhat whire a bottome of them, which so stands in the stower neare a moneth before they sade; in the meane while, the ripeneth in the heads, which simall, not minch bigger than the Cyanus, and not so great as the ordinary knapweede: the roote is white long and wooddy, when it is growne above two years old, and then officenium a rishesh in the Winter, essentially and will usually flower and seede two Winters, if they be actually extreme, or they doe not sland too much uson she weather.

2. Seebe Salamantica sciences Cluss. Cluss whis second Spanis Stebe.

This other Spanis Stebe of Clussue, hath also many divided hairy and somewhat hoary leaves, lying one ground, divided into severall parts on both sides, but more separate one from another than the formers sharpy also, yet sland not so pright, but seaming downewards by a weakenesse of them, divided into many branches, bearing at the toppes of them, somewhat bigger siny has from whence shorte forth bigger flowers also than the former, whose outward leaves, are made like high weakenesses of them, so are in the former, with whitish and yellowish but such so the same manner hoary, or consellower, of a faire purplish red colour, with such like coloured threds or thrummes a middle of them, as are in the former, with whitish and yellowish but

traine in the same manner hoary, rifeth as high as the first, with thinner cut or divided leaves upon them, fiants the points, but smaller and smaller up to the toppes, where it is much divided into branches, and being a the ends of them, scaly greene, but more white edged leaves, seeming as if they were silvered; out of white small purple flowers, like the rest but smaller, the seede hereof lying in the downie heads as the other or, and shide blacker than they, and having each an hairy toppe on them: the roote is somewhat thickenslap and abideth sometimes after seed time.

4. Stabe Austriaca Elatior. The greater Stabe of Austria. This Stabe of Austria differeth neither in forme of leaves nor height in growing from the last; neither in

1. Stabe Salamantica prima Clufif. Clufin his first Spanish Stabe.

Stabe Salamantica fecunda Ciuff. Ciufim his fecond Spanifo Stabe.





3 State Salamantica tertia Clufi). Cufin his third Sparifb Stebe.



7. Stobe plantaginis folio. Browlesied Stabe of Candy.



8. Stabe fpinofa Gretica. The thorny Stabe of Candy.



9. Stabe fruticofa latifolia Cratica. 10. Fruticofa anguftifolia Cretica. Broad leafed thrubbe Stabe of Candy: and narrow leafed.



flower, but in the scaly heads, which are not of such a shining silver like colour, which onely maken is difference.

5. Stabe Austriaca humilior. The lesser Stabe of Austria.

This also differeth so little from the last, that it is in a manner onely distinguished by the lownesse of the growing, and slendernesse of the stalkes, and not in any thing else. 6. Stabe argentea minor flore albo. The lesser silver Stabe with a white flower.

6. Stebe argentes minor jure and.

There is likewise little difference in any other thing in this, from the last, more than in the flower, which altogether made of white threds or thrummes, without any other colour therein.

7. Stabe Plantaginis folio. Narrow leafed Stabe of Candy 7. Stebe Plantagina pour. Dattow search start of cong.
This small Seebe of Candy hath divers long foft fat and narrow leaves lying next the ground a little denied a the edges, but those that grow up with the slender handfull long stalkes not at all, but resembling the Rime Plantane leaves, and are of a yellowish greene colour: the toppes of the stalkes are surnished with small buskes or heads, out of which grow yellow flowers, and after them small long seede like unto those of Sadjan the roote is white and of a fingers thicknesse.

8. Stebe spinofa Cretica. The Thorny Stebe of Candy. This Thorny Stabe of Candy rifeth up at the first, with small and long whitish greene leaves, very like until fmall Corne flower or Bewbottle, but those that follow, are much longer, and more cut in on both fide of leaves, even to the middle ribbe, but the peeces are somewhat round pointed the stalkes rise not high, but are to leaves, even to the middle ribbe, but the preceding in the many flender hoary wooddy twigges, every one ending in thorne; at feverall joynts of these branches come forth such like, but lesse and lesse divided leaves, and with leaves come forth in divers places small scaly heads, with white flowers flarting forth of the middle of them. like unto those of the little Cyanus or Corne flower, but never laid open, abiding halfe shut or those continually after which commeth the feede which is small and long; the whole plant is of a grayifh, borng

ashcolour, and liveth many yeares in the warmer countries.

9. Stabe fruticosa latifolia Cretica. The broad leafed shrubbe Stabe of Candr This plant being found growing in Candy by Honorius Bellus, and the seedes thereof sent by him unto Chini without any proper name, but Pulcherrimus frutex, as you have it fet downe in his second Epistle m Chini which is fet forth in the end of his History of plants; I have thought more fit to joyne with the States, the Bauhinus doth with the Storax tree, as if it were a species thereof, onely because Pona in bis Italian Balle lin that Alpinus did call it, Cyanus folijs Styracis ; but he himselfe (I meane Pona) there calleth it, Cyanus folijs folijs Pomi; but betweene Cyanus and Stabe, there is small difference, that it may be referred to which lower please; for it partaketh of both forts, and yet properly cannot be said, to belong to either of them; the description whereof is as followeth. It groweth up with a wooddy stemme for some distance above the ground, and the fpreadeth forth divers armes or branches, to the height of two or three foote in compasse round, whereogen divers very faire and fresh greene leaves, very delightfull to behold, being somewhat long and broad liken the leaves of the Appletree, as Bellus faith, being very white underneath almost like filver; which thereps some have compared them to the Quince-tree leaves, which are whiter on the underfide than the Applica leaves; and fome as Alpinus, vnto the leaves of the Storax tree, which are very like unto those of the Quincum but take which you will, the comparison in part holdeth correspondent : from these armes or greater branch, shoote forth other small long and slender ones, bearing very sparsedly the like leaves on them, but leffer: a the toppes whereof come forth divers long fealy heads, longer than any Stebe, Iacea, or Cyanus, and with low fcales parted with white and pale red colour, divers feet together as it were in a tuff, in the fame manner, sits to be seene in the Saponaria, Sopewort; or Brusewort; at the toppes whereof stand the flowers, very like lark forme unto the Cyansu or Cornessower, but of a pale Orenge colour; which heads after the flowers are public containe in them small and long seede, somewhat like Cummin seede, but longer, which abide in the leading long after, not falling away : the roote is hard and wooddy like a shrubbe or tree, or shrubby tree,

10. Stabe fruticosa angustifolia Cretica. The narrow leased shrubbe Stabe of Candy. This shrubbe Stabe in his naturall place riseth to be three or source cubits high, with a wooddy stemes trunke covered with a hoary rugged barke, the wood it felfe being very hard, & of an evill favour beingbran from whence it foreadeth many branches on all fides rugged also at the bottome and hoary, but smooth at toppes, somewhat thicke set with very long and narrow leaves, & somewhat like unto those of the Pine une rather of Ref:mary, but longer and more hoary all other; the greater armes do fend forth divers smaller bands; with the like leaves on them but leffer and shorter, and at the ends of every of them one scaly head, from them dle whereof shoote forth the flowers composed of many purplish blew threds like unto a Cyanus for the color, or a State for the manner, but larger than either of both: this plant will ferve as a hedge bulh, to be cut and time med into what forme you please like unto other bushes, and will also be encreased by slipping, and shick had the leaves alwayes upon it, especially in the warmer countries, yet will not abide the cold Winter of our district. without some especiall defence: the roote is wooddy and spreadeth like a shrubbe or bush.

The Place. The first three sorts grow in divers places of Spaine, but especially about Salamanca, as Clusius who salam them forth faith : the fourth and fifth in Austria, and other parts of Hungary : the fixt is likewise though " grow about those parts: the foure last their titles testifie to be in Candy.

The Time. They all doe flower in the Sommer Moneths of Inne and Inly ; yet those of Candy flower later, even in the of Angulf or September, where if any earely frost take them, they wither straight wayes, although in therms rall places, which are the warme countries, they continue many yeares.

The Names. Although I doe acknowledge, (as I faid before) that none of these plants are the true Stabe of the arcine which hath thorny or prickly leaves, as Gaza failely translateth Theophrassum, but should be thornes and prickly growing with the leaves, yet because as Classum saith, the learned Phistions of Salamanca in Spaine, did under the control of the saith o to call the former forts and effeeme of them, because the ends of their leaves were sharpe pointed, which in

part as they thought did answer the description of the Stabe of the ancients; as also because those plants may in pert as they to be an independent of many be referred to the kinde of Scabions (but more truely I suppose unto Incea) which of the judgement of these later ages, is therefore accounted, called, and used for Stabe; which not withill anding is an error great and intollerable, in regard Scabiosa is a smooth herbe, without any shew of pricke or thorne therean error great any inew or pricke or thorne thereon which the true Stebe hath, to it is no lefte erronious to transferre the vertues of Stebe to the Scabious; for as on within and Galen after him doe affirme, Stabe hath so drying and astringent a quality, that it wil stay any shux of himours or bloud in the bowells or belly, as also those of wounds, which I thinke was never found in Scabious, Put that I may informe you, (which to some may seeme doubtfull) that Stabe hath a prickly stalke, which is neither extent in Dioscorides nor Galens Coppies : let me frew you it out of Theophrast m in his fixt Booke and mitheresters in Properties and Complete and the Chapter where he numbreth Phleos, which as he faith, was also called Stabe, (and not Phlonm, whereof hee fpeaketh in his fourth Booke and eleventh Chapter, among those plants, that grow in watery and morish places; thelikenesse of which two words, hath deceived many, mistaking them to be one thing,) among those plants. that have a leafe besides the thornes on their stalkes, which sentence Gaza (as I said before) transliteth, that it hubbesidethe prickly leafe, another leafe also by it, for Theophrastus in the fifth Chapter of the said fixth Backe, doth deny Philos, and Hippophaes to have any prickly but a smooth lease, although in the third Chanthe of the same sixth Booke, he seemeth to say, that Phleos, Tribulus, and Capparis have prickly leaves, be-side the thorny stalkes, but both of them cannot be true. And herein Plny hath sha mefully erred in confounding Theophrass, and battle and phleam to be one thing, and hath beene the cause of many other croure also. Platarch in the life of Thesem about the beginning doth name Stebs among the thorny plant, whose words are these; Menalippi filim Ioxus Ornito socius deducende in Caryam Colonia fuit unde Ioxides enginem transcrunt, quibus mos est patrusis, neque spinis Asparagi, neque Stabes igne cremari sed honore & cultu putequi. In English thus, Iaxus the sonne of Menalippus was joyned with Ornstus, to leade forth a colony to Constrom whence the lowides have their originall, whose Countries custome it is neither to burne the thornes of Afragus nor of Stabe, but to give them honour and reverence: thus much Plutarch. Etim aligin his third Book and one and twentieth Chapter, remembreth Stebe, faying that Epithymum, (or more truely Dodder) growthupon it. But now as I have shewed you that the true Stebe is a prickly or thorny plant, and that thereforenither Scabious nor this Stabe is it. Let me here also shew you what is the true Stabe, which is indeede worthythe bearing, but that I reserve it to a fitter place, that is among the thorny plants, where it is called Pimpinella thusia, or Psterion, but I forbeare any farther to speake thereof in this place. The first of these here set downe, is called by Cufin Stebe Salamantica prima, by Dodoneus Aphyllanties prima, by Banbinus Stebe major folis Cith ruen wollibus lanuginosis. The second is called by Clusius, Stebes Salamantice prime altera species, by Lobel Stebe agentes incana Aldreandi, by Dodoneus Aphyllanthes tertia, by Bauhimu Stebe major folijs Eruca mollibu lauginifi. The third is called by Clusim Scahe Salamantica alteravel tertia, by Lobel Stabe argentea Salamanticamm, by Dodoneus Aphyllantes quarta, by Bauhinus Stebe calyculu argenteis. The fourth is called by Clusius, stebe Gallica and Austriaca elatior, by Bauhinus Stebe major calyculus non splendentibus. The fifth is called by Clum, Stebe Austriaca humilis, by Gesner in collectione stirpium, Centaury majoris species minor, and by Bauhi nus Stebeissans Cyano similis tenuifolia. The fixth is called by Tabermontanus and Gerard, Iacea flore albo, and by Bushims Stebe calpeulis argente is minor. The seaventh is called by Apinus lib, de plantis exoticis as it is in the title. The eighthis called by Pona in his Italian Baldus, Cyanus spinosus Creticus, and so also by Apinus in lib. de exoticiplants: Clusin in his Antinarium, to the other Appendix to his history of plants, calleth it Stabe peregrina, and faith that lacobis Platean, who sent him, a branch of the plant, with the figure thereof drawne, having gathered it in the Garden of the Duke of Areschote, in Bellomonte, called it Stebe spinosa fruticans. The ninth I have joyned with these Stebes as I said before, rather then with the Storax trees as Banhinus doth, calling it France munde argenteo folio Cyani flore; for Pona in the fame place above faid, calleth it, Cyanus fruticosus Crewhat name they of Candy called it, and therefore he onely called it Pulcherrimus frutex. I have as you fee, fer and the last with the Jacas's, being nearest in likenesse to them, in regard these have all scaly heads, as the are have; which are not seene in any Scabions. The last Pona in the description of Mount Baldus first called indecana Refinarini felis, but afrer in his Italian booke, he calleth it Chamepitys frusitofa Cretica Belli, and in the most called Besus fixes, id eff, lignum fixed my and by Baubinus Iacea frusteans Pini folio, and is thought obethe Champene Plini of Anguilara. The Spaniards as Clusius saith, call the first by the name Cabelesia, id a constitution of Anguilara. countered little head, and ulually make broomes thereof to sweepe their houses, the learned Phisitionsthere she faith, afe the third fort inftead of Scabions for all the purposes thereof.

The melt of the fe fores, but effectally the three first, do come somewhat night unto the qualities of Scabions and The Vertues. refore I mail referred you thereating, so know both what remedies may be had from these plants, and in what bung and to what purpose to be used for as Scabions fitteth the parts whereunto it is applyed, so doe these also.

CHAP. VII.

Prarmice non unigares. Vnusuall Sneefewort.

Have here is I promised before, brough to your knowledge those other plants, that comming navelets as I promised before, brought to your knowledge those other plants, that comming neerest und the Incea's and Stebes, and yet being none of them, were fitted to be entreated of in a Chapter peculiar by themselves; for as I said although Baubinus doth put these two forts under the title of Icanac acceptance, in and reciteth their authors for them, who are chiefely Lobest and Clussus, yet in a committee of the said and committee of the said knowledge, but that they are string banes, it is said to the said divers places; for I meane to bring it into that Classis that is for for it, namely not be the said divers places; for I meane to bring it into that Classis that is for it, namely not be the said that said the said st of hot, sharpe, and biting herbes; the double kinde whereof, I have set forth in my former booke.

TRIBES

1. Ptarmica Austriaca Clusi sive major. Clusin his Sneesewort of Austria.

The Sneelewort of Austria sendeth forth many leaves from the rootes lying on the ground, being soft fmooth, somewhat long and narrow, greene on the upper side, and hoary on the under, of a little sower mile or tafte : among which rifeth up an hoary stalke, about two foote high or better, having divers such like length thereon, but leffer, foreading into fome few flender branches, with every one for the most part, a small fall. white silver like head on them, from whence spring forth's dozen or source hard, and small long point leaves, as a border or pale, about a number of small short thrummes in the middle, almost like as if they were made of parchment, whitish at the first appearing, but afterwards being come to their full maturity, of a mode after the part of the prospect of forms. and colour, and by the durability; for being gathered in his perfection, it withereth not, or looleth colour, be and colour, and by the dutability; for being generated in this perfection, being put into a paper booke, other waies being let stand upon the stalkes, they become somewhat brownish, having many small blackish h feedes lying among a deale of white downe, the roote is hard and blacke with some fibres at it, but perifer every yeare.

2. Ptarmic 1 Imperati five minor. The smaller Speciewort of Spaine or Naples.

This smaller Sneesewort, hath such like long and narrow soft hoary leaves, but not fully so large as the forms. the stalke riseth not so high, but is divided into more and more slender hard branches; at the toppes when ftand fuch like fealy heads, but not fo white or filver like, from whence shoot forth, such like sliffe hard lene as the pale or border, but neither so large nor so many, being seldome above eight or tenne, neither are three fo faire a blewish purple colour, but of a pale delayed colour, having many thrummes in the middle: the forte that followeth is like the former, and so is the roote, but smaller both of them; and perisheth in the same manner every yeare, this plant being a little rubbed or handled, fendeth forth a reasonable sweete sent, or at letter to be milliked.

The Place.

The first Matthiolus saith groweth in Italy, and Clusius saith he found it in Austria, and afterwards indired parts of Hungary. Lobel faith it groweth about Mompelier, for I suppose his incana altera Iacea, to bethis Pio. mics, himselfe also saying that some did so call it, although he described it to have rougher leaves. The saw we having received the seede from Italy, under the name of Ptarmics Imperati, have thought good to expess it, by the same sitle we received it. Classim in his Cura posteriores saith, the seede was brought out of Spain, that grew with them, and Lobel faith of the same plant as I take it, that it came out of Syria.

They both flower late, that is not untill the beginning of August at the soonest, and the seede is not ripeum the middle of September.

The Names.

The name Tragulus in Greeke, fignifieth as much as Sternutamentorium in Latine, that is, to provoke facting, 1. Ptarmica Auftriaca Clusij. 2. Ptarmica Imperati five minor.





who Cluffer faith this doth not, and therefore cannot be Diofcorides his Ptarmica, although it doth agree therewhinmany other things, neither doth Matthiolus acknowledge it for the right Ptarmica, although he faith white many other time grow in Italy doe provoke Specing. Cluffer calleth it Ptarmica Austriaca, because he first and its despira, Mathioles Pearmica altera: Lobel out of doubt meaneth this plant, which he calleth Iacea manuary and laces capitulis, and therefore in my perswasion, Baubinus hath not done well, to make it wo differ plants, for if he ever faw it, he might finde it to differ notably from the Laced's for which cause both two distinct plants, for if he ever faw it, he might finde it to differ notably from the Laced's for which cause both two distinct plants, for it he variety thereof from Laced. (as it leads to be a support of the laced of the la working and compared to the ris called by Clussus in his (were posteriores, the variance Austriace species, and is out admits also, that plant which Lobel in his Observations calleth, Iacea pusilla incana altera folio Olee, which Bauling should be a supplied to be two distinct plants, thus making source sort these two plants, when as Lobel in his motion in the Margent of the faid Iacea faith, it is Ptarmica herbariorum, meaning the former Austriaca. of mis, for thereunto it doth most properly appertaine. The Vertues:

Membiolog faith that in Italy they use it for no other purpose, but to make broomes thereof to sweepe their booles, Classia faith the women about Vienna, who gather herbes abroad, and bring them to the City to fell, decall its Scations, and keeping it dry all the yeare, doe fell it to the Apothecaries, and others when they need i, mervethem for the purpoles wheretinto Scabious is appropriate; and further faith, that the people therethems doe confidently believe, that the decoction thereof given to Children, doth very profitably helpe themwhen they thinke they are be witched; (or rather as I doe take it, when some grievous paines or torments in their florackes and bowels doe take them, from the crudity of humours therein gathered, by their often feeding of finite that breed such corruptions;) and although we have not found that it hath beene much used in Phisicke. veraffuredly by the judgement of many, it cannot be without fome of the especiall properties of Scabious, or Iacea at the left, it doth fo neerely approach thereunto, both in forme and temperature.

CHAP. VIII.

Cyanus. Blew Bottles.

Would willingly interpose this Chapter of the Cyani Blew Bottles, betweene the former plants. and the forts of Scabione that shall follow in the next, both because they have scaly heads, which none of the Scabionies have, and because that divers of the Iacea's and Scabes have heads of flowers much resembling the Cyani.

I. Cyanus major vulgaris. The greater ordinary blew Bottle. The grenerblew Bortloor Cornellower, (which I therefore call ordinary, because there is a Turky kinde) which is extraordinary) rifeth up with a crefted, or rather winged whitish greene stalke, about two foote or a yardhigh, whereon are let divers leaves somewhat long and broad, without any division or dent on the edges, greek on the upperfide, and grayish underneath, each of them compassing the stalke about, at the lower ends. which is divided at the toppe into a few branches, bearing somewhat large scaly greene heads, with white or. filver like edges; from the middle whereof commeth forth a larger flower then in the smaller kinde, thinnely or spatiedly set, and of a deeper violet blew colour, in which heads after the flowers are past, some few white fredes are found among the downe, like the leffer kinde, but fomewhat bigger and flatter a the roote creepeth under ground, and spreadeth divers wayes, so that the heads with greene leaves will abide all the winter, which in the other form doe not so, but perish wholly after seede time, and doth rise of it owne sowing before winter, and

fo shidth greene all the winter, untill the next Spring and Sommer, that it flowreth, feedeth, and peritheth agains.

2. Cymus minor vulgary diverforum colorum. The small ordinary Corne flower of sundry colorus.

The small ordinary Corneflower is wonderfully diversified, as I have shewed in my former booke, in the colours of the flowers, but not variable in any thing elfe: for the leaves are long and narrower then the lour of the flowers, but not variable in any thing else: for the leaves are long and narrower then the former, cut in on the edges formewhat deepely, yet forme more then others of a whittin greene colour; the falke risch to be three foote high or more, fet with the like leaves, but finaller and less cut in on the sides, branding forth on all sides, and bearing at their toppes many greenish scaly heads, out of which rise showers consisting of five or more long hollow leaves, small at the bottome and opening wide at the bitmers, where they are cut and not ched somewhat deepely into divers parts, with many small short threds in the middle, the colours of these showers are divers, some being per perfect blaw or purple collect, pale or deeper, some white or of a blush colours, otherwise of a sad or light red or overworne purple, wholly without mixmen in the leaves of thresholds of the middle white or of the other colours, either edged, small hard white the heads grow full of Creaters small hard white shifts among the front downer, which easily and quickly salleth away, leaving the head. **Manuel**

Impel, or florted, the three's in the middle varying likewife: after the flowers are palk, the heads grow full of Greiters fault hard white thirting feede among the fhort downe, which eafily and quickly falleth away, leaving the head Lange fat and entire, the roots are fomewhat long and hard perifheth every yeare, but usually is remued by it owne notice. The Candy kindle is like hereunto, but more hoary, and the flowers purple, not varying.

3. Cramy floridge offerant Tircicus five Orientalis major or minor. The Saltans flower a greater and a leffer.

This franger lately offerant Tircicus five Orientalis major or minor. The Saltans flower a greater and a leffer. This franger lately offerant wore it himselfe. whereby all his visible he it in great efteeme; the leaves here a submit of the proof of the

TRIBE 5.

1. Cyanus major vulgaris. The great ordinary blew Bottle. 2. Cyanus minor vulgaris diver forum colorum.
The small ordinary Corne flower of divers colours.



3. Cyanus Orientalis major co minor. The greater and leffer Orientall Bottle or Suitous flower.





Cyanus repens latifolius. Broad leafed French Corne flower,



4. Cyanus Baticus Supinus. The Spanish Corne flower.

This Spenifs kinde hath many square low bending or creeping stalkes not standing so upright as the former, but braching out more diversly, so that one plant will take up a gen dale of ground, the leaves are fomewhat broader, fofter, and of palet greene colour, then of the common finall kinde, and or a paiet greene colour, their of the common inhanking, but not much or deepely gashed on the edges; the flowers stand in bigger heads also, and with foure or five leaves under each. of a light purple or blush colour, after which come white feed orangement also, but not so plentifully, yet wrapped in a more downy fubliance, the roote groweth downe deepe and peribeth likewife every yeare as they doe.

TO Cyansu repens latifolius Lobely. Broad leafed French Corne flower.

This Cyann that Lobel and Pena in their Adversaria have At forth, whole talte is very bitter and unpleasant, hath divers weakehoury and trayling branches not standing upright, about foremat halfe high, whereon grow differs heavy leaves, forewhat long and narrow, and formewhat like unto those of I avander, but harder in handling, at the top of the stalke which isbranched forth, grow feverall fealy heads like unto the other Cjan, whose flowers are like unto them, but of a sadder or deader purple colour, then in any of the other forts; the roote is about a fingers length.

6. Cyanu repens angustifolius five minimus, The smallest Corne flower of Mompelier.

This smallest Corne flower, hath likewise divers weake slenderychard hoary and twigged stalkes, whereon are set diversimaler leaves then the last, but hoary in the same manner; at the topper of the branched stalkes, stand many scaly heads, much leffer then any of the forts of Corne flowers; from whence grow fuch like flowers, but of a fadder or deader colour: the feedes are like the finaller ordinary kindes, and the roote is imall,long and wooddy.

7. Cyante Creticus fpinosus Prickly Corne flower of Candy.

The lower leaves of this Corne flower are jagged and very hoary, but those on the hoary branches of the stalkes are lesse or not at all, they ending in long tharpe prickes or thornes with smallbush-cokured flowers like the others forts but smaller, the roote is long and somewhat thicke enduring

The Place. The first growth naturally upon sandy hile in Germany, but is usually cherished elsewhere in Gandens. The second with blew flowers in many corne fieldes of our owne land and some of the other colours also; The third

attina winner nowes, in many come neaces of our ownie faint and found or the other colours and; the third as it isign Takes, and the fourth in Spaine, first found and sent unto us by Doctor Beel, who is now, resident at Libera. The listing tower hunder the branches of the Seseli prates for Sella nova mercunto. Monposier, and the fix the spaint also, and by Castrum novum not farre from Monposier, as Pena and Lobel the set them downe in their Assertains; the space last and the other woolly fort in Candy. The Time

They flower and feede in the Sommer Moneths when the other doe."

The Names. . It is called the of the first, a floris Cyaneo vel ceruleo colore. In the Infancy of Herbarilto, Trages who knew not well where call the first, referred at to the Verbasca, and called it Verbascalian, but now it is generally calnot well whated call the fart, referred at to the Uerbajea, and called it Uerbajealism, but now it is generally called the Herbajealism, come adde thereunto hortenfit, and others Montanus, yet Hermolam taketh it to be that kinde of Papaver which Theophrajea maketh mentions of the property of the prope The Cash sindes are mentioned by Alpinm in his Booke de exosion.

The powder of the dryed leaves of the greater blew Bottle, or Corne flower, is given with good successe to mole that by some fall are much bruised, and for them also if they have broken a veine inwardly, and voide much blood at the month, being taken either in the water of Plantaine, Horsetaile, or the greater Comfiery. It is accounted a helpe or teinedy against the poylon of the Scorpion and Phalangium, and to resist all other venomes and poylons. And therefore Placenism affirmeth it to be excellent good in all peltilential feavers; and of irrowne power. The state of the control of the contro power, to be powerfull against the plague or pestilence, and all other infections difeases, either the seede or the leaves taken in Wine. The juice is lingular good to put into fresh or greene wounds, for it doth quickly foder



6. Cyanus minimus repens anguftifolius.

TRIBLE

up the lippes of them together; and is no leffe effectuall also to heale all such pleers and force as happening mouth. The fame juice also dropped into the eyes, taketh away the heare and inflammations in them: the dist led water of the herbe, hath the lame properties, and may be used for all the effects atoresaid. The lesse better or Corne flower is used generally by all our Philipping and Apothecaries in the stead of the greater who it is not to be had, and is held to be in a manner as effectuall as the greater.

CHAP. IX.

Scabiola. Scabione

Ow that we are come to handle the varieties of the Scabiouses, they are so many, that I know not well how to marshall them into any good method or order, yer that I mayendeavour in the best I can thinke it fittest to ranke them into foure Orders, that is, first, of fuch forts as grow in the Meddowen thinke it attell to ranke them into foure Orders; that is, in it, of such fore as grow in the Meddows at Pasture grounds; next of those that grow in the Woods, and upon hills and high grounds; thirdly, of such as beare a round or Globe-like head; and lastly, of such as beare showers more starre-like than other lastly and I doubt not, but that although! I shall endeavour, as neare as I can target every one in their right order; we say for them also may be thought as sit for another Order, as that when in they are set; which not with landing the them now in the same manner I give you them. And for the Morjus Divells bit, which is mentioned in my former Booke which are Scabiosa start and to scabiosa start and scale of the same and Scabiosa start a rubra: although I give you their figures here againe.

Scabiole prateries & arvenses. Those forts of Scabious that grow in Meddowes and plowed grounds.

I. Scabiosa vulgaria pratensis. The common field Scabious.

ther not at all jagged or divided on the edges, or very little, others are much rent and torne on the side, and He common field Scabious groweth up with many hairy foft whitish greene leaves, some whereof are have threds in them; which upon the breaking may be plainely feene, and are not in divers other forth; from mong which rileup; divers round hairy greene stalkes, three or foure foote high, with such like hair green leaves on them, but more deepely and finely divided, branched forth a little; at the toppes whereof whicher naked and bare of leaves for a good space, stand round heads of flowers, of a pale blewish colour, many fette gether in a head of knoppe, the outermost whereof are larger than those inward, with many threds also and middle, formewhat the toppe, (and not foround Globe-like as the other, which shall be described beautiful.)







4. Scabiofa Pannonica flore allo. White Hungarian Scalious.



& Scabiofa eftivals Cluff. Chillie bis Son





tit) at the head with feede is likewise; the roote is great, white, and thicke, growing downe deepe into the ground, and abideth many yeares.

2. Scabiosa minor campestrio. The lester field Scabious.

This kefer fort is like the former almost in all things, but that the leaves are not so large, or deepely jagged, nor the falker tife to high, nor the flowers to great or large, yet of the fame bleake blewith colour: this may be thought mbethe same with the former, differing onely but in the rankenesse of the ground where they grow, bur that this is fo usually observed to be no greater or of any other forme, although it grow in the same or as ranke ground as the other.

Scabiosa major segetum. Corne Scabious.

This Corne Scabions also different little from the first, but that it is greater in all respects, the leaves being larget with greater divisions, and some whole leaves with them also the stalkes are greater and stronger, and the flowers larger, more laid open, and not fo closely thrust together, but of the same blewish colour, yet a little more declining to purple : the roote hereof runneth not deepe into the ground, but rather creepeth under the upper craft of the earth.

This great white Scabiolus of Hungary hath large stalkes, three foote high at the least, whereon grow at every former force of equinff another, very much and finely cut in, and jagged on the edges, more than any of the former forts of Scabions, but those that grown ext the ground are broader, fofter in handling, and more hairy, and onely dented about the edges and not divided, that one would not thinke them to be the leaves of a Scabious: the flakes are branched and flowers like unto other Scabionfer, fland at the toppes of them, but of a pure white: colour, and the outermost row of flowers for the most part being twife as large as any of the rest, with white threds in the middle of them tipt with blew; the feede that followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is some content of them tipt with blew; the feede that followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which followeth is long, and browne like unto the rest, which is long, and browne like unto the rest, which is long, and browne like unto the rest, which is long, and browne like unto the rest, which is long, and browne like unto the rest, which is long, and browne like unto the rest, which is long, and browne like unto the rest. which falling when it is ripe; ipringers a fresh before the Winter, and abideth untill they have feeded against the next years, for the roots perisheth yearely.

This small continued to Scabiosa minima Ovilla ditta. Small the epes Scabiosa.

This small Scations, hath divers whitein greene leaves at the ground divided on both side of the long pointed; leafe, onely into one division, on each fide, making every leafe feeme like the small sage leafe, called Sage of Verme, that hath small peeces of leaves like eares on each fide thereof; but a little dented about the ends; the fmall low fialkers are furnished likewise, with such like leaves but lesser, and small blewish slowers or heads on them like many than the likewise with such like leaves but lesser, and small blewish slowers or heads on them like unto the other field Scabions but leffer.

6 Scabiofa estivalis Clusij. Clusius his Summer Scabions. The falke hereof being three cubits long beareth long leaves fet by couples thereon, which are long and formers what what broad and little rent or torne at the bottome, but dented all the reft of the leafe: the flowers grow on 6 verall branches at the toppes of a pale blew colour, the roote perificit every yeare.

7. Scabiofa arbirea Cretica Alpino. Alpinou his shrubbie Scabions of Candy.

This Scabions hath a thicke whirifh stemme next the ground for a shaftmont high, from whence rife form This Scabions, part a tricke which tremme next the ground for a martinone rings, from whether me indy long branches for at certaine distances, with five, fixe, seven or more leaves at a space, each of them somewhere sembling those of the true Houseleeke but heavy white; the toppes of the branches have two or three law. flowers, standing on slender long foote stalkes together, like unto the common fort for the fashion, but of layed or wash bitsh colour, after which succeedeth small feede, and it was tender to keepe.

The first groweth most usually in most Medowes of this land, especially about London every where. The fiend groweth likewise in some of the drie fields about this Citie, but not so plentifully as the former. The third groweth likewise in some of the drie fields about this Citie, but not so plentifully some and now like us groweth like wile in long of the one included about this one for the formerly fowne, and now lie fallow, a edit both in the grounds where come is handing, and faith he found, nightings othe wall of Timevita directly in the border of fach like fields. The fourth Classica faith he found, nightings othe wall of Timevita directly the upper Hungarie: the fift is found in many drie gravelly and heathy grounds throughout the Realine: the fixt grew in the low countries as Classics saith of the feede he had formerly sent thither; and the last in Cant. The Time.

They all flower in Inne and Inly, and some abide flowring untill it be late in Angust, and the seeds is rise in the meane time.

The Names. This herbe is not found to be remembred by any the ancient Greeke or Latine Authors; yet some something In herbe is not round to be remembred by any the ancient Greeks of Latine Authors; yet tome tome time it is that herbe Arine calleth Lora, but because there is nothing but the bare name that is extant in him, which any description; it his hard to say it is the same; notwithstanding the Greeks word significant Scabius in Line. But it tooks the name of Scabiosa, either a foliorum scabritic que preservim, prime buic generi convenit, orube, and that most usually, and Scabies medetur: the name is of divers applied, as I said before, to divers herber no the laceas, Stabes, and others, calling some of them Scabiosa major, and alters squammans capitally, as Basing, and others doe : but as I faid before, the heads and flowers of all these herbes called Seabionses, being all forces and like one unto another, and so differing from laces, Stebe, &c. mult needes shew plainely that they sould not be so consounded, for a novice shall hardly understand what herbe is meant, by such names as are imposed on divers of them : the Author of the Pandelli, is thought to be the first that mistooke Dieferides Stele, to be the Scabious, from whence the errour thereof foone spread among Physicians in all countries, and continuing fill, is hardly to be rooted out againe, Tam facilis eft descensus in errorem, & e contra ardust ascensus in veritatem. Fain Columna in his Phytobafanne, feemeth to referre the Scabiofes unto Phyteuma of Diefcorides; but inhivote Booke of rare plants, he declineth to thinke that fuch small Valerians, as he there describeth, because the forder have holes in them, should be the Phyteuma of Dioscorides. The Italians, Spanish, Frenth, and English, do all follow the Latine name Scabiofa, as each Dialect will admit, only the Germanes call it Apoftem krant, I eftem knan, ad Grinde kraut. The first is called of most Writers, either vulgaria, orcommunis, either praters or officinaris: the fecond is called Scabiosa media, and minor of divers, and Columbaria of Lobel, and is Cluston his sist Scabiosa in the condition of the condition History of Plants, Banhinus setteth it downe for his second species of Scabiosa capitalo globoso, and yethem meth the same Scabiosa prima Clusij for the second of his montana; hereby making that one plant to be twok verall kindes, which thing is very frequent with him, in many other things and places, in his Pinax, Probum, and Contactions: the third is called Scabiofa campefiris few fegets me of Lobel, as also major fatorum vulgain. The fourth is called by Clufius, Scabiofa Pamonica flore also, and is his eight Scabious in his Hiltory of Plants: the first scabious, which we generally throughout the land, doe call sheepes Scabious, called by Dodoness Ovilla. though much differing from his description, which he calleth also media; and of Lobel Scabiofa mentana mains minima, and yet the figures of neither of them are answerable to the true herberthe fixt Clufim only makethmation, and Banbinus calleth Scabiofa fraticans latifelia alba the last is that which Alpinus describeth and pisturch in his Booke de plantis exoticis, and is very likely not to be the same with Pons in his Italian Baldus setteth forthin that his is fet forth to have but one leafe at a place.

Scabiose montane. Mountaine and wood Scabionses.

1. Scabiosa montana maxima. The greatest mountaine Scabions.

His great mountaine Scabious, which fome for the largenesse thereof, have accounted a great and baland kinde of great Centory, hath divers very large winged darke greene leaves, that is very much cut montain sides into divers parts to the middle ribbe, and each part finely nicked or dented about the edges, many terms. (especially growing at large in any good ground) being a floote or fometimes more in length, or most commonly neare there muo: from among which rise up divers hard wooddy stalker sometimes foure or sive footings and usually about three foote high, branching towards the toppes, into some other smaller stemmer; and such like flowers as the Scabianses doe yeeld, with threeds in the middle of them in the like manner, but and huddle before it is blowen is more vellow them the six of the middle of them in the like manner, but and huddle before it is blowen is more vellow them the six of the middle of them in the like manner, but and huddle before it is blowen is more vellow them the six of the middle of them in the like manner, but and huddle before it is blowen is more vellow them the six of the middle of them in the like manner, but and huddle before it is blowen is more vellow them the six of the middle of them in the like manner, but and huddle before it is blowen in more vellow them the six of the middle of them in the like manner, but and huddle before it is blowen in more vellow them. budde before it is blowen is more yellow then when it is open, and hath flood any time, which yet at the refection are of a pale yellowish colour; in which heads when the flowers are past, grow long rough darks one red seeds, which being shed upon the ground, as soone as they are ripe, will soone spring up before Wintz, and will shide control to the Wintz, and will shide control to the Wintz, and will shide control to the Wintz and the same sould be will be will shade control to the will shade control to the will be will will able greene all the Winter time, and shoote up and flower for the most part the next yeare following, it the old roote perishesh not after seede time, but ablieth many yeares.

This monotaine Scabing is a low plane in commenter of the flower with smooth leaves.

This mountaine Scabions is a low plant, in comparison of the former, for it seldome risets above a soot high bearing many shining greene leaves, not any thing hoary at all, but smooth soft and full of juice, yet divided cut in on the edges, like the ordinary field Scabions, and each of the divisions dented alittle about the edges upon the fields group she like the ordinary field Scabions, and each of the divisions dented alittle about the edges upon the stalkes grow the like leaves, two alwayes at a joint, but much more divided than the lowest, and sources the toppes as in other forts of Seasions, of a fine blewith purple colour, with blackish threds at the foote of end, hower on the infide ; the feede is like the other forts, and the roots is long blackiff, and long lafting after feede

2. Seabiofa montana Dontis leonis folio. Scabions with Dandelion leaves. This Seabions differeth little from other forts of Scabious, but in the leaves, which being fomewhat hairy and and (moth, broad at the bottome compassing the stalkes, are so divided on the edges, as a Dandelion lease is.

not instead with the leaves, being blune at the points, and despermoft fiture yet all dented about the edges a menulation hairy and about two foote high, are disvided toward the toppes into branches, having two leaves athe joints, so joyned together like the leaves of the Taid, that they will hold water: the flowers that grow sthe toppes are of a pale blewish colour like the reft.

Scabiofa prolifera duarito focierum. Many flowred Scabi no of two forts.

This kind of Scabious, that beareth many heads of fmall fowers, compassing the greater, as is seene in Daifyes, Margolis, and some other herbes; is of two forts, one that hath his leaves cut or divided into fome broader and larger divisions than the other: the branches towards the ropes where the flowers doe frand are bare, or naked watom leaves, fave under the very heads, where there had these or foure fmall leaves; very finely cut almost as fmall se Repuells round about the middle heads of flowers grow loth, other feverall finall heads of flowers, all alike both fireologrand fashion, which are like the ordinary scaling these give seeds like other fores, and perish afer feet time, and either rife again of their own fowing, or being gathered must be new sowen.

5. Scabiofa argented angustifolia.
Silver leafed Scabians.

This Scations from a hard wooddy Hving toste, fendeh forth three or foure flalkes, with divets very long and narrow leaves, almost like graffe, but of a fine white filverlike colour, fet without order thereon: the roppes of the falkes are not branched at all; but bare and naked for a good space, bearing one flower at the head of them. white and woolly underneath, but of a pale blew colour above, as other Scabionses are, and sonfifting in the like manner of many flowers together.

1. Scabiofa montana manima. The greater mountaine scabious.



The Place. The first groupeth in many places on the Alpes, and in the fields neare unto divers other mountaines and hills in Antiria and elsewhere: the fecond groweth on the like places, as on Sneathen and Sneherg hills in Antiria, Ec. as Claffit reporteth: the third upon Mount Calcar not farre from Mompelier: the fourth with the broader leaves, is onely to be found in gardens, but that with finer leaves if it be not the fame with the former hath beene observed to grow wilde, about the baths of our Lady neare Padoa: the last was found upon the hill Sumano neare Vicenza in Italy.

The Time. They doe all flower at the time when the other forts doc. The Names.

The fifth is called by Lobel Scabiofa montana maxima; by Camerarius Scabiofa Alpina Centauroides; by Lugduunfi Gemanrium nothum Dalechampy; Baubinus calleth it Scabiofa Alpina foliy Centauri; majoris: Baubinus makenthe fecond to be the fift Scabions with Clufius in his history of plants, as I faid before; & calleth it Scabiofa montous fabra felije Scalie out entre seasons with conjust it and in the season in the season of the se red as well by Camerarine, in horse medico, by the name of Scabiofa graminea folio argenteo flore purpureo, as by Bashinas under the title expressed.

Scabinfa globofo flore. Globe flowred Scabious:

1. Scabiosa Neapalisana folio Sinapi sylvestrin. The Globe Scabious of Naples.

This Scabions hath a straked stalke a foote and a halfe high, divided from the bottome into long branches, having two long fmooth leaves divided to the middle ribbe on both fides, and each part divided alfo, formewhat like unto the leaves of wild Mustard, standing at each joint, and together with them many small haires growing there likewise: the flowers that stand singly at the toppes of every stalke, are of a middle site, and very round at the head, whereof it tooke the name, for the heads of the former forts are somewhat stat at the toppes, and not for round at the head. and not fo round or globe fashion as these in this ranke, and are of a reddish colour, yet not so deepe or darkered, as that which I set forth in my sormer Booke, by the name Scabiosa rubria Indica, Red sowed Indicas Scabiosas which reserving the forth in my sormer Booke, by the name Scabiosa rubria Indica, Red sowed Indicas Configuration Scapions : which permit her form in my sormer Booke, by the name seasons from the figure here; the feedes are finall, like theremo, and the figure here; the feedes are finall, like theremo, and the rootes likewife perifhing after feede time for the most part.

2. Scabiofa

2. Scabiofa flore albo geneino. Double flowred white Scabions.

I gave you in my former Booke, one fort of white flowred Scabious, which pertaineth to this order, the often found in the medowes and marthes neare the fea fide in our owne Land, and is not this I meane here describe unto you, but another differing both from it, and the other here before also with white flowen him fuch like leaves but larger and broader then it; the stalkes likewise grow higher and stronger, not leaning towards, and the flowers are larger than it; sometimes but oneas the toppess of the branches, but most usually to standing together, and sometimes three, of a faire pure white colour, and after they are past, the beautiful stronger and some round and not flat, but rather a little cone fashion, that is, rising a little higher in the middle the rootes hereof abide many years.

This Globe Scabious is of a middle fifed stature, about a foote and halfe high, and hath all the leaves that goe both on the lower parts of the stakes, and at the foote of them, somewhat long narrow and pointed acheeus deepely dented at the lower ends of them, but not much gashed in on the edges like the other fortroof scale but those that grow highest neare unto the flowers, are much more and siner cut in: the flowers that shad at toppes of the slender stakes, being divided into one or two parts, are very round and close for together, of the like pale blew colour as in other forts, or a little more purplish like unto the slowers of Devills Bits be the Lovaine as Lobel saith, it is found with white flowers: the seede is small, but long and somewhat rough like other forts: the roote is small and softy, not abiding after it hath given seed.

Scabiosa Globularia Bellidia folijs. Globe Scabiosas with small Daifye leaves.

4. Scabiola Glabulația Belliai poist. Globe Sanora Witt iniai Daniye leaves.

This other Globe Scabious, (which I am somewhat doutfull, whether to call a Dailye as Banbinny dod, at Scabious as Clusus doth) creepeth sipon the ground, with trailing branches taking roote as they spread, sevin many fat thicke leaves, smooth and greene, not dented at all on the edges, nor small or share at the shall be and to round pointed, somewhat like anto the leaves of the small garden Dailye, or Globularia, celled like. Dailyes, every one like unto them, being small and narrow at the lower end, and broadest roward the sad; su the ends of which trailing branche arise stender naked stalkes, about halfe a soote high, bearing on sad it them a round ball or head greater than any of the Globularia's, yet lesser than those of the field Scabious, sad finall slowers, of a more deepe purple colour than the Scabious after which come small seede lesser than any of the Scabious at the which come small seede lesser than any of the Scabious at the which come small seede lesser than any of the Scabious at the small seede lesser than any of the Scabious at the small seede lesser than any of the Scabious at the small seede lesser than any of the Scabious at the small seede lesser than any of the Scabious at the small seede lesser than any of the Scabious at the small seede lesser than any of the Scabious at the small seede lesser than any of the Scabious at the small seede lesser than any of the Scabious at the small seede lesser than any of the Scabious at the small seede lesser than any of the Scabious at the small seede lesser than any of the Scabious at the small seede lesser than any of the Scabious at the small seede lesser than any of the Scabious at the small seede lesser than a scale at the small seede less

5. Scabiofa tennifolia capitulo globofo. Globe flowred Scabiom with thinne cut leaves.

This finely cut Scabiom, hath the lower leaves more finely cut in on the edges, than any of the former, but on the ftalkes which are many, two alwayes fet at a joint, are much more finely cut into fmaller part than by up to the toppes, where the flowers stand in round heads, but of the fame purplish blew pale colour that is a ordinary forts of Scabioms.

Scabiofe rubra Indica.
The red Indian Scabiom.

C.H AP.9.

4. Scabiofe Globularia Bellidu felifs. Globe Scabious with finall Dailye leaves.





5. Seablefa transfolia globals.
Globe flowered Seablous with thinner cut leaves.



6. Scabiofa tenuifolia globofa elation. An other finall leafed Globe Scabiout.



This other rifeth up more upright with the fingle flender stalke, having at the lower joints, two or three small nanow leaves for thereat, finely dented about the edges: but those at the highest part of the stalke stand by couples; the slowers are small and round but like in colour to the other forms.

The Place and Time.

The first Bashinus saith, Ferrantes Imperatus of Naples sent him, but nameth not the natural place; the second is not well known e where it groweth wilde, but is nourished up in the gardens of those that are Herbanish and loyers of plants: the third groweth in Germany, in Harrynia Glos, as Thaliss saith: the fourth, as Classaint, intockie and flony places, on the hills of Hungary and Austria, as also in other untilled places thereabon: the fift on divershills in Germany; the last we know not the natural place, the seede comming among other forts from Italy; and flower all of them at the time with the rest.

Bubing onely remembreth the fift by the name of Scabiofa folio Sinapi fylvestin; and Clusius the second by the same name in the title: the third is called by Lobel Scabiofa therein servate angustifolio store Globularie; and by The min Harcynia fylva Scabiofa Bellidia majoris folio minor; and by Baubinus Scabiofa capitulo globofo minor: the fourth it called by Clusius, Scabiofa montana minor repent, five decima, and by Camerarius Scabiofa montana repent, by Tabernoutanus Scabiofa adoptate in the Baubinus following none of them, callett it Bellio carula montana frasefaus, (as though it did fratefeer which is northing so) because the seases are somewhat like the sinall Dayse, as Isid, and that the Globularia Manspelionsum is reckoned as a Dayse, and called Bellio carula, which is somewhat like unto it; but Clusius doth even account that Globularia, of the Scabiofa pariness with the unto it; but Clusius doth even account that Globularia, of the Scabiofa pariness with the first is called by Thalius in the place before remembred, Alters Scabial a temporal for the scale before that his title sit for it.

Scabiosa ftellato flore. Scabions with Starte like flowers.

1. Scabiofa Hifpanica major. The greater Spanife Scabious;

This greater Spazifi Scabions hath large fost woolly leaves, much cut in on both edges, like the Leaves of the great field or Corne Scabions, each part also dented about the edges, the fieldes rife to the heighth of two tops, bearing such like leaves at the joynts, but smaller up to the coppes, where they branch forth into several still springes, bearing every one a head of many flowers, like the other Scabions of the date and lifer skinnes, of a whitish colour, in whose places after they are past, the cuppes of langues wherein they stond, doe appeare like blacke starries; with divers points, wherein the seeds is contained, which is somewhat eng, stake, and hairy, like the other forts: the roots is thicke and white like the common hinds, but perished therety yeare, after it hath borne flower or seede.

TRIM

2. Scabiofa Hispanica minor. The leffer Spanish Scabious.

The lesser Spanish Scabious is altogether like the former greater, but that it is lesser in every pair; and that leaves are a little smaller, or finelier cut in, and the flowers not white as the former, but of a blewith percolour. . Scab of Hiffanica major. The greater Spanish Scabiom.

2. Scabiosa arborea Cretica Pona. Pona his Shrubbe Scabious of Candy.

This Candy Scabious risethup with a wooddy stalke, from whence foring divers hard and wooddy branches, white or hoary all over, as the leaves are also, which are thicke set thereon, without any division or denting at the edges, being whole like unto the great Cyanus or blew Bottle: at the ends of the branches come forth imall naked stakes, bearing a head of flowers, very like unto the former great Spanish Scabious. but of a pale reddic colour; the seede conteined in those starre like huskes, are smaller, and smell a little sweeter then other fores of Scalings doe; the roote is long and hard, divided into divers parts, abiding the Winter both in the naturall and other warme Countries, and holding his greene leaves also, but is more tender, not able to endure the sharpenesse of our Camerarij trofts and colds. Camerarius maketh mention of a Scabiofa which he calleth Gallica like hereunto, but that he faith it hath fmall long blackish leaves, whereas this hath white and woolly, esse it might be judged the same.

4. Scabiosa stellata minima. Small Starre like Scabious.

This small Scabious is very like the smaller Spanish Scabious, having divers narrow leaves, about two inches long, much cut in and divided on the edges, the stalke is scarce halfe a foot long, with such like leaves thereon, and small pale blewish flowers as in the Spanish kinde; the huskes likewise havedivers points, standing open spread like a starre, from the mid-dle whereof come forth five small long reddish threds, like haires standing out of the huske: the seede is small, but like the other; the roote is small and perisheth every yeare.

The Place.

The two first forts Clufius saith he found in the borders of the Vineyards, and in the paths of the fields about Salamanca in Spaine, and in other places; the smaller of which Banhinus faith he found upon the shore neere Venice. The third in Candy as Pone faith, who had it from Signior Contarini of Venice. The last Baubinus faith, groweth in Provence of France.

The two first Spanish kindes as also that of Candy, flower somewhat later then the former forts, so that my feldome give good feede with us, and therefore we are fill to feeke new feede to fow. The Names.

The two first Clufius calleth Hispanica, and so doe all others that mention them, onely Dodoneus callethan peregrina; and Bauhinus calleth the first fiellata laciniato foliomejor, and the other minor five maritima. The the Pona in his Italian Baldus, calleth by the same name is in the title, Lobel, Lugdunensis, and Gund the Scabiola peregrina; Tabermontanus Scabiola peregrina foliss non diserts, and Baubinus Scabiola stellata file and dissection, Cafalpinus Scabiola arborescens. The last Baubinus onely settenth forth under the title expressed, and scabiola arborescens. in his Pinax and Prodromus, and faith he accounteth it to differ from the leffer Spanife kinde, in some works

The Vertues Now that I have described unto you all the forts of Scabious, whose variation and difference confished del Now that I have described unto you all the lorts of Scapions, whose variation and difference confitted and in the leaves and flowers, being yet in take, not for much differing the one from the other, and therefore the faculties are to be accounted slike. To that the vertiles in any one are not so peculiar, but that they may be reford to the generall, which are these. It being not and dry, is of an opening, clensing, digesting, and attenued quality, whereby it is very effectuall for all forts of coughs, shortnesse of breath, and all other the disable the brest and lunger, ripening and digesting cold slegme, and other tough humours, voyding them forthly coughing and spitting. It ripeneth also all sorts of inward ulcers and apostumes, year the pluresse also, if the second of the dry or greene berbs, being made with wine be drived. Some time together, thereby voyding the state of the second of the dry or greene berbs, being made with wine be drived. coction of the dry or greene herbe, being made with wine be drunke fome time together, thereby voying forth by the urine, as well as other waies; or if you would have imore effectuall, take this receipt, via as but full of dryed Scabious, an ounce of Licoris foraped and cut into thinne flices, a dozen figges washed and cut into thinne flices, a dozen figges washed and cut into thinne flices. full of dryed Scabions, an ounce of Licoris foraped and cut into thinne flices, a dozen figges washed and cut in peeces, an ounce of Anisecde, and as much of Fennelscede bruised, and halfe an ounce of white Oris rott into thinne flices: let all these be steeped for a night, in a quart of fairs water, (or rather in so much boyling them the next day, untill a third part be consumed at the least. whereof take a draught every months and evening. Somewhat warmes well sweetned with Sugar or Hony, which worketh wonderfully to helped the discass aforesaid. Four ounces of the clarified juice of Scabions taken in the morning salting, with a discontinuous form of Venice Treakle, doth free the heart from any infection of the plague, or peltilence, somether are infected take the same proportion against and against if need he. for forter the first time taking, he that are infected take the same proportion against and against if need he. for forter of further danger, the growth of the same proportion against and against if need he. for forter of further danger, the growth of the same proportion against and against if need he. that are infected take the same proportion againe, and agains if need be, for feare of further danger, the good



TRIBE 5.

berbe also bruifed, and applyed to any Carbuncle or Plague fore, is found certaine by good experience, to diffolye whether it within the ipace of three houres: the same inward and outward application, is very availeable aor breight the without application, is very availeable a-guid the biting or ftinging of any venemous beaft: the same decoction also drunke, helpeth the paines and slit-the inhesides; the decoction of the rootes taken for forty days together, or the powder of them, to the the indicates, indicate that a the costs taken in whey, doth as Marthiolus fath, wonderfully helpe those that are troubled with dangerous running or spreading scabbes, tetters, or ringwormes, yea although they proceed of the Fresh pox, as himselfe saith, he hath sound true by certaine experience: the juice or the decoction drunks, doth wonderfully helpe those that are broken out into scabbes, and itches: and the juice also made up into an oyntment of the said of the sai and nice, is effectuall for the same purpose. The same also wonderfully helpeth all inward wounds, be they makely thrust or stroke, by the drying, clensing, and healing quality therein. A Syruppe made of the juice and been avery effectual to all the purposes affectaid, and so is the distilled water of the herbe and flowers made indictione, especially to be used when the greene herbe is not in force to be taken; the decection of the herbe and rootes outwardly applied, doth wonderfielly helpe all fortes of hard or cold tumours, or fivellings in any parts the body; and is also as effectuall for any shrunke sinew or veine in any place: the juice of Scabious made in with the powder of Borax and Campbire, doth notably clense the skinne of the face or any other part of the body, asfreckles, pimples, and other small eruptions therein, yet it prevaileth also in greater deformities, as the Morphew, and Lepry; the same decoction doth also helpe the rednesse, and spots in the white of the eyes, afdeither of it felfe, or with the juice of Fennell; the head washed with the same decoction clenseth it from darbate, fourie, scabbes, fores, itches, and the like, being used warme; tents also dipped in the juice or watermerof, doch not onely heale all greene wounds, but old fores and ulcers also, both by staying their fretting or maning qualities, and clenfing and healing them up afterwards; the herbe also bruised and applyed to any place, wherein any splinter, broken bone, arrow head or other such like thing lyeth in the slesh, doth in short time holen it, and canfeth it to be eafily drawne forth.

CHAP. X.

Morsus Diaboli, Divels bit.

Hererelleth yet this kinde of Scabious to be entreated of, being of all Herbarists accounted an especiall different kinde thereof, yet some referre it to the Iacea's, but not properly; the former ages knew but one fort, we have in these times found out some others, as they shall presently be shewed you,

1. Mersu Diaboli vulgaris store purpures. Common Devills bit.

Devilsbitriseth up with a round greene smooth, and not hairy stalke, ewo soote high or thereabouts, set with diven long, and somewhat narrow, smooth, darke greene leaves, somewhat snipt about the edges for the most part, being else all whole, and not divided at all, or but very seldome, even to the toppes of the branches, which yet are smaller then those below, with one ribbe onely in the middle, and being broken yeeld not such three as the Scabing doth; at the end of each branch standers a round head of many flowers, see together in the fanc manner, or more nearly or faccincity then the Scapions, and of a more blewish purple (but not darke red as Grardiith, for such I never saw any) colour, which being past, there followeth feede like unto the Scapions that blesh away in the same manner: the roote is somewhat thicke; but short and blackish with many stringe, fastned threeto, abiding after seede time many yeares. Fabilious antiquity (the Monkes and Fryers as I suppose, being the set inventors of the Fable) said, that the Devill envying the good that this herbe might do to mankinde, bit away part of the roote, and the reof came the name Succija, Devils bit which is so grosse and senses a relation, that I mercile at the former times suppliety, to receive as true such a siction. Of this kinde some doe make a greater and a lesser, which I thinke rather commeth from the place of growing, then from the nature of the plant. Vinothis plant in my opinion belongeth the Scabiofarubra Austriaca of Clusius, set forth in my former booke; for the leaves thereof being all whole, and the flowers red, doe notably refemble this Devils bit, and may be a speciesthereof, proper to Germany, Austria, &c. Banbinus maketh mention of one of this kind, that hath haiheaves not differing in any thing elfe, and for his author nameth Gefner in bortin Germanie, who as bee faith alled it Morfus Diabolihirfuta ratio, which I cannot finde in Gefner, but of the three forts of Scabiom, one of the leffer he calleth Scabra hir suraque, having leaves without divisions, which whether he should meane this I know not? for he nameth it not Morse Diaboti, therefore I leave it to time to declare the truth thereof.

2. Morfin Diaboli flere albo. Devilabit with a white flower. This fort differeth not from the former in any other thing, then in the flower, which is of a pure white colour some other forts of the Scabionfes are, and that the greene leafe is not altogether of so darke a colour.

This other fort likewife different in roote stalke or leafe, from the former, onely the flowers which at of an incarnate or blufh colour, makerh the difference from both the other.

This herbe which I place here for fome like nelle, hath divers leaves rifing from the roots, every one severally to along footestalke somewhat like unto Betony or Sage, dented about the edges, the stalke rifeth up among the master of the sage of dema foote of more high, bearing one large flower at the toppe, hanging downe the head and made all of blew-

The Place. The first groweth as well in dry meddowes and fields as moilt, in many places of this land, but the other two to see more rare and hard to meete with, yet they are both found growing wild about Apple dore, neere Rye in The last groweth mathe fields that are on the mountaines beyond the Seas,

The Time.

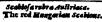
The Time.

The Time.

August. of R grant, and remains, and books and a wear season.

TRIBE.S.

1. Morfus Diabeli vulgaris.







The Names?

It is usually called Morfus Diabeli, by most writers, or Sazeifa as Fuschius doth, and others after him, 2 per morf a or faccifa radice. Some there have beene that have thought it to be the Genm of the ancients; other als it to be Nigina of Pliny, whereof he maketh mention in his 27, booke, and 12. Chapter, in these words. The herbe that is called Nigina, hath three long leaves like the Endiver. Fabius Columna referreth it to Finness of Dioferrides. The Italians, Spaniards, and French, and so likewise all other nations follow the Latineme, each nation in their severalt dialecte, or else the Germanes first calling it Abbis and Tempels abbis, candidale tine name, and all other tongues following it, to call it thereafter: And we following the Germans Devike.

The last is the second Aphyllantes of Dalechampins.

The Vertues.

The taste hereof being somewhat more bitter, declareth it to be not and dry in the second degree complete, and therefore is more powerfull and availeable, for all the purposes whereunto Scabious is appropriate their wardly or outwardly, as they are declared before, and especially against the plague, and all pelisically and drunke the farments helps the farments before helps the farm and drunke : the fame alfo helpeth those that are inwardly bruised by any fall, or crashed by any casely, brusses by outward beatings or otherwise, dissolving the clotted or congealed blood, and voyding it by rate on, or otherwife, and the herbe or roote braten and applyed outwardly, taketh away the blacke and blew ments, that remaine in the skinne after some accidents: the decoction of the herbe, wherein some Hony of Roleings is very effectualt to helpe the inverterate tumours and swellings of the Almonds and throate, which dot had come to ripenesse, for it digesters, senselless, accome to ripenesse, for it digesters, senselless, and consumeth the flegme stacking thereto, and taketh away tumours by often gargling the mouth therewith: it helpeth asso to procure womens courses, and to make paines of the matrix or mother. To breake and distrible winder the horizon and it has bounded as the nowless of the paines of the matrix or mother, to breake and diffense windes therein and in the bowels to the power of roote taken in drinke, driveth forth the wormes in the body, the juice or diffilled water of the herbe, is still all for greene wounds or old fores, as the Scabionfer be, and clenfeth the body inwardly; and the head out of ly, from four fie and fores, itches, pimples, freekles, morphew, or other deformities thereof, but closely

CHAP. XI.

Plantage. Plantaine.

Noter the name of Plantaine, is not onely comprehended all the force of Plantaine properly to all whereof there are a great many forts, as I shall shew you in this Chapter, but divers other forth herbes much differing from them. which shall be fer forth in the next Chapter followings with the least of the next Chapter followings with the least of the next Chapter followings with the least of the next Chapter followings with by it felfe as neare as I can, and because the Plantaines are divided into greater and leser, or broad

adautower leafed ones, I thinke it the best method to separate them, and speake of each of them and their industry and not confound them together to avoide millaking. One of these Plantaines are called Rose Plant which although I have fet it forth in my former Booke, yet I thinke it fit here to expresse it againe, and the severall formes and varieties therein.

Plantagines latifolia. Broad leafed Plantaines.

1 Plantago latifolia vulgaria. Common Waybredde or Plantaine.

Histommon Plantaine I here fet in the front of all the rest, because I would ranke it with the rest of the hinds which is well knowne to all to beare many faire broad almost round pointed leaves, with seaven illust venes in every of them for the most part, running all the length of the leafe, of a sad greene colour on hemore fide, and more yellowish greene underneath; among which rise up divers small slender stemmes or the oper fide, and more yellowish greene underneath; among which rife up divers imali itender itemmes or the oper fide, a foot high more or lesse, not easie to breake, naked of bare of leaves unto the toppes, where each stalk ke tenth small long round blackish greene spike or scaly head; whose bloomings or slowers; are small whitish are with agleta had into a the ends of them, almost like unto the blooming of Corne, after which come final seeds, with agleta had into several small scales or skins: the roote is made of many white strings, rowing somewhat deepe, and taking so fast hold in the ground, that it is not easie to pull it up.

This geat Plantane is in all things like the former, but that it exceedeth it in greatnesse and height, for the leaves the ground are fixe inches, that is, halfe a foote long many times and more, and foure inches broad, and the flaker (ultaining every leafe, neare an handbreadth long: the naked stalker that beare spiked heads like the othe linker mushing every tender the trace of the land of fpike a foote long, the roote hereof is blackiff and ftringy: Sometimes Lacinistis the art wounds in the same of the same of

3. Plantago major incana. Great hoary Plantaine.
The hoary Plantaine is like wise like the first, but that the leaves are very hoary white, especially in the hotter Countries of Spaine, &c. much more then in these colder climates, and somewhat small, it seldome beareth any spiked heads in Spaine as Clusium saith, but when it doth, they are smaller then the first, and the rootes are blackish and flingy. Iohannes Thalism in Harcynia sylva mentioneth a smaller kinde hereos, both in leaves and Mines,

4. Plantago exotica sinuosa. The strange crumpled Plantaine. This strange Plantaine upon the first yeares sowing of the seede, which was sent from beyond sea, rise up but

1. Plantago latifolia vu garis. Common Waybredde or Plantaine.

2. 3. Plantago manima & flos incana The greatest Plantaine and the flower of the great hoary Plantaine.





CHAP.11

4. Plantage quettes famefa.
The firange crumpled Plantaine,

Plansaglais cuelca finnefa (pica. The failed head of the firange Plantaine





5. Plantago latifolia rofes militformis, foliamque incifum & Spiralis.

Broad leafed Rose Plantaine of much variety, with a jagged leafe, and bushing spiked head.



with one great and large leafe, almost a foote long, foulded as it were rogether, and wound about firely on into two parts at the further end thereof, which opening it felfe, yet remaining formewhat hole much crumpled and waved on the edges; the further end shewing somewhat like unto a Plantaine less: the bottome of the leafe had on each fide thereof a large peece as it were torne from it, but yet growing all which were likewise crumpled and waved, and each of them shewing the forme of a Plantaine leafe, tafte also was not unlike, so that the whole leafe seemed, as if divers great large leaves were joyned together, make one: this leafe perishing the first yeare, there rose up the next Spring divers leaves close together, as med into one as the former, but as if divers leaves were joyned together, each bearing the Plantaine forms, fomewhat rounder a little crumpled and waved as the former was; the stalke rose up in the middle of leaves, above a foote and a halfe high, bearing thicke and fhort spiked flattish heads and seeds therein, here the others; the roote is composed of a thicke round head, at the toppe with many long strings or share thence downewards: thereby taking strong hald in the composition of the same hald in the composition of th thence downewards; thereby taking ftrong hold in the ground.

Plantago latifolia rosea multiformis. The broad leased Plantaine of much variety. This kind of Rose Plantaine is of many forts, yet all of them have large and sometimes hoary greene forced on the ground either whole like the former great Plantane, or a little jagged toward the lower partiamone forta on the grant of the fort maked stalkes, bearing every one at the top, either a broad round head made of many small short greene leaves in the fashion of a Rose, or a spiked thicke long head made of many shorter greene leaves bushing hickebelow and smaller upwards, and sometimes one plant will have both these formes at once together, and fore sgain out of the middle of the Rose will have another short spike of green leaves risingup; and others at the form gain out or a fight, will have one or two other small tufts either round or long. One for there is like-wife while long spiked heads, is parted into many and fundry severall sparsed spikes, and therefore called Spiran will will tong specific alloare fometimes feene in fome of this kinde, as nature lifteth to produce them: the roote is like unto the former.

The Place

The Theater of Plants.

The first groweth every where, in fields and in the pathwayes generally: the second about Mompelier in Frant: the third in divers places of Spaine, where Clufius observed it, and in some other colder countries also: the fourth came from Cafpar Pilleterius of Mompelier to Dr. Lobel, and the feede fowen with Mr. Iohn Nefmit a Antifanal, chiefe Chyrurgion in his time to King Iames, where it grew divers yeares: the last, although a strange Phonane, yet naturally found in our owne country, and rifing as it is likely from the third fort, and from thence cherified in gardens.

They are all in their beauty about Inne, and the feede ripeneth shortly after. The Names.

Itiscalled in Greeke as 16 y Nacoror and apro y Nacoros. Arnoglossum and Arnoglossos a forma sc. agnina lingua: others All it multinervia, and indianave feptinervia, either of the many, or of the feven ribbes or veines that are in every leafe? in Latine Plantago a planta vocabulo : the Arabians call it Lifen and Lofan albamel: the Italien Plantagine : the Spaniards L'hanten and Tamchage : the French Plantain : the Germanes Wegerich : the Dubwechbre : the English Waybredde, not Waybread, as divers corruptly call it, and Plantane : the first is cal-Dispressor: the engine ve ayoreaue, not ve ayoreau, as cive is contributed and translatine; the next is calledgentally of all Authors Plantago major, or latifolia, or vulgaria. Brunfelfim and Tragm call it Plantago rubra because the feede thereof is redder than of others: the feeond Baubium calleth Plantago maximatota glabra: the third Cluffin calleth Plantago major incana, and Plantago Salmaticenfis, judging it to be Cynogloffum of Diof-mids, which he faith beareth neither stalke nor flower, as Cluffun saith this doth very seldome in Spaine, but I de not hold that a sufficient reason, to judge it to be Cynoglossum. Fuschim, Dodonem, Gesner, and others, call oo not note that a numerous reason, to jungent to be opining of the property of the state of th found Libel onely expressed the first leaves in his Appendix to the Adversaria, by the title of Plantago umbilicata. luifila, and convolute unifolia; I have added the Spikes, and call it Plantago exotica sinuosa, as best agreeing theretaining opinion: the last Clusius had the figure thereof from Iames Garres an Apothecarie, sometimes in Lyme-frate London, which he caused to be taken from the living plant, growing in his garden neare London Wall by Allas, and thereupon called it Plansago peregrina latifolia Garreti, and Plansago latifolia exotica. Baubinus calleth il lange latifolia incana spicie variy: and that other with many spikes Lobel calleth Plantago pannicula sparsa, and may also be called Plantago spiralis.

Plantagines angustifolia. Narrow leased Plantaines.

1. Plantago Quinquenervia major. The greater Ribbeworte Plantane.

This greater Ribbewort Plantane bath divers narrow, longand hairy darke greene leaves lying on the ground, withfre veines or ribbes for the most part in every one of them, and pointed at the ends; among which rices many taked and ftriped stalkes, formewhat hairy, at the toppes whereof grow such like long and spiked darke greene heads, as in the first common Plantaine, and flowring in the same manner, but greater and shorter, wherein lie fisch feede as in the former but greater and of a darker colour; the rootes are long, fibrous or stringle like the former. This formetimes is found varying in the heads, for forme will have two heads upon a stalke, or or head parted into two parts, or with two or more spiked heads, growing at the bottome of the head.

2. Plantago angustifolia Rosa & multiformia. Variable Rosa Ribbewort.

This Role Plantane hath fuch like leaves as the former hath, that it is not, or very hard to be knowne from it, before the flalkes with heads beginne to appeare, which when they are full ripe, the with heads beginne to appeare, which when they are full ripe, the with heads beginne to appeare, which when they are full ripe, the with heads beginne to appeare, which when they are full ripe, the with heads beginne to appeare, which when they are full ripe, the with heads beginne to appeare, which when they are full ripe, the with heads beginne to appeare, which when they are full ripe, the with heads beginne to appeare which when they are full ripe. maner; some having large or long narrow leaves set together, somewhat sparsedly, imitating a loose or disperfolk Role; others having slarge or long narrow seaves set together, together and closed, making a more comely forms of a Roe fometimes fully laid open, and fometimes more close, and as it were halfe closed, and fometimes out of the added the Rose will arise, two or three or more short stalkes, bearing each a small greene Rose, and theretrealled Prolifera, made of many finall leaves fet together in the fame manner, and sometimes many short prolifera.

The colle together in one head, or separate each by it selfe: this kinde beareth no seede that ever was obared, but is encreased by slipping or parting the roote, and setting it againe.

3. Plantago angustifoliaminor. The lesser Ribwort Plantago.

The smaller Ribbewort Plantane, is in every part thereof like the first fort, but that it groweth smaller and lower, and this onely maketh it to differ from it.

4. Plantago angustifolia serrata. Spanisto Ribbewort with dented leaves. The Spanish Ribbewort is like the lefter fort, but smaller, narrower and harder in handling, being dented about Rubbewort is like the leffer fort, but smaller, narrower and harder in handling, being dented about the control of the property of the spiked heads shard upon stender stalkes, about halfe a stoote high, being somewhat open or different the spiked heads shard upon stender stalkes, about halfe a stoote high, being somewhat open or different stalkes.

Annible Plantage anynftifolia fraticans. Shrubbe Plantane.

Mighigh and woodly, with mall leaves on them, and the heads are in fashion like them, but shorter and soften whiter, by the straight them.

6. Plant go

1. 4. Plantago angustifolia five quinque mervia major & serveta.
The greater Ribbewort Plantane with plaine and dented seaves.

2. Plantago angustifolia roses & multismin. Variable and Rose RibbeWort.



3. Plantago angustisolia minor. The lesser Ribbewort Plantane.



6. Plintago Apula bulbofa. 8. Tronervia folio angufiffiao. Bulbed Ribbewort of Naples. The finallest Ribbewort.



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6. Plantago Apula bulbofa. Bulbed Ribbewort of Naples.

This Bulbed Ribbewort hath a long small and round head, for the upper part of his roote, like unto a small Bulbe or Onion, of the bignesse of an Hassell Nut or bigger, from whence shoote downe into the ground. many thick and blacke long fibres: from this head or bulbe spring forth, many long and narrow leaves like the first Ribwort, lying upon the ground, but that each of them are more hairy and dented, or cut on the edges into gashess feparate a good distance one from the other, somewhat like unto Bucks horne Plantane, from among which rise riseupsender hairy roundstalkes, about a foote high, bearing such like spiked heads, as the first doth, with pale yellow bloomings, and small blackish seede after them.

7. Plantage montana trinervia. Small mountaine Ribbewort Plantane.

This small mountaine Ribbewort, hath divers very small and long hoary white leaves, having each of them, but threnbbes or veines a peece running through them, whereof it tooke the name: the stalkes that rise among them, are small, and Rush like, not much above a foot high, whereon stand small thicke and short heads, with small showers on them, made of source small sliffe leaves, and small white threads hanging out of them, like the other forts of Plantane, after which come such seeds as is in the rest: the roote hath a small long necke, hairy above, and see with pale long sibres underneath.

8. Plantago trinervia folio angustissimo. The smallest Ribbewort.

This least Ribbewort hath such like leaves as the last lying upon the ground, but they are neither so white nor so long, very narrow and some longer, or shorter than others, all of trem smooth and without any haires upon, or but a very little shew; the smooth stalkes are many that rise up amongst them, being of divers sises, for some risent above four einches, others halfe a foote, or a foote, and some a foote and a halfe high, whereon grow small and somewhat long spiked heads, the rootes are many small white sibres.

9. Plantage angustifelia paniculis lagopi. Hares foote Plantaine.

This Plantane hath many long ribbed rough hairy leaves, very like unto the first Ribbewort, but ending in a smaller and sharper point, it sendeth forth a number of small round brownish stalkes of divers sises or heights, someting not above two or three inches high, and others halfe a hand breadth, or an hand breadth high at the most swhereon stand small long reddish heads, like unto the heads of Lagopus or Hares stootes, some being longer, and others smaller and shorter, but all soft with small reddish showers at them, and small threds hanging from them, as in the other forts, and small feede following: the roote is somewhat long with many reddish fibres growing there from. This sometimes is sound so small, that it scaffe exceedeth three singers in height, being more harry, and having smaller and rounder heads:

The Place.

The fift without dents on the edges, and the third grow with us in divers Meddowes and fieldes, and by pathwayes: in gardens also it is found as a weede; the second is found wilde in divers places of this Kingdome, and brought and cherished in gardens for the rarietie: the fourth and fift were brought us from Spaine by Gnillams Boelosten remembred both in this and my former Booke where he found them: the fixth and seventh grow in the Kingdome of Naples, Fabius Columns having found them there and set them forth: the eight Bandoms sittly groweth with them about Bassill, by the way side and among rubbish: the last in the fields about Meassian.

The Time.

The least flower and feede at the time, that the former doe, that is, in May, Iune, and Iuly.

The Names.

This is called in Greeke muravivip Pentaneuros, that is, Quinquenervia; in Latine Plantago angustifolia, and Plantago minor of some, and Lanceolata and Lanceola; in Italian Lancivola, in French Lanceola, in high Dutch Spitzer Wegerich, in sow Dutch Honts ribbe, in English Ribbewort, and Ribbewort Plantane. The first is generally called either Plantago angustifolia major, or Plantago Quinquenervia major of many, of Fuschius, Dadaneu, Gesur and others Plantago minor; of Matthiolus and Lugduneus Plantago longa; the second hath many titles to expresse it, according to the formes of the spikes, as Plantago torola prolifera, rosea, &c, the third is trumenbred by Ibalius in Harcymia sylva: the forth and sift Clussus maketh mention of in his Cura posteriores, but the same Guillaume Boel, brought the dried plants and shewed them to me and others, before hee shewed them to him; and I had the seedes of them, as of many other things, which hee gathered most part upon my charge, whereof many sprang and seeded, and in their places are remembred: others sprang but seeded not, and so which wee have not of many things gotten againe: the sixt Fabjus Columna called Plantago phyla laciniate bulbosa, and Baubinus Plantago pilos bulbosa; the seventh Columna also calleth Plantago altraminima trinervia montana incana, and Baubinus Plantago trinervia montana: the eight Baubinus calleth Plantago trinervia montana: the sambnus calleth Plantago trinervia folio angustissimo: the last he also calleth Plantago angustissia paniculis Lagopi.

All these forts of Plantane both the greater and the lesser, both the broader and the narrower leased, are of one propertie, that is, cold and drie in the second degree. I thought good to speake of their vertues in the end of all their descriptions, to avoid prolixitie and tautologie in repeating the same properties divers times. All the Plantanes, (but some hold the Ribbewort to be the stronger and more effectuall) have these properties hereafter chaining. The juice of Plantane depurate or clarified, and drunke for divers dayes together, either of it selfer, or in other drinke, prevaileth wonderfully against all torments and excoriations in the getts or bowells, helpeth the distillations of rheume from the head, and stayeth all manner of stuxes in man or woman, even the seminine courses also, when they come downe too abundantly: it is good to stay the spitting of blood, and all other bleedings at the mouth, by having a veine broken in the stomacke, and that maketh bloudy or soule water by any ulcer those that are troubled with the Ptisicke or Consumption of the lungs, or have ulcers in their lungs; or have coughs aforsial than the herbe is. Disserties faith, that if three rootes or seede, is much more bindings, for all the purposes aforsiad than the herbe is. Disserties faith, that if three rootes be boiled in wine and taken, it helpeth the them, may be effectuall; but Trague holdeth that the distilled water thereof drunke before the fit is more property.

1. 4. Plantago angustifolia five quinque mervia major & serveta. The greater Ribbewort Plantane with plaine and dented leaves.



3. Plantago angustisolia minor. The lesser Ribbewort Plantane,



Plantage anguftifelia to fea & multifermit, Variable and Role Ribbe Wort.

6. Plantago Apula bulbofa. 8. Trinervia folio angufiffiao.
Bulbed Ribbewort of Naples. The finallest Ribbewort.



- T . 5



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7. Plantage montana trinervia. Small mountaine Ribbewort Plantane. This small mountaine Ribbewort, hath divers very small and long hoary white leaves, having each of them, but threnibes or veines a peece running through them, whereof it tooke the name: the stalkes that rife among them refmall, and Ruth like, not much above a foot high, whereon stand small thicke and short heads, with small flowenouthern, made of foure small stiffe leaves, and small white threds hanging out of them, like the other forts of plantane, after which come such seede as is in the rest; the roote hath a small long necke, hairy above, and see with pale long fibres underneath.

8. Plantago trinervia folio angustissimo. The smallest Ribbewort. This leaft Ribbewort hath such like leaves as the last lying upon the ground, but they are neither so white nor fo long very narrow and fome longer, or thorter than others, all of them smooth and without any hairs upon, or but a very little shew; the smooth stalkes are many that rise up amongst them, being of divers sises, for some rife not above four e inches, others halfe a foote, or a foote, and fome a foote and a halfe high, whereon grow small and somewhat long spiked heads, the rootes are many small white fibres.

Indiand iomewhat tong there i leads, the tooles are many finan white libes, g. Plantage angussifielia paniculis lagopi. Hares foote Plantaine.

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The Place. The fift without dents on the edges, and the third grow with us in divers Meddowes and fieldes, and by pathwayes: in gardens also it is found as a weede; the second is found wilde in divers places of this Kingdome, and brought and cherished in gardens for the rarietie : the fourth and fift were brought us from Spaine by Gnillanne Boel often remembred both in this and my former Booke where he found them: the fixth and feventh grow in the Kingdome of Naples, Fabius Columna having found them there and fet them forth: the eight Banbinn faith, groweth with them about Bassill, by the way side and among rubbish : the last in the fields about

The Time. Thefeall flower and feede at the time, that the former doe, that is, in May, Inne, and Inly. The Names.

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The Vertues. All these forts of Plantane both the greater and the lesser, both the broader and the narrower leasted, are of one Propertie, that is, cold and drie in the second degree. I thought good to speake of their vertues in the end of all their descriptions, to avoid prolixitie and tautologie in repeating the same properties divers times. All the Plantanes, (but fome hold the Ribbewort to be the stronger and more effectual!) have these properties hereaftrentuing. The juice of Plantane depurate or clarified, and drunke for divers dayes together, either of it felse. or in other drinke, prevaileth wonderfully againft all torments and excoriations in the gets; or bowells, helpeth the diffillations of rheume from the head, and flayeth all manner of fluxes in man or woman, even the feminine coaries also, when they come downe too abundantly: it is good to flay the spiriting of blond, and all other bleedings at the mouth, by having a veine broken in the stomacke, and that maketh bloudy or soule water by any ulcer in the veines or bladder, as also to stay the too free bleeding of wounds; it is held also an especiall remedy, for those that are troubled with the Prificke or Consumption of the lungs, or have ulcers in their lungs; or have coughs that come of heare; the descote that come of heate; the decoction or powder of the rootes or feede, is much more binding, for all the purposes afortfaid than the herbe is. Disferrides saith, that if three rootes be boiled in wine and taken, it nelpets the territors and for the purpose of the rootes be said to the purpose of the rootes of the rootes be said to the purpose of the rootes of the roo terries ague, and four rootes the quartane; but I hold the number to be fabulous, yet the decoction of divers of them, may be effectuall; but Tragas holders that the diffilled water thereof drunke before the fit is more proper-

Vu 3

the feede made into powder, and mixed with the yelke of an egge, and fome wheate flower made into a the the feede made into powder, and mixed with the young of an egge, who to not would not a made into a cle and baked, either in an oven, or betweene a couple of tyles heared for the purpose, this cake prepared everyly and baked, either in an oven, or betweene a couple of tyles heared for the purpose, this cake prepared everyly and baked, either in an oven, or octavelise accounts the state of the fresh and caten warme, for some new ways together, worm to mease passet away indigested, and stayeth like wife the vomitings of the stoomacke; the herbe, but especially the mease paffeth away indigetted, and trayeth likewise held to be profitable against the dropsie, the falling sides feede which is of more subtile parts, is likewise held to be profitable against the dropsie, the falling sides yellow jaundise, and the oppliations or stoppings of the liver or reines: the rootes of Plantane and Pellicayof Spaines, beaten to powder and put into hollow teeth, taketh away the paines in them: the clarified juice, or the Spaint, beaten to powder and partitio honow weetly, take the way the painted in the inflammations in them, and diffilled water but effectally that of Ribbewort, dropped into the eyes cooleth the inflammations in them, and certainely cureth the pinne and webbe in the eye, and dropped into the eares, eafert the paines therein, and by peth and refloreth the hearing : the fame also is very profitably applied, with juice of Housleeke against all in flammations and eruptions in the skinne, and against burnings or scaldings by fire or water; the juice or the coction made either of it selfe, or with other things conducing thereunto, is a lotion of much use and goods and for old or hollow ulcers that are hard to be cured, for cancres and fores in the mouth, or privile parts of man q woman, and helpeth also the paines of the hemorrhoides or piles, and the fundament: the juice mixed without of Roses and the temples and forehead annointed hterewith, easeth the paines of the head proceeding from her. of Roles and the temples and forestead amounted inter-water, easeful the paties of Serpents, or a madde Dogge: the fame also is profitably applied to all hot gours in the feete or hands, especially in the beginning, to coole the beginning. name and is profitably applied to all 100 good to be applied where any bone is out of joint, to hinder inflaments, and repredict he humours; it is also good to be applied where any bone is out of joint, to hinder inflaments, fwellings, and paines, that presently rise thereupon the powder of the dried leaves taken in drinke, kilkship wormes of the belly, and the faid dried leaves boiled in wine, killeth the wormes that breede in old and fast ulcers : One part of Plantane water, and two parts of the brine of powdred beefe boyled together and defind, is a most fureremedy to heale all spreadnig scabbes and itch in the head or body, all manner of tetters, ringwonns, the shingles, and all other running and fretting fores: Briefely, all the Plantanes are singular good wound beb, to heale fresh or old wounds and sores, either inward or outward. Evaluate in his Colloquia; reporterla print story of the Toade, who being stung or bitten by a Spider, sought out Plantane, and by the eating three was freed from that danger.

CHAP. XII.

Holosteum sive Plantago marina. Sea Plantane.

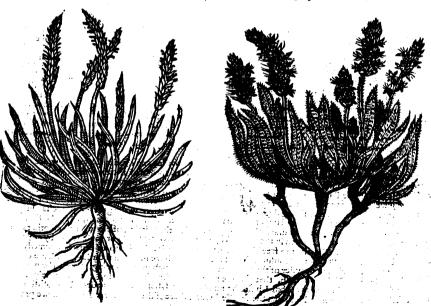
Here remaine some other sorts of herbes referred to the Plantanes, which shall follow in their order, and first of those are called Holostea, which for want of a fitter name we call Sea Plantane.

1. Plantage marina vulgaria. Ordinary Sea Plantane.

This fea Plantane hath many narrow long and thicke greene leaves having here and there a denter a two on the one edge pointed at the end, among which rife up fundry bare shalkes, with a small finish head chereon smaller than Plantane, else alike both in blooming and seede: the roote is somewhat white hids and long with long sibres thereat abiding many yeares.

1. Plantago marina vulgaris. Ordinary Sea Plantane.

2. Holofteum Salmanticum. Spanish Sca Plantane.

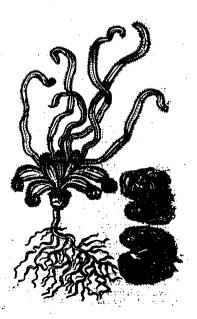


3. Hobsteim angustifolium majus, sive Sesquineirita major. The greater Sea Plantane veith graffie leaves.

TRIBE.



5. Holofftum Creticum free Leoutopodium Creticum, Gandy Sca Planeane.



4. Holoflaum anguffefoit um minus five Serpenti a minor. The leifer Sea Plantane winhigraffie leaves.



Leontopodium idem diver fe expression. The same plant diversly expressed.



of wis full mentioned by Label and Lugdunenfit, and Gerard from him. The second of both forts is called by

THE WAS MINISTER SALamanticum majus & minus, because the learned of Salamanca in Spaine, called it Holofti-Cupe Liven whom Camerarius, Lobelius, and Lugdunesis doe follow. Camerarius in his Matthioliucalleth

2. Holosteum Salmanticum. Spanish Sea Plantaine.

This Spanish Sea Plantaine also differeth not much from the former greater kinde, having many narrow in This Spanish Sea Plantaine also different not much from the former greater anises, maying many narrow has leaves lying on the ground, but shorter and broader then they, among which rife up divers naked short halfs leaves lying on the ground, but shorter and broader then they, among which rife up divers naked short halfs more then an handbreadth high, surnished from the middle almost to the toppes with many which are shorter wards yeeld single showers, standing more sparsedly in the spiked heads then the former, which afterwards yeeld single showers, standing more sparsedly in the spiked heads then the former, which afterwards yeeld single showers. flowers, standing more sparsedly in the spiked neads then the totales, which are water was a set of the like unto Plantaine seeds: the roote is somewhat long and hard with divers sibres at it. There is another somewhat long and hard with divers fibres at it. There is another somewhat long and hard with divers fibres at it. There is another somewhat long and hard with divers fibres at it. of much lesser the former, the leaves greener and narrower, and the heads . 6. Myosures Caude Main.

Mouletaile, of flowers smaller.

3. Holosteum angustifolium majus sive Serpentaria major. The greater Sea Plantaine with graffie leaves.

This greater Sca Plantaine, hath a number of small long leaves, almost like grasse but that they are stiffe and hard sometime lying upon the ground, and sometime from a stemme under them raised a little higher; of a grayish or hoary green colour, and having on some of them, some small gashes on the edges, among which rife up naked stalkes about halfe a foote high, with small spiked heads, like unto Plantaine heads, fet on the toppes of them, wherein is conteined fuch like feede also: the roote is somewhat thicke long and wooddy, with some fibres growing thereat.

4. Holosteum angustifolium minus The lesser Sea Plantaine with grassie leaves.

This leffer Holosteum is very like the former, but that it is smaller and scarfe having any dent on the edges, and groweth much lower, not exceeding three or foure inches in heighth, having such like heads but smaller.

5. Holosteum Creticum five Leontopodium Creticum.

Candy Sea Plantaine.

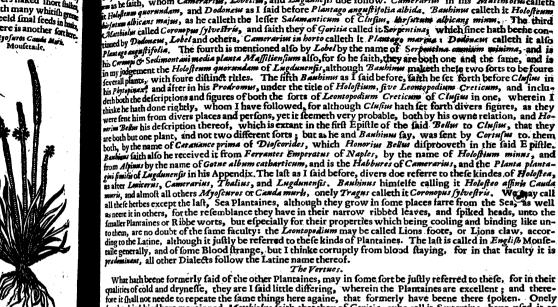
This Candian plant (which hath beene diversly named dy divers) hath from a reddish roote, somewhat great and as it were scaly at the head, growing smaller downewards, and spread into many long fibres, many long and narrow soft woolly leaves an handbreadth long, with three ribbes in each of them, among which rife up divers fmall and short footestalkes, about two or three inches long and covered with a foft reddish woollinesse, on every one whereof standeth a short thicke reddish woolly head, like unto a Plantaine head, having divers whitish flowers upon them, with blackish spots within them, seeming so many holes in them; which after they are past, have small brownish seede enclosed in their huskes, very like unto Plantaine seed, or the seede of Pfyllium or Fleawort, which heads when they are full ripe, doe bend downewards to the ground, and are fo drawne or bended together, that they resemble herein a Lions foote clasped together, whereof some gave it the name of Leontopodium.

6. Holosteum Loniceri Cauda muris vocatum. Mousetaile. I might well have placed this herbe among the grasses, being undoubtedly of that tribe, but that diversamen doe joyne it with these Holostea's because it is in take and property like them, take it therefore in this plac. It thooteth forth divers fmall graffie leaves, very short, rough and hard, among which spring divers small seads stalkes, with small long blackish greene spiked heads, like unto a small Plantaine head but smaller, having white flowers on them, which quickly fade and fall away, after which there is found very small blackish seeds into long heads, which then in some are a little crooked, and in others straight resembling a Mousetaile, where some the name: the roote is small and threddy.

The first groweth in divers places upon our owne coasts, and others also. The second of both fore growth as Clusius faith in many places of Spaine, in Valentia and Salamanca. &c. The third and fourth by the Sea fide, in Italy as Matthiolus faith, in Goritiensi agro, and in the mountaines of Gualdo as Durantes saith, Camerain in by a lake of falt water neare Islebia, which is in Germany, I have it confidently affirmed to me that both the life and greater forts grow neare the sea side in the West parts of the land, namely in all the tracks of the Masks, neere Aft ferry in Glocester Bire. The fifth in Candy, from whence it hath beene often fent to divers friends. The last groweth in many fertile pastures and medowes, as also on dry banckes, and by the path sides in many plans

They doe flower in the moneths of Inne and Inly, and their feede ripeneth quickly after; the last whichists earlyest of them all, flowreth often in Aprill and almost gone in Mey.

It is called in Greeke on or and on of the state and Holofteum, for it is written both wayes by many, and tota offea, which is per antiphrasim, for as Pliny saith, ex adverso sit a Gracie appellata, sient fel dulce, quad sinduiti of herba nihil enim durum of emwe habet. There hath beene much controversic among the learned writers and Herbarilts about this herbe, divers diversly thinking of it, some holding one herbe to be it which another diprooveth, almost every writer framing one to himselfe, as Lonicorns the Canda Murie, Matthiolus the Gram prooveth, almost every writer framing one to himselse, as Lonicerus the Canda Muris, Matchiolus the Grant Innocum, when as before he tooke Serpensina to be it, and some as he faith tooke the Pilosella minor to be lithering, whom he contradicted: Lobel the Filix perced Trags. Rabilim Languistemann. Classic called the Holostium Salamanticum majus, which Dodonesus called Plantago inquistivities alixia; and that minus which is he ly the Serpensinus, or Serpensinus of Masthiosus and others, and the Holostium para vini. Bankinus included not one Clussus, under the name of Holosteum, but the Leontopodium Cresicum of both sorting Chysia, which as he said he set forth in his Phitopinax above twenty yeares, before Clussus set forth his historia variorum plantarum. The fath



What hath beene formerly faid of the other Plantaines, may in fome fort be justly referred to these, for in their oralities of cold and drynesse, they are I said little differing, wherein the Plantaines are excellent; and therefore it shall not neede to repeate the same things here againe, that formerly have beene there spoken. Onely for the third kind here mentioned, Matthiolus faith, that they of Goritia, who call it Serpentina, have used it to efectall good purpole, as he himselfe saith also, he hath found by good experience, against the bitings or singings of Serpents especially, and of the other venemous beasts, as also to helpe those that are troubled with the droppie, electally that which hath possessed the whole body, the Monsetayle is cooling and drying like the Plantine, and the Country people in fome places of this land, apply it not only to those that bleede at the nose, by bruiling the leaves and putting it up therein, but also to stay the much bleeding of wounds, and to heale them

CHAP. XIII.

Coronopus five Corun Cervinim. Buckshorne Plantaine.

Here are some other forts of this herbe better knowne in these dayes, then they have beene formerly, which though growing in different climates, we will draw into one Chapter, and exprefie them together. 1. Coronopus vulgaris sive Cornu Cervinum. Common Buckshorne Plantaine.

This being fowen of feede rifeth up at the first, with small, long, narrow, hairy, darke greene leaves like graffe, without any division or gash in them, but those that follow are gashed in on both fides of the leaves, into three or foure gathes and pointed at the ends, refembling the knagges of a Buckshome, whereof it moke the name, and being well growne lye round about the roote upon the ground, in order one by another, thereby refembling the forme of a starre, and therefore called Herba Stella; from among which life apolises it has placed by the common Paintenne, having such like bloomings and feede after them; the roote is single long and small, with diversibres annexed thereunto, the taste hereof is altogether drying like Plantaine.

This different little from the former, but that it hash his leaves somewhat larger, broader, and thicker, more harry or rough also, soft the telests or divisions of the leaves more sharpe and prickly; the stalkes and heads are somewhat more rough and hairy, and different not in the rest.

This small for the leaves more sharpe and prickly; the stalkes and heads are small sea that the same stalkes and different not in the rest.

This small for the leaves more sharpe and prickly; the stalkes and heads are small sea that the same stalkes are small sea that the same small sea that the same stalkes are small sea that the same stalkes are small sea that the same small sea that the same same small sea that the sa

The small Sea Bucks-horne (for I might well have made our owne Sea Plantaine, to be the greater kinde hereof, in that it hath more eminent dents on the edges of the leaves, then the other Serpentine of Matthiolan, which I might impute rather to the climate them to a differing kinde, but take it in which fenfe your please, specific nearly possible pos or hairy at all as the former, among which come up such like heads, upon small stalkes, as are in the first, but

TRIBE 5.

1. Coronopa valgarii (ive corna Cervittum) Bucks-borne Plantaine

Corenopus Ruclist.





5. Coronopus Ruellij rella vel repent Vpright or creeping Bucks-horne or Wart Crefts.

smaller, as the roote is also: the talle hereof is no lesse astringent then the former.

4. Coronopus maritimus minimus hir sutus.

The small hairy Sea Bucks horne.

This other little kinde, is somewhat like the last, but that the leaves being very small, are not so finely or smally gashed. on the edges, but stand rather like a little Scabious, and all hairy over: the stalkes likewise are hairy, and not much above an inch high, bearing small hairy spiked heads like the rest, but smaller, whereon appeare white flowers quickly fading.

5. Coronopus recta vel repens Ruelly.

Vpright and creeping Bucks-horne or Wart Creffes.
Ruellius hath referred this small plant to the ordinary Coronopur or Bucks-horne, for some resemblance it hath thereto, although in quality much differing, which notwithstanding divers writers have since Ruellins reckoned still with the Corenopos or Bucks hornes, and therefore let it also here passe in the same manner. It is a small low herbe, yet in some places standing more upright, but most usually creeping with many long branches, and fpreading a great way upon the ground round about the creeping kind never rifing much above foure fingers high the other more, with divers very small long and divided or cur leaves thereon, all along on both fides of them, fomewhat resembling the divisions of the former or the Garden Cresse: the flowers are small and white, comming forth at the joynts with the leaves, many fet upon a small long footestalke, one above another; after which come small rough or sharpe round buskes somewhat resembling rough warrs, which divide themselves into two parts, and containe in each of them a small brownish seede: the roote is small white and long, with

many fibres thereat growing downe deepe into the ground, the talte whereof is fomewhat hot like Criffe much milder, and is of many uled to be eaten as a Sallet herbe, both boyled and greene with vinegar as later himselfe faith.



The Place.

The first usually groweth in drie landy grounds, as in Tuetle fields by Westminster, and divers other places of heland it was wont to be planted and mountified up in gardens in Italy, France, and other places, where the proper delight in greene and fallet herbes than we in this countrie doe, because it was in frequent use to be people more use in the freend as Columnia faith, groweth on the rockes, in the Hand Prochysa: the third hee faith literale groweth in many untilled grounds in the Kingdome of Naples, none the fee fide, and so doth the fourth, likewile growers in many transmission and the countries is not expected, a the last growers every where almost round that Linday, in any most ground, or the foote of bankers, where there is any low trench or rill, that is not continually filled with water. The Time.

They all flower and feede in May, Iune, and Iuly, and their greene leaves abide fresh in a manner all the The Names.

t is called in Greeke uponous Coronopus, a corvino pede quem efficiant folia, saith Pena, that is Crowfootes whereanto the leaves are like, which name the Latines doe hold, as also Cornu cervi, or cervinum, and Herba sola both of them, from the posture of their leaves. Some also call it, Hurenaria and Sanguinaria or Sanguinain the one from the place of his growing, the other from the effects or properties. There hath beene much doubt hemenly, what herbe should be the true Coronopus of Dioscorides, for the name fignifying a Crowes foote, decried many, and led thear into that serous, to thinke that the herbe called Pes corvinus, and Pes gallingens

hould be it; among whom are not onely the Comentators upon Avicen, but Brunfelfium also of late dayes, who carried away rather with the currant of the time, and the fignification of the name, than with the opinion of others that contradicted it, and without the due examination of the herbe it selfe held this opinion, whom Matthis jully reprehendeth therefore, shewing that it was a species of Ranunculus, that was generally called Per covinu, and Per gallianoeus, which is an exasterating herbe, and not this Coronopus which Dioscorides ma-keth a fillet herbe familiarly caten, and alloweth of Monandus Ferrariensis his judgement, that set downe this Herbafelle, or Cornu corvinum, to be the true Coronopus of Dioscorides. Matthiolus contesteth also against Lonia cerminattooke a kinde of graffe, called gramon Manna efenientum, and Pentadattylon, which hee faith was calledy his countrimen Capriola, and Sanguinella in Matthiolus countrie, to be the Coronopus of Diofeorides; which graft us he faith, although it hath five final spikes growing at the toppes of the stakes, which being opened remainer, the soote of a Crow or other bird (as thereupon tooke the name Pentadas plm, of five incersol a forced hand) yet this hath no divided leaves, neither is a fallet herbe for men to eate, but onely being agnifeserveth as hay for beastes: there is also another controverse among divers, what herbe Theophrassia hould meane by his Corenapus (which Gaza translateth Solidage, and) which hee placeth among the prickly plam, whom Pliny also herein followeth in his 21. Booke and 16. Chapter; and yet in his 22. Booke making mention thereof, doth not speake of any prickles it hath, following peradventure Dioscorides text therein; but Municular toexcuse Theophrassus his prickles in Coronopus, supposeth that the jagges or divisions of the leaves of Corm Corvinum, might be taken or initiaken by Theophraftus to be thornes (he might as well fay hornes) or pickles, although they be not hard nor sharpe: and therefore judgeth the Coronopus, both of Dioscorides and Thispirafini to be one paint; which thing although with Matthiolus I thinke to be true, yet doe I not thinke his reasonmere to be true; but if I may give my judgement thereof, I thinke it more probable that Theophrastus might see such a Coronopus, as Fabius Columna calleth Insule Prochyte, which hath sharpe and prickly edges; (as isbefore faid in the description thereof) and therefore placed it inter aculeatas; and Dioscorides fuch as we usually have, which grew in milder places, and is a tender herbe, used to be eaten; and hereby as I thinke they may be reconciled together. The first is called Coronopus fations, by Cordus, Gefner, Camerarius and others, and bortenfishy Banhinns, because it was familiarly sowen in gardens for meare, and Herba Stella, as I said before, by Lobel, Dodonens and others, and Cornu cervi, and Cornu cervinum; yet the same herbe is also called filvestring being found wild by divers, both the fame and other Authors: the fecond is as I faid called Coronopus Infula Prothre, by Fabius Columna, and by Bauhinus Coronopus Sylvestrie hir sution: the third the same Columna calleth Coroupu Neopolitanus tenuifolius minimus, and minimus tenuifolius maritimus: the fourth Banhinus fetteth forth under the name expressed in the title; the last is thought by some to be the Coronopus of Dioscorides; but called by some Nafurium verrucarium: yet is generally called Coronopus repens Ruelly : but Dodonens thinketh it fitter to be called Pleudo ceronopus, or elle Cornu cervi alterum vulgi; the upright plant is Matthiolus his Ambrofia, and Lobels Aminitial finance frigospor, and Baubinus himselfe putteth it for a second Ambrosa, because it is figured upright by Chathiolus and Lobel. The first is called by the Italians Horba stella and Coronope, by the Spaniards Gniahil, by the French Corne de Cerf, and pied de cornolle; by the Germans Krauwen fulf, by the Duich Herizharren, we in English call it Bucks horne, Harts horne, and Bucks horne Plantane, and of some Herbe Ivye, and Herbe Eve;

Grand calleth it Swines Creffes, but I do rather call it Wart Creffes according to the Latine name that some give from the forme of the huskes of feede. The Vertues? Buckshorne Plantane boiled in wine and drunke, is an excellent remedy for the biting of a Viper or Adder (for I hold our English Adder to be the true Viper, both by the forme thereof, the reeth it hath with poison in the gummes, being deadly and dangerous upon the biting, and by the breeding, which is of quicke young ones, and fot by egges as fnakes, &cc.) by laying fome of the herbe to the wound: the fame also being drunke, helpeth those that are troubled with the stone in the reines and kidneyes, not that it breaketh the stone or expelleth it,

birthy cooling the heate of the parts, and ftrengthening the backe and revnes: it ftayeth likewife all bleedings, and eruptions of blond, whether at the mouth or noise either by urine or the stoole, and helpeth the laske of the belly and bowells, and the difentery or blondy fluxe: it helpeth much also those that have weake from ackes, and are much given to calling, not containing their meate; and this the herbe doth well, but the roote more effectuable. ally. Paulus Agencia in his feventh Booke writeth, that it helpeth those that are troubled with the collicke; of which some make a doubt, that it might be an errour of the Writer in mistaking the word, but that he in the same make a doubt, that it might be an errour of the Writer in mistaking the word, but that he in the fame place, presently after that he hath shewed, that the Larke is a remedy for the collicke adjustment this also,

that the rootes also of Coronopus doth helpe the cholicke; it hath beene held profitable for agues, to weaken their sta, and to take them away, to hang the rootes with the rest of the herbe about the necke, as nine to men, and

TRIBE 5.

feven to women and children; but this, as many other are idle amulets of no worth or value: yet fince it had beene reported unto me for a certaintie, that the leaves of Bucks-horne Plantane laid to their ides the line an ague, will fuddenly cafe the fit, as if it had beene done by witcherie: the leaves and rootes also been with some bay falt, and applied to the wrestes worketh the same effects, which I hold to be more fonable and proper: the herbe boyled in Ale or Wine, and given morning and evening for some time after, helpeth all sorts of sore eyes, that come by the destribution of hot and sharpe or salt rheumes, falling smaller head upon them, by cooling and tempering the head that penesse, and staying the destributions. The Companion of the cooling and tempering the head that penesse, and staying the destributions. The Companion of the cooling and tempering the head upon them, by cooling and tempering the head that penesse, and staying the destributions. The Companion of the same and staying the destributions of the same and staying the destributions. The Companion of the same and staying the destributions of the same and staying the destributions.

CHAP. XIV.

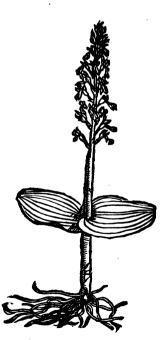
Ophris sive Bifolium. Tway-Blade or Herbe Bifoile.

Ome have made two or three forts of the upland Bifoile, one greater and another leffer, one with the leaves as is ufuall, another with three leaves, as if it were a differing species; but herein I thinke they are deceived, for the superfluitie of leaves in this, is no otherwise than in many others, a less uses, which upon transplanting every one may know that will. I shall therefore shew you the description but of one of this kinde, yet mention these other that are but as accidents in nature, and withall shew you are Marsh kinde not remembred by any before.

This small herbe from a roote somewhat sweete, whose head or toppe is somewhat thicke, which somewhat salled a Bulbe (I have therefore given you it in another figure by it selfe) shooting many long fibre downwards, raiseth up a round greene stalke, bare or naked next unto the ground, for an inch two or three toleraidele thereof, as the plant is in age and growth, as also from the middle upward unto the slowers, having only two broad and short ribbed pale greene or hoary leaves, very like unto Plantane leaves but whiter set at the side of the stalke one on each side, and compassing it at the bottome, sometimes it will get three leave, which thereupon some reckoned to be a different sort, which is as we call it, but said mature by the abundance of marishment in the plant, as it hapneth to very many other plants, (as to the Harba Paris as I said before, sometimes having sive leaves, and sometimes swanting a lease, when as ordinarily it habbe source, and so likewise in the ordinary field Tresoile, which as all know usually hath but three severages

Bifolium streeftre vulgare seu Ophris. Ordinary wood Twayblade or Bifoide.

Ophris Bifalia cam radice bulbofa. Twayblade whose bulbous head is more conficues.





dalle, yet oftentimes divers stalkes are found, that bearefoure leaves and the like in a number of other plants which were endlesse as well as needelesse or repease) some also reckon ap two species or forte hereof, a greaterid a lesser, but note of them extention the Panstre whereof I shall speake in the next place) both in that which beareth three leaves; and Classes in the next posteriors mentionerham and species found, all which I account to be but the variations of the state of the posterior of the state of the species of the species of the state of the species of the species of the state of the species of the state of the species of the

The Marsh Bifolle hath scarse beene observed by any, or at least hath deceived many that supposed it not to be differing from the former, although differing in the site, yet the difference is manifelt, first in the smallnesse, being much lesser, and having sounctimes three leaves also: secondly in the greenesse, the other being more heary which thirdly in the spike of flowers, which although of the same fastion and colour or very neare, yet lesses which is not the Woods, but Moores, Bogges, and wet Marish grounds.

The Place.

The first is usually an inhabitant of Wood-Copses and the like, as between e Highgate and Hampsteede, and in many other places of this land: the other not onely in the low wet grounds between e Hassield and St. Albones, but indivers places of Romney marsh.

The Time.

They are in flower usually untill the later end of May at the soonest, and so continue untill the middle or end of Isse, and then wholy will be withered and gone in Isly.

The Namer.

The Manner.

The M

It is not much aftringene in tafte, but rather clammine or glutinous, and somewhat sweete, whereby it may be judged to be hot and drie, it is much and often used by many and to good purpose for wounds. both greene and old, and for to consolidate or knit ruptures. Pling faith Ophris is good to make the haire of the eye browes blacke, buthis hath not beene tried by any in our dayes, to have any fach effect that I know.

CHAP. XV.

Monophyllon five Unifolium. One blade.

His small plant never beareth more than one leafe, which the but onely when it rifeth up with his stake, which thereon beareth an other, and seldome more, which are of a blewish greene colour, therein very like moth leafe of a small Lilly Convally, but somewhat broader at the bottome, and pointed with nany ribbes or veines then like Plantane; at the toppe of the stake grow many small whitessome small reddish berries when they are ripe into the small of the bignesse of a Russ lying and creeping moter the upper crust of the earth, shooting forth in diverse place.

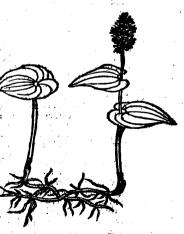
The Place.

Regroweth in moift shadowic and grassic places of woods, in many places of the Realme.

It flowreth about May, and the berries beripe in Inne, and then quickly peritheth untill the next years, it fpringeth from the same roote againe.

It may be called in Greeke (MONO), after the Latines Vision folium, for it is not montioned by any ancient Greeke Author, nor yet by any ancient Latine, as is thought, unlefte as Debeches champin upon Dioferrider fuppoleth, it may be the Cycleminum terria of Plany in his 25. Booke and 19. Chapter, which her

Monophyllon five Valfalium
One blade



faith hath but one leafe, unlesse the place be corrupted, whereof there is some doubt. Tragm calleth it Could street the place of the later Writers call it Monophyllos of Vnifelium, onely Bunkinus referred in the Lilium convallium; calling it Lilium convallium minus, but he settleth it downe in his Matthis in, that the same men Parmess of Marthiolus, whom Lugdunensis and others doe follow, is this Unifolism ill fet forth, which is men Parmaffi of Mattonerm, Whom Lagranary and others, have beene utterly militaken in Gramen Parnaffi who all girels fame or thelike figure of Gramen Parnaff, that Marthiolus doth, and even Banhinus himfelfe, calleth that Gramen Parnaff also flore, that hee faith, Lobel, Dodoness and others call, Gramen Parnaff, how can it then be miles when all others and himselfe agreeth to call it Gramen ? armiff; and not Vinfelium as they doe this; and in with what reason or judgement can the Gramen Parnassi be this Unifolium, when this hath never more thange leafe untill it flower, and the Gramen Parnaffi is never without more leaves than one; the Germans call it Entle and the French Vne fueille, as we doe One blade.

Halfe a dramme or a dramme at the most in powder of the rootes hereof taken in wine and vinegaroford equall parts, and the party presently thereupon laid to sweate, is held to be a soveraigne remedy for those the are infected with the plague, and have a fore upon them, by expelling the poylon and infection, and defeat the heart and spirits from danger : it is also accounted a singular good wound herbe, and thereupon of the other herbes in making such compound Balmes, as are necessarie for the curing of wounds, be they fresh as greene, or old and malignant, whereof there hath beene often and sufficient trial made to be very availably to especially if the nerves or sinewes be hurt.

CHAP. XVI.

Ophioglo [um five Lingua ferpentina. Adders tongue.



His small herbe also hath but one lease, which with the stalke, riseth not above a singers length the the ground, being fat or somewhat thicke, of a fresh greene colour, formed very like unto the bed of a broad Javelin or Partizan, or as some doe liken it, to the lease of the water Plantane buthe. without any middle ribbe therein, as all or most other herbes have : from the bosome or bottomed which leafe on the infide, rifeth up a small slender stalke, about a fingers length, and sometiments

fmall stalke will have two heads thereon, and sometime three, or else abortive as Lobel expresses home; themps halfe whereof is somewhat bigger, and as it were dented about with small round dents, of a yellowishgone colour, refembling the tongue of an Adder or Serpent, which never sheweth any other flower, and fallething with the leafe also quickly after the tongue hath appeared, without bringing any seede, et at could be observed the roote is small and sibrous abiding under ground, and shooting forth the next Spring, not perishing in the Winter, although the leaves doe. Some have made hereof two other forts, one whose leaves at the lowered is somewhat more forked than the other; and another smaller than it, which I doe account but lufas nature, and from the foyle or climate. Ophing of sm. Adders tongue.

The Place

It groweth in many moist meddowes of the land where the roote lyeth covered with the graffe. The Time

It is to be found in Aprill and May, and quickly perisheth with a little heate.

The later Writers have put the Greeke name Oployaways Ophioglossum hercunto according with the Latine Lingua sorpentis or ferpentina, as it is usually called now adayes, for it is not found in any of the ancient Greeke or Latine Writers, except it be the Lingua or Lingulaca whereof Pliny maketh mention in his 24. Booke and 19. Chapter, and in his 15. Booke and 11. Chapter, that groweth about fountaines, but because he maketh no description of the forme, it is doubtfull whether it be it or no. for Lugdunensis referreth it to the Rannneulus gramineus, whereof I have spoken both here before, and in my former Book, and Dalechampius as he faith, would make Pliny his Lingua to be a kind of Conyza palustris serratifolia. Some also would make this to bet Ceratia Pliny, in his 26. Booke and 8. Chapter, which he faith hath but one leafe and a roote made of nodes or knotfes, but fo is not this; but as I shall shew you shortly, Fabius Columna doth most properly of any other, referre his Ceratia, to the Dentaria Coralloide radice. Some also would make it Lunaria minor, but we have another herbe more properly called by that name, as you shall understand in the next Chapter : Amatus Lusitanus calleth it Unifolium, which doth well agree hereto; and Lobel in his Adversaria Eneaphyllum; but because the herbe in the Chapter next going before, is fo called with most: I thinke it not convenient fo to confound two herbes by one name, and I finde none other to follow them herein. Branfelfian maketh is his Serpentaria secunda, as thinking it a species of that kinde : Cordus calleth it Lingua Vulneraria; Gefner in bort, Lancea



chifi, but most writers now a daies doe call it Ophinglossum & Lingua Serpentin, or Serpentina. The Italians call Chift, Dit most planed coffee. Luccioles, Argentino, and langue de serpent. The French langue de serpent. The Germine of the Dutch Speercrunt as Dodoneus saith. And we in English Adders tongue or Serpents . The Vertues,

Addets rongue is temperate betweene heat and cold, and dry in the second degree; the juice of the leaves prentodrinke, with the distilled water of Horsetaile, is a singular remedy for all manner of wounds in the heat or bowels, or any other parts of the body. It is with no leffe good fucceffe given to those that are much giremoraling, or vomiting, and also to those that voide blood at the mouth or nose, or otherwise downervands; the faid juice or the dryed leaves made into powder, and given in the diffilled water of Oaken buds is vewater of Oaken buds, is very pool for fuch women as have their usuall courses, or the whites come downe upon them too aboundantly: in the lid powder of the herbe taken for some time together, doth cure the rupture as Baptista Sardan saith. The green herbe infused or boyled in red wine, or white wine, and those eyes that are much given to water, washdifferen or dropped therein, taketh away the watering, and cooleth any inflammation that commeth thereby with the leaves hereof infused in oyle Omphacine, or of unripe Ollives, insolated or set in the Sunne for certaine winde textes the greene leaves boyled in the faid oyle sufficiently, is made an excellent greene oyle, or Balfame. fingular good, not onely for all forts of greene or fresh wounds, but for old and inveterate ulcers also, quickly to monar good, not ally it a little fine cleare Turpentine, be diffolved therein; the same also stayeth and repressed all inflammations that rife upon paines, by any hurt or wounds.

CHAP. XVII.

Lunaria minor. Small Moonewort.



TRIBE. 5.

Any Authours have fet forth varieties of this small Moonewort, which because they are but from the Luxuriousnesse of the Plant, in a fertile soyle and accidentall also, not to be found constant. which should make a particular species. I have wholly refused to set downe many descriptions of one herbe, but sometime degenerating; let one description therefore serve instead of many, with the relation of some casualties as they happen. The small Moonewort riseth up usually but with

one darke greene thicke and fat leafe, standing upon a short footestalke, not above two fingers breadth high, but when it will flower it may be said that it beateth, a small slender stalke, about foure or freinche high having but one leafe fet in the middle thereof, which is much divided on both fides into many parts, most usually with five or seaven on a side, yet some have beene found with nine divisions on a lide, and sometimes with more, yea some have thought that it may have as many leaves or parts of leaves rather, as there are dayes in every Moone, but this is onely opinionative; each of those parts is very small, next the middle ribbe, but broad forwards, and round pointed refembling therein an halfe Moon, from whence it tooke the name, the uppermott parts or divisions being lesse then the lowest: the stalkerisch above this leafe two or three inches, bearing many branches of small long tongues, every one very like unto the spiky head of the Adders tongue, of a brownish colour, which whether I should call them the flowers or the feed, I well know not, which after they have continued a while, resolve into a mealy dust, the rote is small and sibrous. This is sometimes found to have divers such like leaves, as are before described, with so many branches or toppes arising from one stalke, each divided from other. And Cluftus setteth forth another, which he calleth ramo fa, and came out of Silefia to him and others, which had more store of leaves, and each leafe more divided, and each part dented about the egdes, bearing divers stalkes, with branched tops like the other, which leaves, were more fat thicke and sappy, and with a little hairy downe upon them.

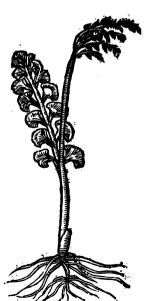
The Place. It groweth upon hils and on heathes, yet where there is much graffe, for therein it delighteth to grow.

The Time. It is to be found onely in Aprill and May, for in Inne when any hot weather commeth, for the most part it is withered and gone.

The Names. It is not certainely knowne to be remembred by any of the ancient Greeke or Latine Authors, yet some would make it to be Ceratia Pliny whereof is spoken before; some to be Tragium secundum Dio-

foridis, which growing on mountaines, hath the leafe of Scolopendrium or Miltwalte, but the roote he faith inelleth frong, which this doth not, and therefore cannot be it, fome also doethinke it to be Hemionists altera and Selentin, because forme take the Hemionish to be Lunaria major. Some also as Columna to be Epimedium of Tisserides, but he saith with all, that the roote hath a strong seat, which cannot agree hereunto; Some allo have called it Ophing loss from the likenesse of the toppes. Clusture latth that those of Silesta, where that kinde growth, that he calleth ramofa, doe call it in their language, Rechter widerthon; that is as he faith, Trichemanns

Lunge a miner. Small Moonewort.



TRIBLE

Legitimum, the true Mayden haire; all late writers doe call it Lunaria minor, a folips inna crescentis mode falcais. Obstrytis sive rames, antracemosa, a capitibus racemi in modum formatis. Gester in libro de lunariys, called a Lunaria petrea, and Tanra, as he saith the Heardsmen and Shepherds doe, because if the Kine seede, which this herbe groweth, they will speedily goe to the Bull. Tabermontanus calleth it Runa Lunaria vel securia. The Italians call it Lun aria del grappolo. The French Taure and Petita Lunaire. The Germanes: Montaning and CMonkraut. The Dutchmen CMaencrusy. We in English Mooonewort, but there are so many herbes called by the name of Lunaria, that it would make any man wonder how so many should be so called. Gester hath oblected them all or the most part, and set them forth together, in a tractate by it selfe, whereunto if any be deficult to understand them, I must referre them to him; for it were too tedious to repeate them all here.

The Vertues.

Moonewort is cold and drying more then Adders tongue, and is therefore held to be more availeable, floral wounds, both inward and outward, the leaves boyled in red wine and drunke, feayeth the aboundance of womens ordinary courfee, and the whites also; it flayeth bleeding, also vomitings and fluxer; it belpethall but fings and beatings; it helpeth to contolidate all fractures or diflocations; it is good for ruptures; but it is dieth used of most, with other herbes to make oyles or balfames, to heale fresh or greene wounds, either inward outward as I said, for which it is excellent good. It hath beene formerly related by impostors and falls have outward as I faid, for which it is excellent good. It hath beene formerly related by impostors and falls have and is yet believed by many, that it will loosen lockes, fetters, and shooes from those horses feete, that goes the places where it groweth; and have beene so audatious to contest with those have contradicted them, the they have both knowne and seene it to doe so; but what observation soever such persons doe make, it is all but false suggestions and meere lyes: Some Alhymists also in former times have wonderfull extolled it to one densate or convert Quicksilver into pure silver, but all these tales were but the breath of idle headed pross, which divers to their cost and loss of time and labour have found true, and now are vanished away withhem, like the aire or smooke therein.

CHAP. XVIII.

Pyrola. Winter greene.

Lthough there were formerly but one fort of Pyrola knowne, yet Clufus and some other has found out other forts thereof, which shall be handled together in this Chapter.

1. Pyrola nostras vulgaris. Our ordinary Winter greene.

This ordinary (for fo I call it in regard it not onely groweth in our Country, and few or meet the rest, but because it is best knowne and of most use,) Winter greene sendeth forth seavenering

or nine leaves, from a small brownish creeping roote, every one standing on a long footestalke, which are almost as broad as long, round pointed, of a sad greene coloar, hard in handling, and like unto the lease of the Peare tree, from whence it tooke the name, but others compare them to be like unto the small leaves of wild Beetes, which is not so proper in my mind, from whence ariseth a slender weake slake, yet standing upright, bearing at the toppe many small white slowers, smelling as sweete as those of Lilly convally, laid open like a starte, consisting of five round pointed leaves, with shany yellowish threds standing in the middle, about a greene head, and a long stile with them, which in time groweth to be the seede vessel, which when it is ripe is formed five square, with a small point at it, wherein is contained as small seede as the dust it esse.

2. Pyrola minor five minima. The least Winter greene.

This little Pyrola hath the roote creeping in the same manner that the former doth, and rising up in divers places; from whence rise up divers stalkes, about two or three inches high, bare for a space, in the middle whereof are fer at severall joints two or three leaves a peece, each being smaller, rounder, and thinner then the former, a little snipt about the edges, and at the toppes standeth only one flower a peece, made of sive round white leaves, somewhat greater then the first, very like unto the slower of Pannassus grasse, having divers yellow threds in the middle, compassing a greene head, which hath a pointell thereat, parted at the toppe into sive threds: the head groweth in time to be five square, with such like seede therein as are in the former.

3. Pyrola tenerior. Slender Winter greene.

This tender or slender Wintergreene, riseth up from a small roote like Couchgrasse, creeping divers waies under the ground with divers more weake and slender stalkes then the former, from whence grow somewhat longer pointed leaves, and dented about the edges, nothing so hard in handling, else very like the former, the stalkes have divers white slowers, standing at the toppes of them, like unto the former but smaller, as the

1. Pyrola noftras vulgaris. Our ordinary Winter greene.



RIBE 5.

4. Pyola Europea Alfaes flore.
The Winter greene of Europe with Chickeweede flowers.



5. Pyvola Brafilana Alfines flore major & minor. Winter greene of america with Chickeweed flowers.





6. Pyrola fruticant. Shrubby Winter greene.



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five square heads of seede that follow are likewise, wherein is such like dusty seede.

4. Pyrola Europea Alfines flore. The Winter greene of Europe with Chickeweede flowers. This small Winter greene rifeth up with one or more straight round stalkes, about halfe a foote high or better. most bare of leaves for a space next unto the roote, or at the most but with two or three very small leaver, set on; little above another, but at the toppe thereof there groweth five or fixe, or feaven or eight leaves, foments long and pointed at the end, formewhat like unto the leaves of the Peare tree, but longer and not fo round, being many of them an inch and a halfelong, or more, tender, fmooth, greene, and having one middle ribbe, with the vers veines in the leafe, finely dented about the edges, from among which leaves arise weake footestalkes, the state of the state ther then stalkes, about three inches long, susteining three or source flowers, each of them by it selfe, made of white pointed leaves a peece starre fashion, somewhat like the flower of a Chickeweede, but larger, with de vers small vellowish threds in the middle; after they are past, there riseth in their places one small round lead smaller then a Coriander seede, conteining within it divers small blacke seede, covered with a thinne who skinne: the roote is made of many small sibres set together at a small round head; Hereof there is sound another fort smaller then the other. both in leaves, stalkes, and flowers.

5. Pyrola Brafiliana Alfines flore. Winter greene of America with Chickeweede flowers. This Winter greene also of Brasill in America, is of two forts, one greater then the other: From a small when roote very fall of fibres, there rifeth one fingle small smooth stalke, of fix or seaven inches high, without an leaves thereon up to the middle thereof, where there are two small ones set one against another; be the toppe thereof breaketh forth fix or feaven leaves laid round about it, which are some larger and smaller the others: fome being two inches long, others but an inch or an inch and a halfe long, smooth, tender and great pointed at the end, having five ribbes running thorow every one of them, like unto the Ribwort Plantain, and not dented about the edges, from among which rifeth up a small footestake or two, not above an inch or two long, sustaining every one of them, one somewhat large whitish yellow slower, confissing of fixe narrow and pointed leaves, two whereof are somewhat broader then the rest, having divers reddish threds in the mide.

The lesser forthereof groweth somewhat lower, with lesser leaves then the former, and with lesser sowers. then it also, but yet longer and greater then the greater of the European kinde.

6. Pyrola fruticans. Shrubby Winter greene. Although this plant be no shrubbe of any hard wooddy substance; yet because the stalkes be hard abiding loge, and encreasing every yeare without withering or dying, it is called shrubby, therein comming neerestument nature of a shrubbe: it riteth up with divers limber stalkes, which for some yeares remaine firme and upight. but after they be growne elder, that they are laden with leaves, the waight of them doth beare them downen the ground, wherein sometimes they take roote againe, these stakes have at every joynt two three or some far fleshy leaves of a deepe shining greene colour, somewhat like to the leaves of the Strawberry tree, both for some and bignesse, but dented about the edges: from the middle whereof arise certaine buds, made as it were of small fealy heads, which turne into finall twigges, whereon are fet three or foure or five flowers a peece of awhich purple colour, fomewhat bigger then the flowers of the first Pyrola or Winter greene, after the flowers repli come five square heads, containing very small seed: the roote is slender with some strings annexed thereum. and creepeth farre abroad under the ground.

The Place.

The first fort groweth in our owne land, yet but in very few places, and those Worthwards, in Tabelline, Lancashire, and further North, yea even in Scotland, in the woods every where, and seldome in fields. Thesecond groweth at the foote of the high hils in Austria and Stiria as (luftus faith. The third in German, as alle neere Savor. The fourth groweth in the woods of Germany in divers places, as also in the Beeche wood in State land, as it is recorded by Bauhinus, who faith Dr. Craige fent it him from thence, and on the mountaines in Wale likewise. The fifth of both forts groweth in Brafile, towards the West Indies. The last growethin most ofthe Provinces of Hungary, Germany, and Bohemia The Time.

They doe all flower except the American forts about Inne and Inly, but the other more late within The Names.

It is called Pyrola in Latine (for it hath not found any Greeke name) a foliorum pyri arboris, & flurum mies similizadine of the likenesse of the leaves, and I may say of the flowers also, unto Peare tree leaves and sowers in vers have taken ic to be Limonium, as Fuschiu, Lonicerus, Tragus, and Cordus also, who calleth it Boufflushis, but the true Limonium is now fo well knowne, that it putteth all out of doubt, and some would make it tobe Brittanica Pliny, whoreunto it hath no refemblance, but is generally of all now adaies called Pyrola, and volgatior, because the rest averager to be found. The second Clusius calleth Pyrola minima, and Bankins Pyrola roundifolia minor. The third is called by Clusius Pyrola tenerior, by Camerarius, Pyrola Pannonica secula, by Thalim Pyrola minor, by Dalechampin upon Dioscorides, and by Lugdunessis Ambrosis montana, and by Basicas Tyrola folio mucronata service. The tourists called by Cordus in observationum stva, Herba Trientalis by Schmat. feldius Alfine Alpina, by Thalins Affinanthemos, id eft, Alfines flos, and by Banhimu Pyrola Alfines flore Europes to distinguish betweene icand the next, which he calleth Pyrola Alfines flore Brafiliana and Americana, and doth much resemble the Polyrrhicas latifolia of Lugdanensis in my opinion, although Bauhinus referreth it to Care pyllata pentaphyllea. The last is called by Clusius Pyrola fruticons or frutescens, and Baubinus Pyrola fruten Arbutifolio. It is called by the Italians Pyrola, by the French Pyrole, by the Garmanes Wintergrun and Hoftman golt, and Waldmangolt, after the name of Beta filvefirit, or Limonium, by the Duteb Wintergroen, and in English Wintergreene.

Wintergreene is very cold and drying and exceeding aftringent, and glutinous withall, whereby it is a mol fingular remedy for greene wounds, to confolidate their lippes speedily together, either the greene leaves had fed and applyed of the infection of the ince of them, or a falve made of the greene herbes framped, or the inter-boyled with Axungia or Hogslard, ar with fallet oyle and waxe, and some turpentine added unto it; which is so soveraigne a salve for all manner of wounds and forces, that the Garantee, rafe it exceeding machine goods

beyond any other falve made of a fimple herbe : they likewife use it for inward wounds or hurts, being boyled beyond any other wound her wound herbes, as Comfrey, Mouseare, Burnet, Perywinkle, Tormentill, Horsenile, Avens, Ladies Mantie, Betony, Agrimony, Madder rootes, and Golden Rodde, and the like, wherewith they use to heale whomsoever is wounded, either in the body or bowells or any other part, by giving them to they me to make of fuch a decoction; the herbe boyled in wine and water and thereof given to drinke to them that have any inward ulcers in their kidnies, or neck of the bladder, doth wonderfully help them; it staieth also all fluxes, whether of bload or of humors, as the laske, bloudy fluxe, or womens too abundant courses, as also the bleeding of wounds, and both taketh away any inflammation rifing upon the paines of the heart, and hindereth any to arise being prefinity applied after the hart received : it is no lesse helpefull for foule ulcer's hard to be cured, as also for cancres imity approximately approximat berbemuse in decoctions, or made into powder to drinke.

CHAP. XIX.

Cynoglossum. Hounds tongue.

oscorides maketh mention but of one fort of Cynoglossum or Hounds tongue, which is generally thought to be that which is ordinary with us, but there hath beene of late dayes, divers other forts found out. all which shall be here set downe together.

i. Cynoglossum majus vulgare. The ordinary great Hounds tongue.

The greatordinary Hounds tongue hath many long and somewhat narrow, soft, or as it were hairy darkish green leaves lying on the ground, somewhat like unto the leaves of Buglosse, from among which riseth up a rough hiryfalke, about two foote high, with fome smaller leaves thereon then grow below, and branched at the toppe into divers parts, with a small lease at the foote of every branch, which is somewhat long with many flowers fix along the same, which branch is crooked or turned inwards, before it flowreth and openeth by degree, sitheflowers doe blow, which confist of foure small purplish red leaves, somewhat of a fad or dead coour farferifing or shewing themselves, out of the rough greene huskes wherein they stand with some threds in the middle: this hath beene sometimes found with a white flower: after the flowers are past there come in their places rough flat feede, with a small thread or pointell in the middle, easily cleaving to any garment that it Fore also. toucheth, and are not to easily pulled off againe : the roote is blacke, thicke, and long, tough or hard to breake, and full of a clammy julce, smelling somewhat strong, or of an evill sent, like as the leaves doe, which some doe call a foporiferous fent.

2. Cynoglossum maximum. The greatest Hounds tongue. This kinde differeth not from the former, either in leafe, flower, or feeds, but onely that in them all it is neere twife fo largewhich maketh the difference.

3. Cynoglossum maximum montanum. The great mountaine Hounds tongue.

This great mountaine Hounds tongue hath also many large buthairy and fost leaves, lying on the ground, above a foote long, and an hand breath broad, of a whitish greene colour, having every one the middle ribbe reddish; with many greene veines running thorough them, and reddift footestalkes to sustaine them, those which are in the middle of them standing more upright; from amongst which rifeth a thicke hollow cre-fed, reddih, woolly, or hairy stalke, two foote high and above flored on all fides with fuch leaves, but leffer and leffer up to the toppe, where it breaketh forth into foure or five branches offlowers, standing all on one side, yet forming at the first a round head, very pleasant to behold for the varietie of colours therein the hairy stakes of the flowers being greene ending in sive points, the flowers hollow and long consisting of see purplish red leaves, somewhat sweete, standing above the flowers and greene leaves among them with red ribbes in them, which in the shadow where it delighteth to grow, is the more conspicuous and beautifult; after which in the said huskes come larger feede than the former, foure usually togsther, which on the upperfide are flat circled about with a few hort prickes, whereby it eleaveth felt to garments : the roote isblackish on the outside, and whinsh within, somewhat like the former

Cynoglessum medium montanum angustifolium. Narrow leafed heary mountaine Hounds tongue. This Hounds tongue beth many fort woolly, or hoary long and narrow leaves franding uprigits and not lying upon the ground, being halfe a foote long, and an inch broad in the middle, but small at both saids, whose smiddle ribbe, and footestalke are both reddiln's the stalk are both saids. more, then halfe a foote high, replenished to thicke with such like leaves as grow below, that no pare of the stalke can be seems, each whereof are more hairy or woolly, and compasse

1. Cynog offum majus vulgare. The ordinary great Hounds tongue.



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3. Cynoglessum maximum montanum. The greater mountaine Hounds tongue.



6. Cynogloffum fubrubente versicolore flore. Hounds congue with party coloured flowers.







7. Cynogloffum Creticum latifolium. Broad leafed Hounds tongue of Cant.



8. Cynoglofum Creticum anguftifolium. Narrow leafed Hounds tongue of Candy.



10. Cynogiessum flore ceruleo. Small Hounds tongue with bleve tlovers.



thehalkesat the bottomes of them, and sharpe at the point : on the toppe of the stalke standeth a round hoary head, of the bigneffe of a reasonable apple, which opening it selfe, sheweth forth many woolly leaves, with red ribbs, standing at the soote of the branches and stalkes of slowers, which are of an excellent vermillion red colour, standing in larger and more woolly huskes, and are more laid open like a starre, standing on both sides of the stalke, and not all on side as the last: the seede that followeth is smaller and not so rough, with a smaller hollow middle: the roote is thicke and long, with a thicke blackish barke, on the outside, and a hard wooddy pith in the middle, of an unpleasant taste as the leaves, bitter and astringent and hairy arthehead, which are the ribbes of the withered leaves : the roote springeth asiesh before Winter, after the leaves and stalkes are all dre and withered.

5. Cynoglossum semper virens. Ever greene Hounds tongue. This Hounds tonguedoth not much differ, from the common or ordinary fort, but that the leaves are alwayes freshand greene, somewhat long and narrow with a great whitiss greene ribbe in the middle, smooth on the appendic, and more heavy underneath: the stalke at the first is but low, with many narrow long leaves, compassing tabout, but more thinnely than in the former: the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than in the former is the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than in the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary than the slowers are red, but somewhat larger than the slowers hary, flanding in the like manner upon small branches that are writhed or turned like the Heliotropium, or the full kinde: the feede that followeth standeth all on the one side, and is smaller and lesse rough, but the stalke is then growne much higher: the roote is blackish, as the other: This hath no manner of hoarinesse, or isof so frong a fent as the laft, and doth fpring forth with fresh leaves, before the old stalke with seede is quite drie and withered.

6. Cynoglossum subrubente versicolore flore. Hounds tongue with party coloured flowers. This beautifull and rare Hounds tongue, from a small stender wooddy roote, shooteth forth divers heads, of softhairy and smaller leaves than the last: the stalke riseth up a soote and a halfe high, set on both sides, with the the smaller leaves than the last: the realiser lieth up a toole and a halfe ling, the on bottomes, which are smaller than the last, but of a blush colour, striped with long bloud red strakes, having the bottomes of them of a deper binth the feede flandeth in the fame manner that others doe foure rogether in a huske, but they have the middle fomewhat raifed up, and finall at the toppe, with a pointell thereat, and a large thinne circle or lift about

7. Cynoglossum Creticum latifolium. Broad leafed Candy Hounds tongue. This Candless hath for the first yeare of the springing many leaves lying on the ground, somewhat broad and not very long, with a long stote stalks we every one of them, soft, and covered with a whitish shining woolling, amount like silver, and a thicke whitish ribbe in the middle: but the next yeare after, the stalke rises the hortone, and so smaller up to the the middle of them, fet here and there with fhorter leaves compaffing it at the bottome, and so smaller up to the toppe: this stalke is branched from the middle upwards into divers others, that are crooked or writhed inwards.

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opening by degrees as the flowers blow, which are short but somewhat large, ending in five round leaves, of whitish colour at the first, with blash edges, and in some with pale purplish veines or stripes, which afterward decaying grow wan or blewish, standing in hoary cuppes, wherein after they are past, the seede growth form formed together, rough and cleaving to garments as in the reft, with a pointell in the middle : the roote is word. dy, and perisheth after it hathgiven seede, springing from the seede that falleth of it selfe, but while it is your of the sirst yeare, is somewhat like unto others, not so thicke or sless and blackish on the outside, of an evillar unpleasant sent, as the rest of the plant is.

x. Cynaglossum Creticum angustisolium. Narrow leased Candy Hounds tongue.

This other Candian hath divers long and narrow leaves, formewhat broad at the end, and round pointed at This other Candian nath diversioning and nation leaves, following the colour, lying next to the roote upon the ground; from among which rifeth up a falker in the plants higher, in others lower, whereon grow without order, fuch like leaves but shorter and lesser, compli-it at the foote of them: from the middle whereof upwards, it spreadeth into branches, bearing such like thousands. as are in the ordinary fort, ending in five leaves, but of a paler red colour, with each of them five darkered in the in the middle : the feede and roote is somewhat like the ordinary, but hath no evill sent like it or the last the perisheth every yeare, and is sowed or riseth of the fallen seede againe.

9. Cynoglossum minus sive pusillum, Small Hounds tongue. This small Hounds tongue that groweth with us in divers places of our land, is not much differing from the greater ordinary kinde, but is smaller in all things, having such like leaves smaller and shorter, but greener and more shining: the flowers also being small, are of a pale red colour, and the whole plant hath not so stronger evill a fent : this might be thought to be thus small from the barennesse of the soyle wherein it doth grow, be that is not fo, for it is often found in the same grounds where the greater groweth, and besides being either man planted, or the feede fowen in gardens, it wil still continue much smaller than the other.

10. Conogloffum minus flore ceruleo. Small Hounds conque with blew flowers.

This other small Hounds tongue sendeth forth from a small long but annual Poote, one round small buy stalke, sometimes but a foote, and sometimes two soote high, brownish below and greene above, wherepower fet on both fides without order, divers small and somewhat long but narrow leaves, of a blewish greene color, covered with a long hairy down, that is tough and flicking, the middle ribbe being somewhat great and eminen, of a hot bitter taste; from the bottome of these leaves, especially upwards, come forth sometimes other smaller leaves in a tuft together, and is parted into divers branches, the toppes whereof are bended, as in diversoler forts, bringing forth very small flowers, of a faire blew colour, with a yellow starre in the bottome, standing in fuch like huskes, wherein after they are past is contained very small roundish seede, without any pricke in the middle, as others have, but very rough or prickly, ready to sticke upon any garment, as others will,

The first groweth in most places of the land, in wast grounds and untilled places, as by high wayes side, lane. and hedge fides : the second in the 1 ow Countries, especially in their gardens : the third on the mountaine of Naples to the Southward : the fourth on the same hills to the Northward : the fift in the shadowie woods on the hills in Germany and Naples also : the fixt groweth onely at the foote of a certaine hill in Naples, to the South wards, as Columna faith, who there observed it : the seventh as by the name it should seeme, is originally of Cadie, from whence being brought into Italy, hath from thence beene communicated to many countries: the eight not onely in Candy, but on the hills of Naples also: the ninth is found in Germany, as well as in our owneland, being mentioned by Cordus upon Dioscorides, and it may be is that kinde that is faid in the Adverseriesto grow about Mompelier, and called Pufillum Narbonense: the last groweth in Austria as Clusus Laith, and in other pas of Germany as Tragus faith, in Naples also as Columna faith.

The Time. They all flower about May and lune, and the feede is ripe not long after. The Names.

It is called in Greeke Kuróy Austor, and Kuróy Austos, Cynoglossum and Cynoglossos, idest, Canina lingua, a foliptain nam linguam imitantibus. There hath beene great controversie among divers the learned Writers of our time whether the Cynoglossum that is herefirst set downe, and is the most ordinary in all countries, and therefore old unleare, should be the Cynoglossum of Dioscorides, because he saith it beareth neither stalke nor flower, which this doth; among whom wee must account Marthiolus to be one, who saith he found in some sundy grounds in Rome, behind or beyond Adrianus Mount the true Cynoglossum of Dioscorides, whom Pena and Lin in their Adversaria, doe both taxe of want of knowledge of the true Cynoglossum Dioscoridis (for say they it dos in the same and other places beare both stalke and flowers; although in divers yeares and places it dothnot bear, yet will beare after some respite of time in any place, as not onely they but divers other good authous have w knowledged as well herein, as in other plants; and we our felves have often found divers plants of the first hade of Hounds tongue, not to beare flowers in the same places that others have the same yeare, and therefore by best Herbarists in these dayes, there is now no doubt, but that the common kinde is the right) as also that her without state this his Cynoglossiam Dioscoridia, is Lycopsis, that sometimes doth not heare showers, but right without stalke, as hath been observed oftentimes, as well herein as in Onesma stone Buglossie the next that the property of the state this truth, is Ruellius & Fuschius, who say that this Cynoglossum, which was then used by Apothecaries, in Quantum and other places as the right was not the true kind of Dioscorides but rather Lycopsis Wall, Buglosse, where we shall speak hereaster, against whom Cordus upon Dioscorides and Masthiolus also do contest, Cordus acknowledge ing that Cynoglossum to be right, for the reasons before set downe, and Matthielus simply coting it as an entire them, and judging the Lycopfis, for the red rootes fake, and other things therein, to be a kinde of Anchofs, also accounteth this common kinde, to be the second Cynoglossum of Pliny, in his 25. Booke and 8. Chapter (to his first kinde that is fit to make Arbors, or Imagery hedges, is not yet knowne what is is) which bearthing burres, and of the best Writers and Herbarists now adayes is accounted the eight kinde here set forth: Land also calleth it Lycopsis. There is an errour likewise in Etime which Dedonesse noteth, in making Limenters. Cynoglosum, to be both one plant. And another in Rondeletius, who tooke Glastin sylvestre, which discussed in the state of very little from the Sassoum, to be Cynoglossim: and lastly Lugdanensis, who setteth the Plantago mediacting

is to be the Crimital Discoridis, calling it Cynoglossim quorundam. The first is generally called by all the states, or Cynogloss vulgaris: the second is but onely mentioned by Lobel in solicyations, under the title of Cynoglossim maximum: the third is called by Fabius Columna, Cynogloss monisobervations, under the title or Cynogloffa maximum: the third is called by Fabius Columna, Cynogloffa mon-manusimisfrigidarum regionum, and by Baubinus Cynogloffum fylvaticum rubente caule, because he thinketh it is he fame that Thalisi in Harcynia fylva, calleth Cynogloffum fylvaticum Harcynicum, and the Cynogloffum monta-um of Calabinus: the fourth is called by Fabius Columna Cynogloffa media montana incana angusfifolia altera; & by makinus Cynogloffum globofo flore: the fift is called by the said Columna, Cynogloffa media virence folio, & by Baubinus sations Cynoglossian globoso store the first is assected by the said columna, Cynoglossa media virence folio, & by Bauhinus consistence the first is also called by Columna, Cynoglossa asternation fruitive corylodes; sive Lychnodes; and by James Cynoglossa states umbilicato: the seventh is called by Clussus, Cynoglossam Creticum fecundum. Aby Bathinus Cynoglossam Creticum secundum: the eight is called also by Clussus Cynoglossam Creticum for idum; by Cambricia in borto Cynoglossam parvum cinereum Creticum, they Columna Cynoglossam called argentea Apula comply and by Bathinus Gynoglossam creticum argenteo folio: the ninth is mentioned by Cordus upon Diosco-ides, subby Label in his Adversaria; calling it Cynoglossam pusillum Narbonense; whom Lugdanenses followeth: held is very much confounded by Baubinus in his Pinax for his eight species, which he calleth Cynoglossum dies, and faith it is the same that Cordus upon Dioscorides calleth Cynoglossa minor, and Camerarius Cynoglossum lulium and Label, Lugdaness is and Eystetensis call (ynoglossum pusilium Naronense, who all say that it is like the ordinary great one having such like red flowers; and yet he maketh the same to be Clustus his Cynoglossum pumilium for Assiriación alterum, and also Columna his Cynoglossam minor montana serotina altera Pliny, who both say that birthunder, flowers, as the Elatine of Tragus, and the Lappularufticorum of Lugdunenfir, which are both see and its limit within the last of Bauhinus himselfe maketh his tenth species, calling it Cynoglossum minus, and there allo making it to be the same Cynoglossa Pliny of Columna, before set downe; so that he confoundeth them much, maken that fortwith red flowers, to be the same with that of Trague and Lugdunensis which hat blew owers and doth corresponde altogether with theirs, which errour in him is usuall in many other places of his Finax, and not in this onely. It is called by the Italians Cinoglossa, and Lingua di canc, by the Spaniards Langua de perro, by the French Langue de chien; by the Germans Hunds zungin; by the Dutchmen Honts tonghe; and we in fuelif Hounds tongue generally, or of fome Dogges tongue. The Vertues

Houndstongue is temperately cold, drying and astringent, and yet hath a mollifying qualitie. The roote is very effectually used in pills as well as in decoctions or otherwise, to stay all sharpe and thin defluxions of rheume, from the head into the eyes or nose, or upon the stomacke or lungs, as also for coughs and shortnes of breath; for which purpose the Pilula de Cynoglossa, either of Mesues or Trallianus description, or as it is corrected by Ferneis ingular good, which is let downe in this manner, Take of Myrrhe five drammes, Olibanum fixe drammes. of Opium, of the seedes of white Henbane, and the barke of the dried rootes of Hounds tongue of each foure drams or halfe an ounce, of Saffron and Caftor of each one dramme and a halfe; let all these be made into a masse or lampe for pilles, according to art, with the syrupe of Stachados, the leaves boiled in wine, saith Dioscorides, but others do rather appoint it to be made with water, and to add thereunto oyle and falt mollifieth or openeth the belly downewards: the same also taken doth helpe to cure the biting of a mad Dogge, and applying some of the leaves also to the wound; the leaves bruised, or the juice of them boyled in Azungia, that is Hogges larde, and applied, cureth the falling away of the haire, which commeth of hot and sharpe humours: the same also is a very good remedy, to apply to any place that is scalded or burnt with fire: the leaves of themselves bruised and laid to any greene wound, doth heale it up quickly: the same ointment aforesaid with a little Turpentine added thereunto, 21 also the juyce used with other fit things, doth wonderfully helpe all old ulcers and deepe or much pread forein the legges or other parts of the body, and taketh away all inflammation that rife about them, or any
where elle in the body, be it St. Anthonies fire or the like: the roote likewise baked under the embers, either wapped in palle or wet papers, or in a wet double cloth, and thereof a suppository made and put up into the madanent, or applied to the fundament, doth very effectually helper the painefull piles or hemorrhoides: the miled water of the herbe and rootes is very good to all the purposes aforesaid, to be used as well inwardly to inke, as outwardly to wash any fore places, for it doth heale all manner of wounds, or punctures, and those foule alcers that rife by the French Poxe.

CHAP. XX.

Anchu[a. Alkanet.

Here are divers forts of Alkanet, whereof I have given you the description of one, and under it have made mention of some other forts in my former Booke; but because I there did not shew you them at the full; I will in this place make further mention thereof, with the rest of it is kinde. 1. Anchusa lutea major. The greater yellow Alkanet.

This yellow Alkanet hath many long and narrow hoary leaves lying on the ground, and thicke from the flalkes likewife, which rifeth not much above a foote and a halfe high, at the toppes wherof fland any yellow flowers, which a small leafe at the soote of every flower, which are somewhat long and hollow, my like unto Comfrey flowers, but a little opening themselves at the brimmes, like unto Buglosse flowers, which are some in their places, mall long blackish seede, not milited both to Buglosse flowers and in the lessest of two wholes both Bugloffe and Comfrey feede : the roote is of the bigneffe of ones finger, and of the length of two, whole onward barke is somewhat thicke, and of an excellent orient red colour, ready to colour their hands and fingen with its red colour that shall handle it, the inner pith being white and wooddy: the whole herbe is of an

2. Anchusa lutea minor. The leffer yellow Alkanet. This small Alkanet is very like unto the former, but that the leaves are narrower, and not i, long, yet covered with

PREBEUS!

The great yellow Akaner.



3. Anchusa minor purpurea. Small Alkanet with purple flovrers.





the hairy hearineste, as the stalkes are also, which in some are but a foote, in others a foote and a halfe high, fouler leaves thereon: the flowers are hollow and yellow like the other, but leffer; the feede also is awin insulation is a series of the plant, red and tender while it is young, but sener; the seede also is a like the roote is great in respect of the plant, red and tender while it is young, but growing wooddy when it is ablackish, but liveth and abideth after seed rime, which some others doe not. Anchusa minor purpuren. Small Alkanet with purple flowers.

The forall purple Alkanet hath greater and longer leaves then the last hairy and greene like unto Buglosse, and forewhat like unto the first; but yet lesser and narrower, although more plentitull, that lye upon the ground, the ellothar rise up with the stalkes, which are many, tender and slender, whose flowers being like the attera seofareddiff purple colour: the feede following is more gray; the roote is greater and thicker t' en fabing 4we have another fort hereof, whose small flowers scarle rising out of the huskes, are of a fad or dead tropuputhe allow, the feede blackish rising againe yearely of its owne sowing, and leaning downe to the ground, and halom, the feede blackish rising againe yearely of its owne sowing, and leaning downe to the ground.

4. Anchasa lignosiar angustifolia. Wooddy Alkanet.

The mallel Alkanet, which scarse deserveth to be accounted one of them, both for the want of colour in the note, and the hardnesse of both rootes and stalkes; for the stalkes are scarse a foote high, hard and wooddy.hamany small and narrow sad greene hairy leaves, much smaller and shorter then the last, the flowers stand on moted talkes; bending inwards like Heliotropium, and are hollow but finaller then the former, and of a very bles colour like unto them, for the forme and manner of growing, the roote is hard and wooddy, brown fi ndon be confide, and not colouring the hands with any red colour, or very little, such as the rest doe.

5. Anchos a humilia Cretica. The low Alkanet of Candy.

From a small long reddish roote of a singers bignesse, spring small stalkes halfe a singer long, bearing thereon

many small white leaves on each fide of them, fet very thicke together, like but lesse then the other Alkanets. atthe toppes whereof fland reddish flowers inclining to purple, larger then those of Alkaner, and formed like those of ballard Sena, after which come small long rough vessels, containing within them the small seede: in the Summer time the roote will give a red juice, that will die their fingers that touch it, which is much commended by the parives to be fingular good against the poyson of any Serpent. 6. Anchusa arborea. Great and tall Alkanet.

Thereote of this Alkanet is infipide, wooddy, long, and of a fingers thicknesse, fomewhat reddish within, and with a thinneblackish rough barke without; the stalke is thicke and rugged. shooting forth divers branches, and they other (maller, with many small leaves like Savory set together at the joints, and small white priskes about them, but on the small distances, at the ends whereof grow small flowers, somewhat like unto the ordinary Alkanet, of a vellowish purple colour, and the like feede fucceeding, and is not of any knowne ufe The Place.

The full groweth both in Italy, Spaine, and France, as well neare the Sea as further of into the land. I have not retheard of any that have seene it growing any where in our Country. The second Columna saith groweth in Naples. The third about Mompelier and Lions, as Lobel faith, and this I thinke is the fame that groweth in our County, namely in Kent neare Rochefter, in a field neare Sr. Iohn Levelon his house, and in some other places thereabouts: as also in the West parts, as Devonsbire, and Cornwall, as it hath beene affirmed. The fourth also about Marfeilles, and Frontignana as Pena faith, the two last in Candy. The Time.

They flower in Iuly for the most part; and sometimes in August, but their rootes have their bravest colour in Inly and August or thereabouts.

The Names. It is called in Greeke dy Xuou. Anchufa race rd dy xir, quod vim fuffocatoriam habet, ut aliqui volunt; sed alu mim o verim a Greeo verbo dy xuoi (on quod est sucare & colorare formam, & co derivatum nomen so radicis sammi nems for idams we colorem; for the beautifull red colour in these rootes, hath not onely made them knowne, but difinguished from Echium, Lycopfis, Buglossum, and the rest that are like unto them in leaves, but want that colour in their rootes; some have called it Alkanna but very falsely, others Pucus herba. The first is thought to be the third kinde of Anchofa, whereof Matthiolus giveth a figure, although he faith that all the Anchofa's that were knowne to him, bore purplift flowers: it is called P fenda anchofa by Dodonem, and is the fame Anchofa exabidity far, that Cordin upon Disfinides maketh his first fort, and Lobel calleth Anchofa latera. The second Columna calleth Anchofa Echioides mur. The third Camerarius in his Epitome calleth Anchusa alteraminor, and Banhinus Anchusa minor Patavina, and yet he diffinguisheth it from the Anchusa minor Alcibiadion sive Onochiles of Lobel, and Clusius making them tobetwo forts, Lonicerus calleth it Buelossa rubra. The fourth is called by Lobel and Pena in their Adversaria; Anchaja lignostor angustifelia, and by Clusius, Anchasa lignostor, Banbinus calleth it in his Pinax, Anchasa angosififelia, and faith it is the same he formerly in his Phitopinax, called Lithospermum minus repens, and saith it is the same he formerly in his Phitopinax, called Lithospermum minus repens, and saith it is the same he formerly in his Phitopinax, called Lithospermum minus repens, and saith it is the same he formerly in his Phitopinax, called Lithospermum minus repens, and saith it is the same he formerly in his Phitopinax. Mathelm Lithofpermum fruticosum augustifolium, and saith also that this is the same that Lugdanensis setteeth bith, under the title of Tragoriganum Monspeliense Dalechampy. The two last are remembred by Alpins in his Hillory of Brange Plants, under the same titles they are here expressed. The Italians call it Anchusa, the Spaniand Soafem; and as (Influ faith Argamulo, the French Orchaneste, the Germanes Oxenange, the Dutch Ghile Ambaja, and take it for a wilde Buglosse, we in English after the French word, Alkanet. The Vertues.

Dioleorides faith that his first kinde (which as I suppose, is that I have described in this and my former Booke, with a purplish flower) doth helpe old ulcers, and those that are burnt with fire, being made into a falve with ware and orle, and nied with barly flower, it cureth all hot inflammations, and even that which is called Saint dubnics fire, nied with vinegar, it helpeth the morphew, lepry, and the like; the fame also applyed to the lower parts, draweth forth the dead childe; the decoction thereof made in water, for those that are aguiffly of else in min. elfe in wine, is profitable for those that are troubled with the yellow Jaundise, the spleene or gravell, and the flore in the kidneys; the Apothecaries that used to make ointments faith he, used it to thicken their ointments; which are which Play altereth (as he doth in some other things, relating the text of Dioscirides) and shith it is nied to

colour ovnements, and for that purpose they take Cinnaharit and Anchafa. To the second kinde (which wen nerally take to be that with the yellow flower, and is the first here described) Disserted giveth the perties; that whether it be eaten or drunke, or but bound to the wound, it helpeth all finch as are bitten by perties; that whether it be cateful of diddles and that if any that hatheaten hereof shall but spit it into the month any Serpent, it will prefently kill it, the leaves (but much more the roote) being dranke in wine flayed de any serpent, it will presently han it, the beauty fluxe of the belly. Pliny addeth hereunto somewhat more; the chiefest strength hereof faith he is in hard time, a draught of wine wherein some of the dryed leaves and rootes have beene boyled, and given to the that are troubled with the falling downe of the mother doth helpe them; it killeth wormes, being taken with Hystope, it is good also taken in wine for the paines of the backe and reines, as also for the liver. Gala del

more acurately and distinctly fet them forth in this manner. Onecles faith he hath a roote aftringent and from what bitter, and thereby fit both to condensate the thinne humours in the body, and somewhat to extensate the that are thicke, and as well to clenfe the chollericke, as to wash the salt humours therein; for it is saidbein. that a harsh tasted quality joyned with a bitter, can performe those properties; in the like manner it is profe ble for the vellow jaundife, for those that are spleneticke, and for those that have paines in the backe and loss by reason of the stone in the sidneyes. It is also cooling and applyed with Barly slower, helpeth inflamman and Saint Anthonies fi e: it clenfeth also either inwardly taken, or outwardly used, and therefore with vines helpeth morphews, lepries and the like, but these properties are chiefly in the rootes, yet the leaves although they be weaker then the roote, are not without the qualities of drying and binding, and therefore they be taken in wine, are good for all fluxes and laskes, but that which is called Omochiles or Alcibiation is more particular. ficall, for in take it hath a greater acrimony, and speedily helpeth those that are bitten by a viper, whether which feare hath a name, is like unto the Alcibiadion, being more bitter, and therefore more fit to give trued, and is good to kill the broad wormes in the body, being given to drinke with Hyslope and Cresses, thus sin Galen. It is of late daies given to those that are bruised by some fall, or by beatings, or any other casualties. also to drive out the small poxe, measles, or the like, to be drunke in hot drinke. Some have said that it will on lour waters, gellies, and the like; but Pliny faith it will not diffolve in water, but in oyle, and fo we have for twaters, gentles, and the true; but Finy rates it was not amove in water, but in oyie, and to we have true by experience, yet the colour holdeth not long, being boyled in oyle, butter, or other fat thing; and thus fore the painting that was made therewith by the French Ladies, ferved onely for a finall while except the take it while it is fresh; but the oyntment that is made with a pint of good sallet oyle, wherein two ments the rootes of Alkanet, and twenty earthwormes hath beene boyled, and afterwards the wind forth and kept in a pot, is a fingular good falve to use for any fresh wounds ? made either crosse the flesh or deepe thrust therem or into the body, as also where nerves and sinewes are, to consolidate and knit them againe; some of the rore put into Petroleum, or oyle of Peter, and being let stand till any one needeth, it is a singular good remedy make any fresh cut or thrust: workemen of all forts, that use sharpe and pointed tooles, ought to have it familia anny them, to use upon all occasions of harme.

CHAP. XXI.

Lycopsis. Wall Bugloffe.

Ecause this herbe is so like unto the Anchosa, that as Dioscorides saith, it was called of divers Andress, and Galen in his time accounted it as a kinde thereof, as also that is like unto Echisms, and other son of wilde Buglosse, whereof Anchosa is also accounted a species; I thinke it sit to joyne in neuron. them, whole description is as followeth; it spreadeth upon the ground, with many long adar-row rough or rugged darke greene hairy leaves, somewhat like unto the Schium or wilde Baglafe, which doe abide in that manner, fome yeares, without fending forth any stalke or flowers at all, (which dires having marked, have thought it never did beare flower or feede,) but if it or any other plant should doe so, but could any man thinke it could come there, or any where elfe, where they are found; and therefore I an will perfusaded, there is no herbe or plant growing upon the ground, but hath a kinde of feede, whereby it is most feed, in all the places where they are natural!; I doe neither except the Fearne, Maidenhaire, Miltwall, Han tongue, Coltsfoote, Butter burre, or any other whatfoever, although I know this my opinion, doth not only contradict divers other more learned mens observations, or rather other mens conceites now adaies (but him beene sufficiently I thinke said before in the Chapter of Cynogloffum, that as that, so this notwithstanding, that it doth not beare a stalke for flowers or seede some yeares, yet it is found to beare it in others; because down plants of each kinde, have beene found, as well with stalkes and flowers, as voide and without) and when the reth a stalke which riseth two foote high, it carryeth many such like leaves thereon as grow below, but se out distant from another, without order and smaller up to the toppe, where the flowers stand upon the senal branches, that it hath spread, as also comming forth at the joynes with the leaves, like unto the hollow flower of Echism or Wild Bugloffe, with uneven and gaping dented brimmes or edges, of a pale purple color, with a long faire or pointell in the middle, growing out of the flower above the length thereof; after which follower the feede like unto Bugloffe, but not altogether fo great or blacke, the roote is formewhat wooddy, long and not much greater then a finger with some fibres thereat, of a brownish red on the outside, little or nothing to louring the fingers, as the Anchold's doc.

2. Lycopis Anglica. The English Wall Buglosse. This Lycopfis different very little in leaves, flalkes, or flowers from the fermer, the onely difference only eth in that the flowers doe all grow at the toppes of the branches, and are of a deeper purple colour, withdraw threds shooting out of them, the roote is a little reddish like the other, and giveth as little colour.

3. Lycopfir Egiptiaca, Egyptian Wall Bugloffe. The roote hereof is red, the falke ftraight, and two cubits high, with many rough and hard leaves like Bramble leaves, but long narrow and pointed, spread upon the ground, and dispersed upon the stalker, but a TRIBE. 5. Lycopfis Ang'ica. Engliff Wall Bugloffe.

in that manner the rough wilde Cynogloffum doth, the stalke is branched from the middeto the toppe thereof into a number of flender wiggs, bare or naked of leaves for a good difunct, and the flowers at the ends of them, which me fmall, and of a purple colour, made of fixe leaves like a flarre. The Place.

The first groweth not farre from the fea-shore about Frontionan neare junto Mompelier. as Pena and Libel fay: the other Lobel observed in the Well country in the way from Bristow and Bath to London ; the last Ranwolfius faith hee found in a field where corne grew in Egypt. The Time.

These flower about Iuly, and sometimes in Auguft.

The Names. Triscalled in Greeke Nuxo Les Lycopsis, sic dieta nt aliani volunt, quod caulis foliorum & florum impexa birsuties pedem Lupinum imitat, vel ut alij, ob radicu fuscum ex purpureo colorem a quo Lycopsis derivas suit: ideft, suscedo sive obscuritas quadam, qualineft diluculi summi & prima lucis, qua ortum folis precedit, vel vefpertini crepusculi, que vulous in Gallia inter canem, & tupum vocat : fed alig melius e verius ut opinor a florum biante figura que lupi function emplotum: some as you have heard did takethe (you to some or to be it, as Ructius and Fuschius; in which opinion Matthiolus faith, behimfelfe was formerly, but afterwards wasdiffwaded because the roote was not red, but in finding fault with them, hee himfelfe is reprehended by Pena and Lobel, I have given the fame. figure of Lycopfis, being not in flower for the Cynoglo fum of Dioscorides : Dodoneus taketh the com-

mon Bugloffe to be Lycopfis, and fo doth Lonicerus alfo, and faith that the Bugloffe in the warmer countries hath a redder roote; but herein furely he is much deceived; for the tafte and propertie, as Galen faith, is nothing fo aftringent in Bugloffe, as is in Lycopfis, wherein it exceedeth Anchufa, whereof he maketh it the fourth fort; and befides, Discorides describeth Lycoptes purpurascente flore, with a purplish flower, but so hath not Bugloffe, but blew, al-Dolland described Ageopis preparations of the best as is before faid, as is before faid, maketh our knowne Bugloffe to be the Lyappis of Diofeorides, and Calleth this Lycopis Echy altera species. Lobel and Pena in their Adversaria cale. leth it Lycopfis wel Lycopfis degener Anchusa Ægineta. Baubinus doth call it Lycopfis simply without more words, and he maketh his Lycopfis altera Anglica, to be it also, although Lobel sheweth the difference: the last is fet forth in the Appendix to Ingdomenfit, where hee sheweth that Rauwolfins, who found it, did account it a kinde of Cymgloffun, and called it Lycopsis vera Dioscovidio.

The Vertues. The roote of Wall Bugloffe boyled in oyle, healeth greene wounds speedily, and applied with Barly flower helpeth all inflammations, and St. Anthonies fire, and being anointed in convenient places, provoketh sweate.

Galon in his sixt Booke of Simples saith, that Lycopfic is cold and drie, and more astringent than Anchasa, especially the roote, and therefore is very good against inflammations tit staicth rheumes and fluxes, and the accesse of hot and sharpe humours to old fores, whereby they are hard to be cured.

CHAP. XXII.

Onofma. Stone Bugloffe.

He forme and likepelle of this plant with the former, and both with Auchula, hath made me to or in least to them, although the vertues bereof be not antiverable unto them: it hath many long and narrow smooth leaves lying spon the grounding above a singer broad, but source long, like unto those of the lesser at his is faid by Dioscorder to have a reddish roote, and to be without either stalke flower or seeds, which thing he such like wile of Conordal many Lycopsis, which both have been knowne in divers plaints to beauthout flowers and seeds, and therefore it is as probable in this as in them. Mathiolis onely faith, that such a plant was brought unto him, with long leaves, and reddish rootes the those of Madder, and had neither stalke nor flower, which he thereupon tooks to be the right Onosma, not knowing whether it had or world Nesser. knowing whether it had or would beare.

The Place to the party of the second h groweth in rockie and Rony places peare Goritia.

्रभीवार्तकृषु द्वारंत्र स्ट्रांस्ट्रां ३ व्याच्या कुळा । , १४० मध्या

The Time.

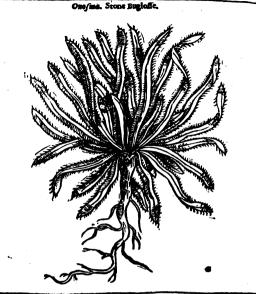
It is greene all the yeare, and his time for flowring if it doth at all is not expref-

The Names.

It is called in Greeke Oroqua, and so likewise Onosma in Latine, Gale a saith it was called also in his time Ofmas Phlome tin, and Ononis; were may call it in English for distinctions sake Stone Buglosse, both for that it is like in forme and manner of growing unto some of the fort sof wilde Buglosse, and that it chiefely deligheth in stony dry, and rockie grounds.

The Vertues.

This is sharpe, hot, and bitter in taste, differing in qualitie from the other forts before, which are rather cold and dry: the leaves hereof in powder taken in wine, or the decoction of them made in wine and given to women with child, will cause them quickly to miscarry, and if the child be dead before the birth, it will cause it speedily to be driven forth; it is also dangerous faith Diescorides for great bellied women to passe over it, for feare of causing them to miscarry.



CHAP. XXIII.

Cerinthe, Honywort.

End Lthough in former dayes there was but one kinde of Cerinthe knowne, or two at the most, yethic in these our dayes, there have beene

fome other forts found out, and published by Clusius, and some others also

not untill now expressed by any; and although Gesner first, and Banhinus following him, doe call it Cynoglossum montanum, and thereupon joyneth it next thereunto, yet by comparing the flowers,
I finde it therein most to resemble the Comfryes, and therefore I have interposed it betweene them.

1. Cerinthe major flore luteo & rubro.

The greater yellow and red Honywort.
The greater party coloured Honywort, rifeth up with divers thicke, hairy stalkes, almost two foote high, whereon are fet large long leaves, of a blewish greene colour, spotted with great white spots, round at the further ends, and so much compassing the stalkes at the lower end, that it seemeth to goe thorough them, set with some small prickes or thornes thereon, and a little hairy withall: the stalkes are branched toward the toppes into other smaller ones, full of leaves but much smaller, whose ends doe turne inwards like the Turnesole heads; ar every leafe whereof commeth forth a long hollow flower, like unto a Comfrey flower and as great, which in fome are all yellow, with a reddish circle about the middle thereof; but in others from the middle forward is of a yellow colour, the other part near the stake being of a purplift red colour, with some thirds in the middle, talking sweete like Hony, wherewith Bees are much delighted, each of them flanding in a greene huske divided into five parts at the toppes, in which after they are pall grow the feede, two for the most part fet together, greater than Burrage feede, blackish, a little cornered and flar at the bottome, where it is joyned to the huske;



3. 5. Cerimhe major flore flave vel purpureo. 4. 6. Cerinthe minor flore flavouel albo.
The leffer vellow or white Honywore. The greater yellow or purple Honywort.

the toote is somewhat great and thicke, foreading many fibres within the ground, but perisheth every yeare af-

2. Cerinthe minor flore luteo & rubro. The leffer red and yellow Honywort.

This leffer Honywort, hath his branches both shorter and leaning downewards, not standing upright, whereon grow long greene leaves, without any spots on them, and lesser than the former the tops of the branches are as full of leaves and flowers as the former, but turne not in the fame manner: the stalkes that full aine the flowers, and fo likewife the small leaves at the soote of every stalke, are somewhat purplish, but the huske wherein the slower flandeth is greene, cut into five divisions, the flower is long and hollow like the former, and almost as great, of a gold yellow colour, dented at the ends, and with a red or deepe crimion circle about the middle of them: the feede that followith is like the former, but a little leffer: the roote is long and full of fibres, perifhing every

3. Cerinthe major flavo flore. The greater yellow Honywort.

This yellow Honywort rifeth up with a reasonable great stalke, branched on all sides from the bottome to the toppe, many of the lowermost lying upon the ground, and the other standing more upright, whereon are fet large and long blewish greene leaves, spotted as the former is, but not so large at the bottome, where they compasse the stalkes, yet having some prickles in the middle thereon as they have, and a little hoary about the brimmes or edges; the toppes of the branches doe bend downewards fet with small leaves and flowers at them the former, and as great, but without any circle or bottome of purple, being wholly of a faire yellow colour, with such like threds as the rest have; the seede is like the former, and so is the roote also perishing after seede time in the fame manner.

4. Cerinthe minor flave flore. The lesser yellow Honywort.

This smaller Honywort hath a slenderer stalke than the former, neare two foote high, set with smaller, nar-Tower yet spotted leaves thereon without order, one above another on both sides of the stalkes, which spreadeth into many small but longer branches, from the middle thereof thicke set with leaves and flowers, which are like the last, all yellow but smaller, and dented at the brimmes of them; after which come such like seede as the last, but finaller, the roote here of is like wife white and long, and that which grew in my garden, did not abide the first Wintersball, and most usually perished at the first therewith, yet Clusius faith that his lesser yellow fort, which he found wild in the fields of Austria and Stiria, did sometimes abide greene in the Winter.

5. Cerinthe major store purpurante. The purple Honywort.

The purple Honywort groweth very like the great yellow kinde, with low bending branches, and somewhat large blession.

large lewish greene sported leaves, like as the rest have: the flowers stand in the same manner that the rest doe, and as large lewish greene sported leaves, like as the rest have: and aslands, wholly of a darke purplish colour, on the superficies whereof is a little whitenesse perceived the feele that followeth is like the other, but greater than any of them, and two for the most part standing together. in a huske, flat at the bottome; the roote perisheth every yeare, and must be new sowen againe.

6. Cerimbe minor flore albo. White Honywort.

This small Honywort hath divers weake and small branches, leaning or rather lying downe upon the ground fer with fach like pale greene leaves, but leffer than the former, whose white spots are not so easie of configura to be freme as in many of the other a the flowers are white long and hollow, like them but smaller, with and the first about the middle of the flower, and standing with greene leaves, and in greene huskes at the wherein after they are past, come very likefeede, but not halfe so great as the last; the roote likewise a fiender, and white; perishing every yeare after it hath given seede. The Place.

The first as Clustus faith, groweth generally throughout Betica of Spalus plentifully, and in some place of Porfingal also: the second is not knowne from what place it came, but was onely observed by Clustus, in the Ab Hagheland his garden: the third Clustus saith he found in the Kingdome of Valencia in Spaine. Gesure ham saith it groweth in Monte Palasina at Rome, as also in Germany, between Dresses and Sulfine sain Clustus said Science in would sheet love a Winner and Clustus said. found it in divers fields of Auftria and Stiria, where fometimes it would obt live a Winter; and Dodoneutin in Bohem: a and divers parts of Hungary : the fift and fixt grow in divers places of Spaine, from whence weld them, by Guillanne Boel his diligence in finding them out there. The Time.

They doe all flower in Inly and Angust, yet sometimes so late, that we doe not gather good seede of and them but the red, if the yeare prove not warme enough, and wet with all to ripen them, or be not well warm if the Sommer be drie to bring them forward the fooner. The Names.

Theophrass among the ancient Greeke Writers, in his 6. Booke, and 7. Chapter maketh mention of Cond. and calleth it Kneir 30 , and Pliny and Virgil among the ancient Latines, make mention thereof likewich make but thought also to be their Cerinthe: Pliny speaketh thereof in his 21. Books and 12. Chapter, and Virille quarto Gorgicorum in these words.

— Huctu jusos aspergesapores, Trita Meliphylla & Cerinthe ignobile gramen.

and not granum as fome reade it ; whereby is understood that it is a bale or vile weede or herbe, growing where as graffe, for so divers herbes are named graffe. Many learned then in Germany and France, challe about Paris, where they murse it in their gardens, have called it Telephism maculofam, supposing it rold the 70 Lephium of Dioscorides. Dedoness and Clussus saith, that many tooke it to be the herbe Maru or Almara of Avicen, whereof in his 454 Chapter, he maketh five forts, and this to be the fourth; but Glassus saith that he then Avicen to meane no other herbe but either our Borage or Bugloffe; he faith also this thay very well agree with the Leucographis Plini, whereof hee maketh mention in his 27. Booke and II. Chapter, because the leaves at spotted white; some also hee saith tooke it to be Memitha of the Arabians, but Clufing supposeththato be Glaucium Gracorum : Gesner, as I said before in hortis Germanie, saith it was called of some in his time Crustlin montana; and Baubinus thereupon calleth it Cynoglossam montanum; but Clusius referreth it rather to the kinds of Borage or Buglosse, whereof in temperature he faith it is nearest. Dalechampine tooke (alendula to be Cerathe, a cereo ipfine flore fic appellata : but the most usuall and common name, whereby it is generally callednows dayes is Cerinthe, and Pliny added, because the most and best Herbatists, doe thinke it comes nearest unto his defeription. The first is called Cerimbe major by Lobel and Camerarius, and by [lus us Cerimbe querundan major versicolore flore, and Baubinus Cerimbe seu Cynoglossum montanum majus: the second is Clusius his sistence, whereof he maketh mention in his other Appendix, which is joyned to his Booke of Exoticke things; and Bauhinus calleth it Cerinthe folio non maculato viridi : the third Clusius calleth Cerinthe quorundam major flave flat, and Banhinus Cerinthe floressau asserier: the fourth is called by Clusius Cerinthe quorundam minor slave sure by Lind Camerarius and Tabermontanus Cerinthe minor, by Lugdanensis Cerinthe Pling: the sitt is the third Cemul of Clusius in his history of plants, and called by Banhinus Cerinthe flore rubro purpurascente: the last is not yetcetant, or remembred by any Author, we being the first to whom it was brought out of Spaine by Guillanne Bul before remembred. The Vertues.

They are all of a temperate qualitie betweene cold and hot, but rather inclining to cold, and somewhat altringent withall, it is held good to stay the bleedings at the mouth or nose, to stay womens immoderate fluxe, and the fluxes or laskes of the belly, the herbe being boyled and given to drinke: the juice of the herbe with a little saffron dissolved therein, is good for bleared and watering eyes, and is used in souleulconstant they are clensed, to helpe to incarnate them, especially such as are in the tender parts of the body: Some doe apply it as a remedie whereunto Borrage and Buglosse are good. Pliny and Virgil in the places before mertioned, did affirme that Bees are much delighted with the flowers being sweete, and from them as much, or more then from any other flowers, doe gather both Hony and Waxe, and thereupon peradventure it is more likely, tooke the name of Cerinibe.

CHAP. XXIV.

Symphitum majus. Great Comfrey.

Here are many forts of Symphitum called Confolida and Solidago, that is major, minor and media, a greeter, a lesser, and a middle one : as also another kinde called Symphium petraum, whereof Diesember maketh mention, and another called Confelida or Solidago Sarafenica; which because they are all sererall herbes, I shall speake of them severally in the Chapters following: for in this I entend only to st forth unto you the greater Comfrey, which is of divers forts, fome ordinary by growing wild, by the fields and ditches fides of our owne land, others nurfed up onely in gardens with us.

1. Symphitam majus va'gare. Common diest Comfrey.

TRIBE. 5.



3. Symphitum tuber ofum. Comfrey with knobbed rootes.

1. Symphisum majus vulgare. Common great Comfrey.
The common great Comfrey hash divers very large and hairy darke greene leaves lying on the ground, 10hary or prickly, that if they touch any tender part of the hand, face, or other part, it will cause it to itch: the stalke that riseth up from among them, being two or three foote high, hollow and cornered, is very hairy also, having many fuch like leaves as grow below, but lesser and lesser up to the toppe; at the joints of the stalkes it is divided into many branches, with some leaves thereon, and at the ends stand many flowers in order, one before or above another, which are somewhat long and hollow, like the finger of a glove, of a pale whitish colour, after which come imall blacke feede: the rootes are great and long spreading great thicke branches under ground, blacke on the outside and whitish within, short or easie to breake, and full of a glutinous or clammy juyce, of little or no tafte at all.

2. Symphicum majus purpureo flore, Great Comfrey with purple flowers. This Comfrey differeth in no other thing from the former, but in this that it is somewhat lesser, and the flowers are of a pale purple colour.

3. Symphitum tuberofum. Comfrey with knobbed rootes. The knobbed Comfrey rifeth up with a hairy crefted or cornered stalke, much lower than the former, with fmaller leaves, and more thinnely fet thereon, of the fame forme and greenenesse, that thereby it may at the first fight, to any that hath well marked the former, be knowne to be a Comfrey; but especially when the toppe branches are in flower, which being set after the same manner, and of the same hollow fashion, but smaller, are of a more fad yellowish colour, whose seede following is like the former; the rootes branch out into thicke and hort fprayes, more knobbed at the ends with divers fibres thereat, blacke on the outlide and yellowish within, trought with such claiming or slimie juke, as is in the former, but not so glutinous, yet as tender or easie to be broken as it, or rather more easie: the stalke and leaves dye downe every yeare as they doe in the former: the toone abiding and increasing in the ground, and shooting forth new stalkes and leaves every Spring : some doe Miner, make aleffer fort hereof, which I never faw, nor can be well affured thereof

This narrow leased plant Columna maketh an Alkanet like an Echium, yet from the viscous or slimy binding and fodering juice in the roote, may (as hee faith himfelfe) therefore be accounted rather a Comfrey, and fodoe I among them with the description thus. The roote while it is young is reddish, but growing old is long and wooddy, greater than the smallnes of the plant might seeme to have with a blackerugged barcke, in, which sendeth from it sundry heads of narrow long leaves round about it with a whitish hairinesse bathem, from among some of which rise reddish stalkes of a foote or more high, with somewhat broader leaves and high suith some some high suith the bighet thereon, at the toppes whereof which turne themselves like to a Scorpions taile, grow many hollow long yellow flowers, opening at the brimmes into five parts, all of them flowring one after another with a long pointell in the middle of them, after which come foure blackish browne smooth seeds in each huske.

The

TRIBE.5.

Both the former grow by ditches and waterfides, and in divers fields that are moift, for therein chiefly the Both the former grow by directes and waterings, and the other but in some severall places, the third the Woods of Germany, Austria, and Hungary, but in gardens onely, with use the last in the stony places of the

the Woods of Germany, Austria, and hils of Equicoli in Waples on the Southing.
The Time. They flower in Iume and Iuly, and give their feede in August.

They nower in tame and any, and greek of the Names.

It is called in Greeke objectives of coursers framphy turn and symphistum, a facultate glusinandi fic dillum, unde Confilida Latinis: it is also called as Dioscovides faith murit, or murit, pettos or petton. Pliny faith it was called the and Alum, and is also of some called Solidage, and of Scribonius Largus Inntarnstica, of some as Dodoness figh Offeecollon; and Unituofa from the Germane word Schmerwartz: but the most usuall name is by all authornous adaies, either Symphitum or Confolida major; that with purple flowers is called mas, and the white faming. The fecond is so called by molt, as is in the title The last fort I have transposed hither, with a new title, as being fine for it in my judgement, although both Columna and Bauhimm make it an Anchasa, for some reasons set downers the description Columna calleth it Anchusa echioides lutea Cerinthe flore montana, and Bauhinus Cerinthe luteanine The Italians call it Consolida maggiore, the Spaniards Suelda, and Consuelda majore, the French Confre, Grad Confolide, and Oreille d' Alue, the Germanes Groffwallwartz, Schwartwartz, Schmerwartz Schantwartz, and R. wellen, the Dutch Waelwortole, in English Comfrey. The Vertues

The great Comfrey is as some say, cold in a temperate degree, and others say hot, which is not held me. but drying and binding in a greater measure, for it helpeth those that spit blood, or that bleede at the mouth, or that make a bloody urine: as also for all inward hurts, bruises and wounds, and helpeth the ulcers of the line, causing the fleagme that oppresseth them, to be easily spit forth, the roote being boyled in water or wine; the fame also drunke, stayeth the defluxions of theume from the head upon the Lungs, the fluxes of blood or in. mours, by the belly, womens immoderate courses, as well the reds as the whites, and the generales or therm. ning of the raines, happening by what cause soever: A syrupe made thereof is very effectuall for all those inward griefes and hurts; and the diffilled water for the same purpose also, and for outward wounds or force in the fleshy or sinewy parts of the body wheresoever, as also to take away the fits of agues, and to alay the sharcors. of humours: a decoction of the leaves hereof is availeable to all the purposes, although not so effectual as of the rootes: Camerarius faith, that two ounces of the juice drunke, doth much good in the Lethargy and ded fleepe; the rootes being outwardly applyed, helpeth fresh wounds or cuts immediately; being bring bring and laid thereto, by glueing together their lips, and is especiall good for ruptures and broken bones; yea it is said to be so powerfull to consolidate or knit together, whatsoever needeth knitting, that if they be boyled with differend peeces of flesh in a pot, it will joyne them together againe; it is good to be applyed to women breafts, that grow fore by the aboundance of milke comming into them: as allo to represse the overmuchlike ding of the hemorrhoids, to coole the inflammation of the parts thereabouts, and to give ease of paines: the rootes of Comfrey taken fresh, beaten small, spread upon leather, and laid upon any place troubled with the gout, doe presently give ease of the paines; and applyed in the same manner, giveth ease to pained joyne, and profiteth very much for running and molft ulcers, gangrenes, mortifications, and the like, often experimental and found helpefull.

CHAP. XXV.

Bugula five Consolida media. Bugle or the middle Consound.

😂 🥦 His browne Bugle is fo like unto the Pranells of Selfe heale, that divers have made them but from to one genus, and so have consounced them together, and yet they have reclined to diffusion to calling this Consolida media, and the other Consolida minor: yet there are other herbes that they so call also, which shall likewise be entreated of in the Chapters following; but I finding them to fer notably one from another, have disposed of them severally; intreating of the greater in this to one gemus, and so have confounded them together, and yet they have seemed to diffinguish them, Chapter, and of the leffer in the next.

1. Bugula vulgarin flore caruleo. Ordinary blew flowred Bugle.

This Bugle hath larger leaves then those of the Prunella or Selfe heale, but else of the same fashion, or ruba a little longer, in some greene on the upperside and in others more brownish, dented about the edges, some what hairy as the square stalke is also, which rifeth up to be halfe a yeard high sometime, set with such leves thereon by cuples; from the middle almost whereof upwards, stand the flowers together, with many smaller and browner leaves then the rest on the stalke below, fet at distances, and the stalke bare betweene them, among which flowers are also small ones, as those of Selfe heale, and of a blewish and sometime of an ash-colour, falloned like the flowers of Alehoofe, or Ground Ivy, after which come small round blackish seede: the roce is composed of many strings, and spreadeth upon the ground into divers parts round about. Of this kinde that

Alia longi- is a nother whose leaves are longer then these, and deeper dented in about the edges. 2. Bugula flore albo. Bugle with a white flower.

The whiteflowred Bugle differeth not in forme or greatestle from the former, faving that the leave and falkes thereof are alwaies greene and never browne like the other, and that the flowers are very white.

3. Bugula flore carnes. Bugle with blush coloured flowers. This other Bugle differeth little also from the other before declared, but that it is a more tender plant, soft and fmooth in handling, not rising full so high as the former, and the flowers thereof are of a pale red or blash colors, which maketh the greatest difference.

4. Bugula Alpina carulea. Blew mountaine Bugle. The mountaine Bugle is not unlike the other, having longer and thicker leaves, especially at the bottomes of

them, feeming for the fmallneffe to be footestalkes, dented them, returning somewhat hard or hairy, thinnely ie by couples upon the iquare hairy stalkes, a foote high or por, at the toppes whereof the flowers stand in spikes, perer let together then the former, and of a blew colour. which dike unto the rest; the roote is long, with divers fi-

Bugula flore Inteo. Bugle with yellow flowers. This yellow Bugle is smaller then any of the former by much, having rounder leaves upon the stalkes, and dented about the edges like unto them: the flower is yellowish, flanding in the fame manner that the reft doe.

6. Bugula odorata Lufitanica. Sweete Portingall Bugle.

This kinde of Bugle rifeth up with three or foure round and hairy talkes about a foote high, at the joynts whereof grow leaves by couples, which are long hairy, and divided or torne on both fides into two or three gafhes, each bowing backes little, the largest leaves are lowest, and smaller till up to the toppes, where among the great fpikie heads of flowers they are very small : the flowers are of a violet purple colour, formed hollow with lips as it were hanging downe, fomewhat like the former Bugles, standing in cuppes, wherein afterwards grow white feede, which by fowing it felfe doth often rife againe, for it is but annuall. the roote is composed of many blacke fibres: all the whole plant hath a very pleasant fent. The Place.

The first and second grow in woods and wet copses, and fields generally throughout England in many places, but the second is harder to be met withall. The third groweth in Austriaand some other places of Germany as Clusius saith. The fourth upon Mount Baldur. The fifth is faid to grow with us, and the last in Portugall. The Time.

They all flower from May untill July, and in the meane time they perfect their feede, the roote and leaves next thereunto upon the ground, abiding all the Winter. untill the next Spring.

The Names. It hathno Greekename or author, that we are certaine of, but is called in Latine in these times Confolida media, and solidage media (but there are many herbesthar are called Confolida and Solidage, from their vertues as you hall finde them remembred in their feverall Chapters) and Buglan or Bugla, as Ruellim faith the Franch were wont to call it, and more usually now a dates Buglas; but some as I said before confounded this with Prawla, making them all one: some also tooke this to be Symphitum petraum of Dissorides, to which it answereth in nothing to his description. as you shall heare hereafter in the next Chapter, Matthiolm calleth it Laurentina or Herba Laurentina. Some would have it to be Chameeiffor Spicata Pliny, lib. 74, c. 15, and others to be his Amorgani, 100. 27.c. 4. The first is called by Trague Prunella cornela prima, vel major, and as he saith is the Prunella Arcentinensis, by Thalius Consolida media major, by Dodoness and Clustus Bugula, by Lobel and Pena Bugula drivensia quibus dam, by Anguillara Arthresica Pandettary, by most writers Consolida media pratensis cerulea. The third is mentioned by Clustus with the name Bugula carnes colorin store, by Thalius Consolida media minor, by Tragu Prunella purpurea vel quartà as Raubinus thinketh, who calleth it him felfe Confolida media pratenfis purmea, The fourth Banhimu describeth in his Matthiolus and Prodromus. The fifth is remembred onely by Banbens in his Prodomus, that he had it out of England. The last is mentioned by Iacobus Cornettus, among his Caadd Plants. By the Italians it is called Confulida mergana, and of them of Siena as Matthiolas faith. May and la,
by the French Bugli, by the Germanes Canzel, and Gulden Gunzel, by the Dutch Sevegreen, in English Buglie or Browne Bugle, and Middle Cumfrey or Confound.

The Versues_ Bugle is temperate in heater, but drying moderately, and is fomewhat aftringent. It is of excellent use for those that have caught any fall, or are inwardly benied, for it distallest the congraled blood, and disperseth it by taking the detodion of the leaves and flowers made in wine; the same is no lettle effectuall for any anyward, wounds, thrusts or stables into the body or bowels, and is an elposalite the in all wound drinkes, as also for those and gall, and strengthening the parts afterwards; it is wonder failed arring all manner of there and fores, whether they be new and fresh, and lead and fores, when thereby be new and fresh, or old and inverterace, yes gangrenes and fitthespalled, either the leaves bruised and polyed, or their juice used to wash and bathe the places; and the functional either a location with some hones of total and inverterace it worketh reconstruction of the process of the mouth or gently, be they never to foule or of long continuance, it worketh no left-powerfully and effectually. For such ulcers and force as inspectably and effectually, for such ulcers and force as inspectably and effectually, for such ulcers and force as inspectably and effectually, the fuch ulcers and force as inspectably and effectually, both used inwards when any bone of their such and young and shiple and Saniele. hruled and boy ly, and applyed outwardly; an ointment made with the leaves of Bugle, Scabious, and Sanicle, bruiled and boy-

1. Buenia vulgaris.

Ordinary Bugle,

4. Bagula

TRIBE 5.

3. Bugula flore carnes.
Bugle with blush coloured flowers.

6. Bugula ederata Lufitanica. Sweete Partingel Bugle.



led in Axungia untill the herbes be dry, and then strained forth and kept in a pot, for such occasions as shall riquire it, is found to fingular good for all forts of hurts in the body, or any part thereof, that I would not wish my good Gentlewoman in the land, that would do good either to her owne family, or other her poore neighbors, that war helpe and meanes to procure it, to be without this ointment alwayes at hand by them, it hath done and would de fo much good, for beyond the Sea in France and Germany, it is a common proverbe amongst them, that they need neither Philition to cure their inward diseases, nor Chirurgion to helpe them of any wound or sore that have this Bugle (or the Prunella Selfeheale, for with them they are accounted but one herbe, as I faid before) and Smides hand by them to use.

CHAP! XXVI.

Prunella five Consolida minor. Selfcheale.

Here be divers fores of this Selfeheale, fome differing in forme, others in colour onely, as you last

them here fet forth unto you. 1. Pranella unigaris. The common Selfeheale. .

The common Selfeheale is a small low creeping herbe; having many small and somewhat round yet pointed leaves, formewhat like the leaves of wild Mints, of a darke greene colour, without any dents on the edges at all, or very feldome, from among which arife divers fquare bird ftalkes, fcarfe a foote high which spread fometimes into branches, with divers such small leaves fet the country of the countr to the toppes, where fixed browne spiked heads, of many small brownish leaves like scales and flower sette gether almost like the head of Seaches or Callidory, which flowers are gaping and of a blewish purples or men. gether almost like the head of Staches or Caffilding, which flowers are gaping and of a blewish purple, or more pale blew colour, in some places (weete, due not so in others; the roote consistent of many strings or shere downewards, and spreadeth stringes also whereby it encreases, the small talkes with the leaves creeping on the ground, shoote forth sinces, taking hold of the ground; whereby it is made a great tust in a small time.

2. Francia was not so the sound; whereby it is made a great tust in a small time.

2. Francia was not so the sound, which with the flower, which in this is pere wine, and the small scales or leaves greate and not be owner, saving that it dock not encrease or spread so much.

3. Francia magne shore magnetical with a great purple flower.

The greater sourced Selfebeale, bath a sequence so soft hairy stalke, rising somewhat higher then the ordinary with two leaves, and sometimes more at wreey joynt thereof, up to the toppe, which are somewhat with

and longer than those of the former: the beads of flowers . Fluorita fragmans of the fluoritam per aum Lobellij at the tops are much greater than in the former, but made shorthe fame fashion, with small browne leaves amone the flowers, but greater and more open and displayed. which in some are of a blewish purple colour, in other which in some are of a second participation and another more pale, or almost blew or pale-blew a facer-which come more pale, for a harder, the roote is black with white fibres thereas shooting forth and engrafing new heads of leaves every yeare.

A. Primella magna flore albo.
Selfeheale with a great white flower.
This felicheale likewise differenth from the last onely in bedeand flowers, for the small leaves are greene, and the flowers white, as in the ordinary fort before. 5. Prunella Latiniato folio.

Selfeheale with jagged leaves.
The flakes of this Selfeheale are likewife fquare and hairy as the leaves fet thereon by couples at the joynts, the lowest whereof are long and whole without avoit or jagge in them, all the reft being longer and mover, are cut in or jagged on the fides, and the higer lever more divided or cut: the heads are like those of the common fort, and of the same forme and bignesse, but varying in colour as both the former forts doe; for fome plansare found with purplish flowers, others more dehiel like blew, some betweene blew and white, like an afholder; others altogether white : the roote bereof is like the other, and encreaseth by the shooting strings, that put forth fresh leaves every yeare.

The two fast are found in woods and fieldes every where, yet the fecond much more feldome than the former : the third and fourth, and fo likewise the last, on divers hills and parts of Germany and France.

The Time, Thetwo first flower in May, and sometimes in April, the other fort. fomewhat later, as for the most part all mountaine herbes doe. The Names.

This is generally called Prunella (for it was not knowne to the ancient Greeke or Latine Writers, that cari yute found) and Brunella from the Germans, who called it Brunnellen, because it cureth that disease which they call de Braen, common to fouldiers in campe, but especially in garison, which is an inflammation of the mouth, throne, and tongue, with blacknesse therein, accompanied for the most part with a strong burning feaver, and difiration of the fenfes : it is also called Consolida minor, and Solidago minor, and of Camerar us Consolida minima. Livel and some others also with him, tooke it especially that with jagged leaves to be Symphitum petreum of Dissembles which that it cannot be, you shall heare the description thereof as Disserties giveth it: (that is Symphium pricess) groweth saith he in rockie and stony places, with slender small branches like Origanum, and with the heads and leaves of Time; it is all woody, swelling sweete and pleasant in taste, yet drawing water into the mouth : and causing one to spit it out : the roote is somewhat reddish or browne, of the length of a singer ; yet fone coppies have, it hath branches like Origanum and small scaves and heades like Time: this is Dioscrides his text shat this herbe Selfeheale, hath no wooddy stalkes, nor reddish rootes, nor smelleth sweete except in some places, nor doth it fo ftrongly confolidate or knit flesh together, as the great Comfrey doth; which is one of the properties Disserving to intending to intended the terms of the control of the co by Branfelfim, Dodonem and Lobel, by Tragus Pranella vulgarie, and to by all Authors, only as I faid before, Lobel in his Adversaria calleth this last, Symphysum petreum and Banhinms Prunella Laciniato folio.
The Vertues.

The Selfe heale being to like the Bugle as I faid in outward forme, is no leffe like it in the qualitie and vermes being by the bitternesse taken to be hot and drie, and yet temperate in both degrees, and by some thought to berath er more cold, in regard it is so powerfull to helpe such an hor sicknesse as the Germane disease, called die brian er more cold, in regard it is so powerfull to helpe such an horficknesse as the Germane disease, called die Brus, which as hathdin in some past said before, commeth with inflammation and swelling both in the mouth and throate, the tongue rough and ranged or blacke, and a fierce hot continuals ague thereon, which is remedied diseisy by drinking the decoction of this herbe continually, and washing the mouth often site therewish, having some vinegar added unto \$\frac{1}{2}\$; but bloud letting must be used in the cure, and that under the congress, without which it will not, or very faredly be effected a this herbe serveth for all the purposes whereunto Bugle is applied, and with as good successed in inwardly and outwardly; for inward wounds and ulcers whereforever within the body; for bruises and falls, and other such griefes, for if it he accompanied with Bugle, Sanicle, and other the like wound herbes it will be the more effectuall and to wash or inject into sicers, in the patricotawardly, for whethere is cause to remediate he heave and sharpenesse of humours. Sowings to saw fore, under, inflammation. where there is cange to represent the learn and that penetic of humours, flowing to any fore, theer, inflammation, finding a learn and the penetic of humours, flowing to any fore, theer, inflammation, finding and learn and flowing to any fore, there is the penetic of the pene fwelling or the like; or to that the duxe of blond in any wound or any part, this is used with good successe, as alloudence the foulenesse of all fores, and to cause them the more speedily to be healed s it is an especiall re-



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medy for all greene wounds to foder the lippes of thom, and to keepe the place from any further inconvenience the juyce hereof used with oyle of Roles, to annoine the temples and forehead, is very effectuall to remove head-ach, and the same juice mixed with a little Hony of Roses, clenseth and healeth all ulcers and fores inte mouth and throate, and those also in the secret parts : the same ointment that is set downe in the former Charge is made as often with this herbe instead of Bugle; if it be not at hand, or if it be, yet they are oftentime both together medicate to helpe broken bones, or joints out of place the Provente of the Germans, Frank, and others, whereof is made mention in the former, is no lesse verified, as I there said then of this, that he much neither Phylicion or Chirurgion, that hath Selfeheale and Sanicle by him to helpe himselfe.

Bellie. The Dailie.

Hre Be many forta of Daifies, some growing wild both greater and smaller; and others inguited an charles, whereof I have in my former. Booke given you the hint of divers, but many more is to be specified, there is not there set downe, which are fitter for this than that place; and I am the more willing and thinke it fitter to joyne their Chapter next unto the last, being some of them are called Confolida, which I would set alroger there.

The great white Daifie ath many long narrow and round pointed leaves next the ground, cut in on both sking it forms a small like the difference of the state of

making it feeme almost like the discipling of one forts of Oaken leaves, the stalkes grow to be somewhatish, with divers leaves chereon, but singular, and lesser divided than the lower, at the toppes whereof growing slowers each upon severall foorestables, consisting of many white and narrow leaves as a pale or border, and yellow thrummes in the middle, of no serve at all, whose seede which is somewhat long is blowen away with the middle, of no serve at all, whose seede which is somewhat long is blowen away with the winde : the roote is a bush of white stringes, which abide many Winters with the leaves, shouting sorthern Spring anew. Of the kinde there is one that beareth double flowers differing from the former in nothing ele, which is fet forth in my former Booke.

2. Bellis montana major folio acuto. The mountaine great Dailie with sharpe pointed leaves. This Daifie groweth lower than the former, and hath much narrower leaves, and shorter also, not deper dented, nor sharpe about the edges, but ending in an exquisite point; the stalkes beare but one slower work fomewhat leffe than the former, but elfe in all things alike.

> 2. Belli Major vulgaris five fylvefiris. The great white wilde Daifie,



A. Bellis major ramo a umbellifera Americana. The great strange white Daille.



3. Bellin Affinia minior of file felin. The greater mountaine Daisie with sharpe edged leaves. The leaves of this Dailfe are fonger and marrower then the first fort, whose dented edges are very sharpe, and The leaves out in handling, the endes in some are pointed, in others somewhat rounder: the toppes of

hekaves harder in handling, the endes in some are pointed, in others somewhat rounder: the toppes of healign are furnished with single slowers like the first, but larger then it: the seeds is small and long like it, and the same backish with strings or there at, being somewhat hard and wooddy.

At Helium for rame a unwelliger a Americana. The great strange white Daisie.

The stake of this great Daisie is higher and greater then of the first great sort, the leaves also are larger, and proatest towards the ends, but longer and smaller at the bottomes, dented likewise about the edges, shootnesself towards the challenger and life thing hearing many white source at height hearing hearing hearing many white source at height hearing hearing hearing many white source at height hearing hearing many white source at height hearing he hostetrowards the entering and all of them bearing many white flowers at their toppes, as it were in an umbell, re not logicat, mor the white leaves foldarge as it, but smaller, and more in number, with a greenish yellow thrumoe ithe middle, and some a little larger then others, the seede is smaller then the other, and the roote full of fibres

. Bellis Alpina rainor rigido follo The fmaller great Mountaine Daifie withrigid leaves.

This mountaine Daile is very like unto the last but that it is This monntaine Lame is year the unity creating that that it is kill, gowing fearfe a foote high, with hard or harsh narrow or hort leaves, deepely and sharpely derived at the edges, the thike have each of them one large flower, made like the rest, whose border of white leaves, have sometimes yellow, and fonetimes purplish yellow thrums in the middle.

6. Bellis maritima folis Agerati. The small Sea Dailie with Mandeline leaves.

This small Sea Dailie, rifeth with a small downy stalke, not shovehalles foote high, divided into two or three very finall and long tranches, at the bottome whereof grow a few very and longuated, dented about the edges, very like unto the leaves of Mandeline, the reft of the Italkes and branches, being bare or naked of leaves unto the toppes, every one whereof beare one small flower, having above twenty small white leaves, compassing a greenish head in the middle : the roote is small and white.

7. Bellis major spinosa store luteo nudo. The greater yellow Daifie with prickly leaves.

This prickely leafed Dailie fpringeth up with divers heads, of many small greene leaves, dented about the edges, and every dent sharpe at the point, which shooting up into stalkes, with the like, but leffer leaves on them, become hard and wooddy up to the toppes, fornerimes branched, otherwhiles not, but carrying on their toppes divers small round flowers, on several small footestalkes, which have no border of seaves, either white or yellow to compasse them, but are like the naked Camomill, or Fetherfew, and fornewhat leffer, being a yellow round knop, somewhat hollow in the middle; after the flower is past, there stand in their places small heads with icede, each whereof is small long and whicish, which must toone be gathered when it is ripe, or else it quickely falleth, or is blowne away with the winde, the roote is a great mft. or buth of long blackith strings, or long fibres; the taste hereof sbitter and unpleasant, and the smell somewhat strong.

8. Globularia Monspeliensium sive Bellis carulea.

Blew Dailies. The blew Daisie hath many narrower, shorter and blacker greene leaves then the common field or garden-small Daisie lying on the ground: the flalke rifeth to be halfe a foote high or more, fet with some such small leaves, and at the toppe a imall round head, composed of many blew flowers, somewhat like unto the head of a small Scabious, and sometimes with white flowers: the roote is hard and stringy, the whole plant is bitter in talte.

9. Bellincerulea (pinofa.

The blew Daifie with prickely leaves. This Dailie is wholly like the former blew Dailie, but that the leaves that grow below upon the ground, as well as those upon the final fialkes, being like in forme unto them, are dented about the edges, the points whereof are prickely, as the ends are likewise : at the toppes of every stalke, which is not higher then the other, standerh one round flower, lar-ger or greater then of the other, but composed of the like blew threds as they.

Bellis majo spinosa flore luteo nudo. The greater yellow Daine with pricely leaves.



8. Globalatia Monspellenfinm Beliu caralea. Blew Daifies.



10. Globularia

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10. Globula is lutes montans.

The mountains yellow Daifie.







12. Bellis minor alba ramofa. Branched small wilde white Daisies.



10. Globularia lutea montana. The mountaine yellow Daisie. This yellow Globe flower hath many thicke, hard, smooth, round pointed leaves spread into sundry headen the ground, from among which spring sundry stiffer rushlike stalkes about a foote high, with a joint toward the middle of them, and two small upright leaves set thereat, each bearing on their toppes, a globelike rome head of flowers inclosed in a skinne, which opening, a number of flowers appeare, thicke thrust together like to a head of Scabions, each flower being fer in a rough purplith huske conflicting of five fweete faire yellow leave laid starre fashion, with tenne long threds in the middle, standing about a small round umbone, having a ple statiocorned pointell rising out thereof, which umbone growing ripe is rough, and conteineth within it an interest the toppe into four parts, wherein lie round flat, blacke seed, divided as it were with small round stationary is which the state of cut; the roote is white, a foote long, and of a small singers thicknesse, with a thicke brownish barke, and absoluted pith within, divers long sibres issuing out therefrom, whose talte is drying, and sent quicke and bead, the leaves being bitter and sharpe withall.

11. Bellie miner (vivefrie simplex. The leffer wilde white Daifie.

The final common fingle field Dailie hath many thicke and forewhat long greene leaves, lying upon the ground, fmall tonewnations give in teasure, sping upon the ground, imall, at the bottome, broad and almost round at the point, and a little dented about the edges; from among which rife many very lender, weake, and naked stalkes, or rather sootestalkes,... of two, three or foure inches high, bearing every one a small greene head, from whence rise many small white leaves, set shout tyellow thrumme or head in the middle, fometimes the geene leaves will be found to be much larger in one placethen another; and the flower likewise in some will be reddiff at the ends, and fometimes understained, and yet is but altone kinde or fort, and not divers as fome would have it: theroote is many finall white fibres.

12. Bellis minor alba ramofa

Branched small wild white Daisie.

This small Daisie differeth very little from the last Daisies. but that the leaves are a little shorter and more dented about the edges, and the fundry small stalkes beare such like leaves on them at the joynts where they branch forth into many parts, with such like small white flowers at their toppes.

12. Bellis horten & multiplex. Double Daifies. This differeth very little from the last, either in the leaves or manner of growing, the chiefest difference consisteth in the flowers, which in fome are all white, but composed of fundryrowes of leaves, others of a whitish red, or more white thenred, or rather white leaves dispersed among the red and others of other varieties, as I have formerly expressed them in my Booke.

13. Bellis bortenfis maltiplex.



The Place. Thefifteroweth every where by hedge fides, in the borders of fields, and other walte grounds. The fecond onthe Engagean hills by Padoa. The third on Mount Baldus. The fourth came to us from Virginia. The fifth growth on the Mountaines among the Smitze's. The fixth in fandy barren places in the Hands of Stechader which are over against Marfelles. The seaventh was first brought me out of Italy, by Mr. Dr. Flud, with many other feeder, that grew in the Garden of Pifa, in the Duke of Florence his Dominions, but of whence it is new turall, I have not yet certainely knowne, whether of Candy or any other place. The eighth groweth about Mompilin, and in many other places both of France and Italy. The ninth, grow on the hils in the Kingdome of Granade, there gathered by Dr. Albinue, and brought to Bauhinus as himselfe relateth. The tenth, on the hils of Agnicolain Naples, as Columna maketh mention. The eleventh groweth in every field and medow almost. The twelfth was sent from Portugall. The last in Gardens.

All the fixe first forts doe flower in May and lune, but the other foure next forts later, that is, not untill the end of Iuly or beginning of Angust, and but sometimes give good seed with us, the rest all the Spring and former part of the Sommer.

The Names. It is thought by most writers and others, that this was not knowne to any of the ancient Greeke authors, although some doe thinke that it is the same that Theophrastus in his seaventh Booke, and ninth Chapter, calleth dathemis, which is with him adterram foliate fpecies, which Gaza translateth Nigella, but it cannot be that. Pliny onely among the Latines maketh mention of Bellis, in his 26. Booke, and fifth Chapter, faying Bellis groweth in medowes, with a white flower somewhat reddish, which shewerinus our small wilde Dassie, but that whereof be speaketh in his 2. Booke and 3. Chapter which he calleth Bellio or Bellium Internation has some have it, and hath 55. beards to crowne it, and is a field flower is not certainely knowne what herbe it should be, yet many thinke the place corrupted, and to be otherwise read, but how soever it be, he maketh it knowne no better, Some would have the name Bellis to be taken from Belus the King of Danains, whose fifty daughters, being married to their fifty husbands, did the first night of their marriage make a mournefull massacre, every one of their husbands excepting one: some derive the word a bello quasi, bellia presidinm, some also from the French word Marguerites, doe call the lesser wilde fort Herba Morgarita. The first sort is called of divers Confolida me-4, and the common small or field Daisie, called Consolida minor : yet Matthiolis maketh a fort of them to be may but no other liketh of that division. Brunfelsius called it Oculus bovis, and Bupthalmus, and Tabermontaan Bellium majus, but all other authors Bellis major. The next two trust follow, that is the fifth and the fixth have their names in their title, as Baubinus who first set them forth hath called them. The fourth I have so entituled is a fittel thereunto. The feaventh was brought me with the title Bellis spinofa Patris M. Incey, who was Prefident over the Dukes garden at Pi/a, at that time that Dr. Flud brought me the feedes thereof from them e but. Lobel calleth it Bellis spinosa elatior & fruticostor berbariorum bullatis aureis floribus. The eighth is called by Lobel Bellicerules, Globularia Monspeliensium, Aphyllanthes by Anguillare and Camerarius, Belis montana by Cesalpinu and Scabiole pumilum genus by Clusus, as he doth the ninth Scabiola montana missor repens, but not rightly in my minde, feeing himselfe in the description saith, that the leaves and seede are like the other blew Dasse. The tenth is by Columna called Globularia Inter montana. The eleventh is called Bellis minor fil pestrin and Confolda minor described by heart and confolda minor fil pestrin and confolda minor described by heart he miner & miners, of divers Solidago miner, by others and Primula very by many. The twelfth and laft have their titles belt besitting them. The Italians call both forts, Fior de prima vera, and the lesser Margarite, and Fior de

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prima vera gentile. The French call them both Marguerites and Pasquett, yet usually they call the lesser Ma. gueritons. The Germanes call the greater Gensblum, and the lesser Mastlieben oder zeitleson. The Dutch call the great sort wild oft groote Madelienen, and the lesse Madelienen, and Margricen. We in English call the greater to the work of the sort wild of the groot Madelienen.

ter the great Daifie, and Maudelinewort, and the other the leffer or field Daifie, &c. The Vertues

The greater wild Dailie is a wound herbe of good respect; often used and seldome left out in those drinks or falves that are for wounds, either inward or outward : both it and the fmall are held by the most to be out and dry, yet Dodonew faith they are cold and moilt, which none other dothallow of: for the drying quality doe more properly confolidate, the juice or diffiled water of either of them doth much temper the heat of the ler, and refresheth the liver and other inward parts. It is faid that they loofen the belly that is bound (which Lobel contradictethrand true judgement doth the fame being taken in a fallet with oile and vinegar, or the break of fat flesh wherein the leaves hereof and a few Mallowes have beene boyled a they helpe to cure the women of the break made in the hollownesse thereof, if a decoction be made of them and drunke; the fame all ded cure all olders, and pulities in the amouth or tongue, or in the fecret parts: the leaves bruifed and applyed to the cods, or to any other parts that are swollen and bot, doth resolve it, and temper the heat; they are also made commended that a decection be made hereof and of Wallwort, and Agrimony, and the places fomented, or habe therewith warme, that are afflicted either with the pallie, the Sciatica, or the gout, to give a great deale of the of paine: the fame also dissolveth and dispersett the knots or kernels that grow in the flesh of any part of the dy, and the bruifes and hures that come of fals and blowes; they are also used for ruptures, or other inwards.

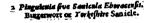
Chings with very good successe: an ointment made thereof doth wonderfully helpe all wounds, that her inflammations about them, or by reason of moist humours having accesse unto them, are kept long from holing. and those are such for the most part that happen in the joynts of the armes, and legges , the juice of themens ped into the running eyes of any doth much helpe them : the fmall Daifie is held to be more aftringent adding ding then any other fort.

CHAP. XXVIII.

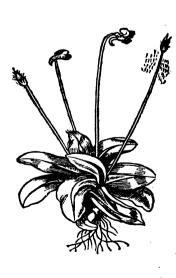
Sanicula, Sanicle.

🔊 🥌 Here bê divêrs hêrbês that thê learned writers have entimled Sanikle, from their êfpêciall properte in healing, as Avens, Beares eare, Corrallwort, Butterwort, and divers others, as they are remmbred in their feverall places, and some in my former Booke, as the spotted and Beares care Smid. whereof I thinke it not amiffe to speake a little here, and to give you their figures withall, but this that I here first propose unto you, is properly and peculiarly called Sanicle, simply without my oher epithite, and thereof I finde no other fort, although fome have made mas and femines, accounting this the me

> 1 Sanisala valgaris sive Diapensia. Ordinary Sanicle of Selfe heale.







4. Sanicula Alpin a five Cortufa Mathiali Beares eare Sanicle,



3. Sanicula guitala.

orred Sanicle.



and Afrancianigra Dioscoridio, to be the farmina, but yet I thinke fit also to adjoyne hereunto, the Pinguicula or Butterwort, called of some Sanicula Eboracensis and an American Cortusa, for the properties and use take, although differing in forme one from another. The description of the ordinary Sanicle is thus. It sendeth forth many great round leaver, standing upon long brownish stalkes, every one somewhat deepely cut or divided into sive of size parts, and some of those cut in also, somewhat like the lease of a Crowfoote or Doves soore, and sinely dented about the edges, smooth and of a darke greene shining colour, and sometimes reddish about the brimmes; from among which rifeth up finall round greene stalkes, without any joynt or leafe thereon, faving at the toppe, where it brancheth out into flowers, having a leafe divided into three or foure parts, at that joynt with the flowers, which are finall and white, flarting out of small round greenish yellow heads, many flanding together in a tust; in which afterwards are the seedes contained, which are small round rough burres, some with like unto the seeds of Clevers, and sticke in the same manner, upon any thing that they touch: the toote is composed of many blacke strings or fibres set together, at a little long head, which abideth with the greene leaves all the winter and perish not.

1. Pinguicula five Sanicula Eboracenfis. Butterwort. Butterwork hath divers fat and long leaves lying upon the ground about the roote, broad at the bottome and cointed at the end, of a pale greene colour on the upperfide, and white underneath, folded together at their hill riling which then are more white, from among which arise two or three slender naked stalkes, about an bandsreadth high, bearing onely one flower at the toppe of every one, fet in a small greene huske, made somewhat like a Violetslower of those of the Larkes heeles of spurres, having a small tayle or spurre behinde, in some of a purple, inothers of a more blew colour, and in some white: after the slowers are past, come in their places small pointed round heads, wherein is contained small long blacke seede: the roote is composed of diven inall white fibres of strings which dye not but abide with the greene leaves upon them all the Winter.

3. Sanicula guttata. Spotted Sanicle. Having given you the doscription hereof and the varieties in my former Booke, I shall here rather point at it, the fully declare that it hath roundish leaves, greene above and grayish underneath, and reddish withall, the toppe of the branched stalke is stored with many small five leased white slowers, so finely spotted with red spots, that they feeme to be pricked thereon.

This also being there described at large needeth the lesser relation, that it hath larger and more crumpled hairy tound leaves then the last: "the stalkes also lower, and bearing signery small pendulous purple flowers.

The farabley Sanicle of America, hath fundry almost round leaves the brimmes, from among which rife hard woodly fallies neere two foods high, having fach like leaves thereon as grow below and branching forth with one foods.

fundry small white trarrelike flowers in a tuft together at the toppes.

The Place.

The first is found ? many shadowye woods and other places of this land. The second in the common field and The first is found: a many inadowye woods and other places also of the West Country, and Waler, and likewise in Common, about a mile from Oxford, neare a village called Herington. The third and the fourth as Clusture in the country of the country growheth in all the Austrian and Stirian hils in the shadowy places of them. The last came from the backeners Virghola called Canada.

The first and second flower not untill Iune, and their seede is soone ripe after the other two next flower mode earlier and sometimes againe in Autumne. The last flowreth in Iuly. The Names.

I have not found that any of these Sanicles were knowne to any of the ancient Greeke or Latine author, he are as many other vulnerary, and other herbes found out and named by later writers. For the first it but his name Sanicula a potiore (anandi munere, it is also called Diapensia, by Branselsiu, Matthiolus, and Libel, and J. Tabermontanus, Consolida quinquesolita, for Matthiolus maketh it his fourth kinde of Quinquesolium. Fabiu C. lumna, would referre it to the third Sideritie of Diefcerides ; but of most writers it is generally called Saint and some as I faid before call it mas, because they would make the Aftrantia nigra Diescoridie, (set forth in the third Classis of this worke, which is of purging plants, and 23. Chapter, under the title of Helleborn mine third Classis of this worke, which is of purging plants, and 23. Chapter, under the title of Helleborn mine niculæ folio major, the great purging Sanicle) to be the femina. It is called by the Italians Sanicele, by the Gemanes and Dutch Sanicel, by the French Sanicle, and by us Sanickle. The other was first called Pingminkly Gesner in descriptione montis fracti, and from him all others doe so call it : some also with us Sanicala Etmanti. because it groweth so plentifully in Torkesbire: Ingdunensis calleth it Cuenthara, and thinketh it may be Crin to lei, Gesner thought it to be Dodecatheon Plini, others Lingula Plini, and some, as Gesner Viola humida ant passing. Bauhinus in putting it among his Sanicules calleth it Sanicula montana flore calcari donata. We in Englis decel it Butterwort, and Butter roote, because of the undinoficie of the leaves, or elfe of farning as Gerard faith be untruely, for they call it white rot and not white roote as Gerard faith, for the Country people doe thinke the sheepe will catch the rot, if for hunger they should eate thereof, and therefore call it the white rot, of the or lour of the herbe, as they have another they call the red rot, which is Pedicularis red Rattle. The third is also San icula montana altera by Clusiu, and Alpina, and guttata by Camerarius and others, by Lobel Gariphlassin Geum Alpinum recentiorum folio bederaceo. The fourth Matthiolus called Corsusa having received it from Course, and reckoneth it among the Avens, and thereupon Lobel calleth it Caryophyllata Verenenfium flore Sanicule mine: Clufin calleth it his first Sanicula montana, and others Alpina: The last for some resemblance was called Conde by the French, and Americana added to distinguish it.

Sanicle is bitter in tafte, and thereby is heating and drying in the second degree, it is aftringent also, and there fore exceeding good to heale all greene wounds speedily, or any ulcers, impostumes, or bleedings inwardly, it doth wonderfully helpe those that have any tumour in their bodies in any part, for it represset the humour, and diffipateth them, if the decoction or juice thereof be taken, or the powder in drinke, and the juice used on wardly; for there is not found any herbe that can give such present helpe, either to man or beast, when heddecase falleth upon the lungs or throate, and to heale up all the maligne putride or stinking users of the month, throat, and privities, by gargling or washing with the decoction of the leaves and roote made in water, and little hony put thereto; if helpeth to flay womens couries, and all other fluxes of blood, either by the month, urine, or ftoole, and laskes of the belly, the ulceration of the kidneyes also and the paines in the bowels, and gonerrhea or running of the reynes, being boyled in wine or water and drunke, the same also is no kelepowrfull, to helpe any ruptures or burtlings used both inwardly and outwardly: and briefely it is as effectival in the same also are the same also are the same also are the same and the same also are the same also are the same and the same also are the same and the same also are ding referaning, confolidating, heating drying, and healing, as Comfrey, Bugle, or Selfeheale, or say one of the Confounds or vulnerary herbes whatfoever. Butterwort is as one writeth to me a vulnerary herbe, of great efteeme with many, as well for the rupture in Children as to heale greene wounds; the County people that live where it groweth; does use to annoint their hands when they are chapt by the winde, or when their Kines Viders are fwollen by the biting of any virulent worme, or other wife hurt, chapt or rift, the poor for of people in Wales make a Syrupe thereof, as is of Roses, and therewith purge themselves and their children they put it likewise into their broths for the same purpose which purgeth slegme effectually: they also within herbe and butter make an ointment singular good against the obstructions of the liver, experienced by some profitions there of good account.

CHAP. XXIX.

Primula veris pratenfis & sylvestris. Primroses and Cowsline.

Here is so great a variety in these sorts of plants, Primroses and Cowslips, whereunto for literally both in forme and quality, is to be joyned the little army of Anticuler Beares eases, (or free Cowflips) as they are called, especially in the various colours of their flowers, that to establish them all againe, would but too much angment this volume. It will therefore here but give you feel figures of those, described fully in my former Booke, and the relation of fuch others as have

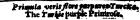
ince the publishing thereof come to our knowledge.

1. Primula verif Turcica Trades interparates. Trades canter Turkie purple Primrofe.

The leaves of this Primrofe are so like unto other Primroses, that they can very hardly be distinguished unit the slowers appeare, but the chiefest difference in the leaves is, that they are somewhat longer, rounder points the slowers appeare. and a little reddish at the very bottome of the leaves; the flowers are as large as any other Primrofe or rather larger, made of five leaves like unto them, but of a delicate violet purple colour, the bottome of them wellow

Prochis veris vulgaris. The ordinary field Primrofe,

TRIBE. 5.





imals Resketi verfipellis.







duplici. 1.

flore mi-

Paginis.

luteo.

Limonia-

Stramineo

tibus fo-

60.23.

co. 19.

9.Purpurd

CHAP.29.

"Paraltrica Alpina major. The greater Birdes eye. Paralytica Alpina niner. The leffer Birdes out.



Aricula urfi latea. The yellow Beares cares





Auricula ar fi minicia alba. Small white Beares cares.



orded as it were with a deepe Saffron like yellow, which addeth a greater grace thereunto; in other things it is likemto the ordinary Primrofes. tements between the state of the flower, there of the flower, the flower, the flower, the flower, the flower of the flower, the flower of the flower

which in this is crimfon, as in the other purple.

2. Paralyfles varia species. The divers forts of Cowslips.

Of the various forts of Cowflips, I have given you all the ftore I know are extants, and therefore will describe none of them here, but referre you to my former Booke, where you shall finde them.

4. Anritule wife varietates. The varieties of Beares cares or French Cowflins. I have there also divided the varieties of the Beares cares on French Cowslips into three colours, that is pur- vario 2. have there and wellow, of the relt that I have not there spoken, I will here make but briefe mention, of faire flowing the faire flowing the state of the state o the difference in leafe and flower onely, without any lar ger description.

7e 11410-The bright crimfon hath leaves of a middle fize more greene then mealy, and flowers of a bright crimfon colour re 3.

larger then the blood red.

Taiss.

The deepe crimfon velvet colour. The double purple hath the purple flower once more double then the fingle, but is not constant.

The dript purple differs in leafed in the or nothing, from the ordinary purple, nor yet in flower, but onely that it sanguis sariously thing with a kinde of whitish blush colour; some of these will change wholly into the one or the one of the one or the the colour, as all or most of the severalt sorts of other stript flowers, whether Tulipus, Gilloflowers, &cc. are Ga estino. observed often to doe, yet as in them so in these, if they change into the deeper colour, they seldome or never 6. returne to be marked, as they will if they change into the lighter. Caruleo.7

The heavens blew hath the leafe broader and of a duskie yellowish greene colour, the flowers being of a blew-caraleo ifh colour tending toa purple.

The paler blew is fomewhat like unto the last in the greene leafe, the flower being of a paler blew. Borneckafethblew Beares eares is fufficiently expressed in my former Booke.

Borge Farner of the farre Collier as wein English, hath a pale greenish leafe without dents, incano for incano for the farre Collier as the English as the French call it, or the farre Collier as wein English, hath a pale greenish leafe without dents, incano for the farre Collier as the English as the Engl and somewhat a large flower, and of a dainty violet purple colour, somewhat fad but very lively.

The Contention bath a smaller greene lease without dents or very few, and the slower neere that of the faire Flore cra-Collier, bur not altogether fo lively nor fo great a flower. mo fine.

A purplish blew with a white bottome, and a mealy leafe. The Postrine or blood red hath a yellowish greene leafe, somewhat small and long, with a few dents on the ice, 11.

edeen the flowers are of a blood red colour with a yellow eye, and but few upon a stalke. Purpareo The party coloured red and white, we heare for certaine of fuch an one, but we have not as yet seene it. Rubro va-There are fundry forts of blufhes, paler or deeper, more or leffe beautifull by much then others, as also wonder. 10.12.

There are fundry forts of blufhes, paler or deeper, more or tene beautiful by finder their others, as and wonder full mach variety of each of the former colours not to be expressed, in that from the fowing of the seede ariseth fore. 13. Flore ni.

The pure white, Snow white, or Paper white, as they are called by divers, hath flowers of a pure Snow white vea 14. colour, but smaller then the next. Flore a bo

White hath a little larger flower, but is not so pure a white as the former, but yet commeth white from the 25. first budding, and not yellowish as in the next.

nitououng, and notychownin as in the 14-44. The common white hath fundry flowers upon a stalke, of a reasonable size, whose buds are yellowish at the passida 16. first, and become white afterwards. 17. Flore

Other forts may be reckoned to these whites, and some may be set under the blushes of the paler forts. Of the great yellow there are fundry different forts, all of them having large mealy leaves, and great tufts of Magno. 18 flowers, some deeper or paler then others, and some greater or leffer also.

The Lemman colour is of a delicate pale yellow colour and of a middle fize both leafe and flower. Straw colour, Shamwey colour.

A number of other forts of plaine yellowes there be, impossible to be distinguished.

The divertities likewise of the diversified or variable yellowes are number lesse, which although their ground is lateo. 22. yellow yet are so mixed and varied thereupon that I cannot expresse them.

The leather coate is larger or lesser, deeper or paler one then another, they have all large mealy leaves, yet not fo much as in the greatest yellow, but yet seemeth to be produced from thence they come so neere it. Luteo fuf.

Haire colour of divers forts. Spenifo blufh.

The Place and Time.

The purple and crimfon Primrofes came first from Tirkie to us, and flowreth with other Primrofes very early Lutearus, bra.25. in the Spring, and sometimes againe in Autumne, The originall of the Auricules came first from the mountaines of Germany, Hungary, Italy, as the Alpes and Pyrenees, &c. but the greatest variety hath risen from sowing of the feede, and many of them will flower twice in the yeare, viz. in Aprill and May, and then agains in August and September, if the Autumne proove temperate and moift. The Names.

The purple Primtose is said to be called Carchichek by the Turkes. Fabius Columna referreth the Cowflips to the Alifms of Dioscovider, and calleth them Alisma pratorum & sylvarum, others call them Verbasenlum. Cofur Arbritica, Anguilara Dodocasbeen, but generally Paralysis and Herba Paralysis. The Auricula unst is entinled by divers names, by fundry authors as Lunaria Arthritica, and Paralytica Alpina by Gefier, Primula very pachyphyllos by Lugdamenfis. Sanicula five Amricula wef, first by Matthiolus, and after by Lobel, and Sanicula Albina by Control of the Amricula wef, first by Matthiolus, and after by Lobel, and Sanicula Alimaby Cofuer and Banbinus, but usually now adaies Auricula unfe by all, and thereafter we in English Beares eases or French Cowflips.

The Vertues! Prierofes and Cow files are much used to be easen in Tanties Sallets, &cc. by those beyond Sea, and are accounted try profitable for paines in the head, and are accounted the best for that purpost next unto Betony, they are excellent good against any joynt aches as the palific and to ease the paints of the finewes, as the names doe imI. Alchymilla major vulgaris.
Common Ladies Mantle.

TRIBE. 5.

now quite worne out, as I thinke.

CHAP. 31 The Vertues,

TRABEST port. Of the juice or water of the flowers of Cowslips, divers Gentlewomen know how to clenfe the skin ha ipots or discolourings therein, as also to take away the wrinckles thereof, and cause the skinne to become in and faire, the rootes made into a decoction and taken, eafeth the paines of the backe and bladder, opening and faire, the rootes made into a decornon and taken, eaten the patient de in woulds either greene told at paffages of urine which was the cause thereof; they are likewise often used in woulds either greene told at passages of urine which was the cause thereof; they are incever of sanicle, are no less powerfull in that to very good purpose. The Beares eares according to their name Sanicle, are no less powerfull in that to very good purpose. I ne peares eares according to their mains of the faith that the mountainering then the common, as also for the palsie and trembling of the joynts, Classia faith that the mountainering in after wilde beafts doe use the rootes of Beares eares to helpe either paines in the head, or the giddings the may happen thereto, by the fight of fuch fearefull precipiees or fleepe places, that they must often pale by in fu lowing their game, and are admitted as good Wound herbes as the former Cowflips,

CHAP. XXX.

Alchymilla. Ladies Mantile.

Nto the Sanicles fet downe in the last Chapter, I thinke it fittest to place this next unto it, beat both for forme and quality it is to affuredly like it, that it is called of divers the greater Sunks will adde thereunto another fort thereof, which hath not beene formerly well knowne, 1. Alchymilla major vulgaris. Common Ladies Mantle.

Our common Ladies Mantle is very like to the former Sanicle, having many leaves rifing from the roote, standing upon long hairy footestalkes, being almost round, but a little cut in on the edges, into eight or tenne parts, more or lesse, making it seeme like a starre, with fo many corners and points, and dented round about, of a light greene colour, fomewhat hard in handling, and as if it were foulded or plaited at the first, and then crumpled in divers places, and a little hairy, as the stalke is also which rifeth up among them, to the height of two or three foote, with a few fuch leaves thereupon, but smaller, and being weake is not able to stand upright, but bendeth downe to the ground, divided at the toppe into two or three small branches, with small yellowish greene heads, and flowers of a whitish greene colour breaking out of them, which being past, there commeth fmall yellowith feede like unto Poppy feede, the roote is fomewhat long and blacke, with many strings and fibres thereat.

2. Alchymilla minor quinquefolia. Cinkefoile Ladies Mantle.

This fmall Ladies Mantle, hath also a few smaller and finoother greene leaves, rifing from the small blacke fibrous roote, set upon long footestalkes, but divided at the edges into five corners or points, and fomewhat deepelier dented about the brimmes then the former; from whence two or three small weake bending stalkes doe rise, not halfe a foote high: the flowers that grow at the toppes are smaller, but alike according to the bignesse of the plant, and of the same herby or greene colour.

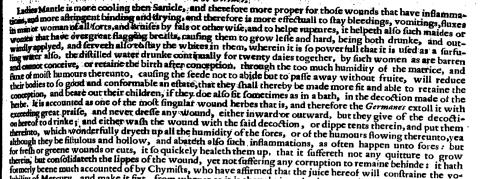
The Place.

The first groweth naturally in many pastures and wood sides, both in Hartford and Wilesbire, and in Kin als, as in Kingwood neere Feversham, in the pastures nigh Tidnam, and Chepflow, and in other places of this land; it other groweth on St. Bernards hill among the Switzers.

The first flowreth in May and Inne, the other not untill Angust, but both abide after seede time, greene all the Winter after.

The Names.

It was not knowne by name unto the ancient writers, as can be gathered, and although Branfelfim and loss others thought it to be Leontopodium or Lions foote, deceived by the name, because divers nations have so alle it, from the forme or likenesse of the lease, yet is it not that of Dioscorides, as may plainely appeare by his description thereof. It is usually called Alchymilla by most writers, because as some thinke the Alchymilla gort fuch commendations of it. It is called also of Matthiolus, Lugdanen fir and others Stellaria, from the formeofite leafe, that with the corners resemble a starre, but there are divers other herbes called Stellaria by divers thours, and some also call this Per Leonis, and Pata Leonis: others call it Sanicula major, not without good to fon. Cordus in bistoria de plansie, calleth it Drofera, Drofium, and Psadeion from the Germane name Simon cause the hollow crumplings and the edges also of the leaves, will containe the dew in droppes like pearleant falleth in the night. Banhinus calleth the other Alchymilla Alpina Quinquefolia. The Italians call it Stelais and Stella berba. The French Pieddelyon, The Germanes as I faid before Siman, and fome Lewenfull, and Valor framen mantel. The Dutch Onfer arawen mantel. And we in English Our Ladies Manele, and great Smick, al fome Lions foote, or Lions paw, or Padelyon after the French.



lability of Mercury, and make it fixt, from whence as it is thought it tooke the name, but these idle fancies are

CHAP. XXXI.

Solidago Saracenica, Sarafins Confound.

Herehave beene divers herbes that have beene mistaken and set forth for the right Sarasins Confound, we will therefore shew you here in this place some of them that are not right, with the true one alfo.

I. Solidago Sanacenica vera Salicis folio. The true Sarafins Confound with willow leaves.

The true Sarafins Confound groweth very high sometimes, with brownish stalkes, and other whileswithgreene and hollow, to a mans height, having many long and narrow greene leaves fnipt about the

edges fet thereon somewhat like unto those of the Almond, or Peachtree, or Willow leaves, but not of fuch a white greene colour; the toppes of the stalkes are furnified with many pale yellow (tarrelike flowers, (tanding ingreene heads, which when they are fallen, and the feed ripe, which is somewhar long, small, and of a yellowish browne colour, wrapped in downe, is therewith carryed away with the wind, the roote is composed of many strings or fibres, set together at a head, which perish not in winter, but abide, although the stalkes dry away, and no leafe appearethin Winter; the taste hereof is strong and unpleasant, and so is the smell also.

2. Sol dago Saractnica major The greater Sarafins Confound.

This greater Solidago differeth not much from the former, riling up with upright hard round hollow stalkes, 29 highas it, with many darke greene leaves at the first, set at the head of the roote, which afterwards rife up with the stalkes, and are set there without order, somewhat larger then they, and dented about the edges; the flowers are much greater with more andyellower long leaves starhiston, standing in greene heads many together, wherein after they are past, are contained the seede, which with the downe thereof flieth away with the winde, in the like manner as the former doth, the rootes are composed of a great bush of white strings, or white sibres powing very strongly in the ground, and shooting forth tringo nall fides, which produce new plants, encreafing in a small time, and overspreading a great quantity of ground, the head of leaves is somewhat browne at the first hooting out of the ground, and so is the head of the roote before the Spring, and are of a bitter tafte, and binding

3. Solidago Saracenica five Germanica finquosa. The Germane Confound with small cods. The Confound rifeth up with great round wooddy faller, to as great an height as the former, or more, but 3. Solidago Saracenica five Germanica filiquofa. The Germane Confound with [mall cods.



are so weake by reason of the length and weight of leaves thereon, that they cannot stand upright, bur full upon the ground, bearing many darke greene leaves thereon, long and narrow like the first muitra a time middle, snipt or dented about the edges, and many smaller yellowish stores at the expost of the turne into very small and long round darke pods, as small anddong as those or Plintwede, a brownish species within them, of an hot and quicke, sharpe and unpleasant safe withaltiger the lients a but much more, the roote in time groweth to be very great, even of the bighasse of a minute very deepe also (for such i have digged up in my owne Garden) of a strong unpleasant saviur and other then Cresses, and very like unto that of Flixeweeds, abiding many years a but the stalkes perishing destroyed, and shooting forth anew in the Spring.

A Solidago Saracenica altera five terrin Tragi, Taragas his Garmane Consound.

This other Germane Confound, is somewhat like both in stalkes and leaves into the middle kinds of New with long leaves, being white as they are, the slowers stand as the toppes of the stalkes, many together with long leaves, being white as they are, the slowers stand as the toppes of the stalkes, many together with long leaves, being white as they are partially heads with seed are ripe, open themselves, and with the downein them, is carryed away by the wind, mide same manner: the roote creepeth in the ground, and snooteth the trained are ripe, whereby it is found to be drying, and of a piercing quality.

The Place.

All these doe grow in moist and wet grounds, by woods sides, and sometimes in the moist places of the dowy groves, as also by water sides.

They flower in Inly, and the feede of the two first, is foone ripe, and carryed away with the windering that third hath not his pods and feede ripe untill the end of Angull, or beginning of September.

The Names. None of these herbes are of ancient, but later invention and appellation; it is called Solidage and Confolidation the old Latine word Consolidare, which in the barbarous Latine age did fignifie, to soder, close, or give mothe lips of wounds, and Saracenica, because the Tarkes and Sarasens had a great opinion thereof, in healing the hurts and wounds of their people, and were accounted great Chirurgions, and of wonderfull skill therein, when the Christians followed and called it thereafter, others called it beria forth from the strong sent and instants thought. Tragus after he had described the Solidago Sanneenicawera, addeth two sorts more, the one which is his second, is the Lysimachia carulea spicata, and the third which is the last here, Banhinus calleth it Conice after Germavica, referring it to the Conyza's or Fleabanes, but I have thought it fitter to place it here. Tragm calculate the first Solidago Saracenica prima, and saith that Brunfelsius wrote very largely thereof, and yet Baubingstoned not Brunfelsius to have called it so, butthat he called the Bellis sylvestris minor, to be Solidago Considia faite. divers have thought the Virga aurea to be it, and fo doth Baubinus alfo, and therefore faith that Tragm high Solidago is the Virga aurea angust ifolia servata, Tabermontanus callethit Consolida aurea. The second is called Lugdunensis, Solidago Saracenica major. The third I profume is the same that Lobel giveth us the description of in his Adversaria, and the figure in his Observations, yet maketh the beeds with seed to flye away with the wind as the others doe, but surely the figure hereof, doth so truely represent this plant, that I doe here set surely represent this plant, that I doe here set surely represent this plant, that I doe here set surely represent this plant, that I doe here set surely represent this plant, that I doe here set surely represent this plant. unto you, as no other can come neerer unto it, and therefore I am perswaded that he was miltaken in the heat of feede, which as I shew you in this, give small long pods with small browne feed therein; or else there is another so like this as can be, whose seed with the downe is carryed away with the winde. The last is as like Tragus histhird Solidago Saracenica, which he calleth Herba vulneraria ad fluvium de Pfrim. The Germans ut is thought first called it Heidnisch Wundtkrant, that is Uninevaria Turcica Heathenish Woundwort, from what came the name Solidago Saracenica, and the French thereafter Confoulde Sarazine, and fo all other nations in the feverall tongues.

Among the Germanes this Wound herbe, is not onely of especiall account, but even preferred before all our of the same quality, be it Bugle or Sanicle, or whatsoever else, for it is hot and dry almost in the third degre, and binding withall: being boyled in wine and given to drinke, it helpeth the indisposition of the Lives, as feel the gall from obstructions, whereby it is good for the yellow jaundise, and for the dropsie in the beginning of a salfor all inward ulcers of the reines, or elsewhere, and inward wounds or bruises; and being wine, and then distilled, the water thereof drunke is singular good to ease all gnawing in the stone timual agues; and this said water or the simple water of the mother; and being boyled in water, helponomial agues; and this said water or the simple water of the herbe distilled, or the juice or decoction are always is bred in them, and healing them up quickely afterwards; the same also is no lesse effectuall, for the ulons is the mouth or throate, be they never so foule or slinking, by washing and gargling the mouth and throate with, and likewise for such fores as happen in the privy parts of man or woman, briefely whatsoever habben fail of Bugle or Sanicle, may be found herein. The other forts of Consounds doe runne the same course with and are as effectuall in a manner as it.

CHAP. XXXII.

Herba Doria sive Aurea. Dorias his Woundwort.

Ecause this herbe doth notably differ, both from the former Consounds, and the Golden rodde in thall follow, I have thought good to set it betweene them, whereof there are more form then one as they may best be referred.

This Woundwort hath many great thicke fleshy long deepe greene leaves riting from the





2. HerbaDeris miner Americand. Dorias Woundwert of America.



almost is long in Docke leaves, but thicker, sharper at the points, smaller at the lower ends of them, and broaded in the middle, somewhat hard in hardling, among which rifeth up but one great stalke for the most part, but exceeding sign, above any man, whereon are servery sparingly, scarle two or three such leaves, but imilier a grow below, at the toppes whereof stand a few yellow slowers, in greene scaly heads, greener then those the golden to deep of the former Consound, which when they are tipe, are blowne away with the winder the root is not so green, at the plant would make show it should be, having many fibres set at the head together which side Brong hold of the ground, and dyeth not, nor the leaves lose their verdure in the winter, but spring sires, but years.

Third are a fall to be former in them, that it cannot better be referred then unto the former, abiding green the fall to great as the former, and the former in the former with the first them is the flakes which are many, and rife not to be the former with the first them is the flakes which are many, and rife not to be the former with the first them is the former with the first them is the flatest them in the first them is the flatest also preached a with many feather and long narrow leaves, which men into the former with the flatest them is the flatest them in the flatest them is the flatest them in the flatest them in the flatest them is the flatest them in the flatest them is the flatest them in the flatest them in the flatest them is the flatest them in the flatest them in the flatest them in the flatest them is the flatest them in the flatest them in the flatest them is the flatest them in the flatest the

This golden hearts the few was loose and narrow that pe pointed leaves, thanding at the toppe of the tooks, very the most pointed leaves, thanding at the toppe of the tooks, very the most pointed leaves, thanding at the toppe of the tooks, were the narrow of the leaves, that darker greens explour, the feather had not but high the read there narrows long leaves on them, then below, the flowers that find at he coppe of them, are larger then of the former, having many marrow long yellow leaves there as, takeopen like after flowers with divers that mitters in the middle, the process are many small white fibres, it may be built before the former and atomatical and altimatery or burding without.

The Place.

The Pl

The Tries.

The fail and the last doe for the most part, flower a money before the second, which is not in flower before a dressing a dressing the sound of the second sec

The Manual Andreas Series Series out by Andreas Person the Generall of the Empirous, and the Appearance of the Empirous, and the Appearance of the Series of the Southings and Manual all appearance of the Southings and Manual all appearance of the Southings and Manual all appearance of the Southings and Manual appearance of the Southings and the S

TRIBE 5.

though Lokel Seemeth so invert the name, from the French, L' herbe Derce, herba Derce, quaf aurea berte, n though Long scenetus as savert use name, thousand the removal the describeth in the 12. Chapter of his 9. Bot thinketh it may be the Panax Chironium of Theophraft in, which he describeth in the 12. Chapter of his 9. Bot whose forme and properties there related, doe very fitly answer hereunto (yet some doe rather referred

The Vertues.

versaria, by the ra ne of Consolida aurea nemorum Limonis foliss, and Banhinus callethit, Virga aurea au

The properties of healing greene wounds, and old fores is proper hereunto, being expounted as a montinuity vertues, betweene the former Confounds, and the golden rods that follow, and therefore it needed not as further repetition, or amplification of the fame things: but if it be the Panax Chronisms of Theophelia and forestiments of Theophelia and forestiments, and other was conformed in wine innwardly, and annointed therewish and the overestiments of forestiments, and other was all of forestiments, and other was all of the properties and with hony for excretences in the fields, and to delay the months of garments. moths of garments, unto all which properties, both the imell and tafte fo aromaticall in leaves and room, ite unto that of wild Angelica, may very well conduce us to believe, for meny both Physicions and Chimpion in France doe much efteeme thereof, and use it both inwardly and ontwardly, in many medicines for their h tients, and to good effect.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Virga aurea. Golden Rod.

Nto the two forts of golden Rods, that are knowne and fet forth by many writers, we have make fort not yet knowne publikely, whose originall was in America.

1. Virga shrea vulgaris. The ordinary Golden Rod.
This Golden Rod, that is most common to our Country, riseth up with prownish small made stalkes, halfe a yard or two foote high, but higher if it grow in a fat foile, or in a Garden, having thereon many narrow and long darke greene leaves, very feldome with any nickes or dents about the edges, and as feldome with any firakes or white fpots therein, and yet fometimes and in fome places, they are fo to be found, divided at the tops into many finall branches, with divers finall yellow flowers on every one of them, which are immed one way, not looking fundry waies, as all the flowers of the former kindes doe, which likewife being ripe, doe turne into downe, and are caried away with the winde, the roote confifted of many final

ried away with the winde, the roote conflitten of many small libres, which grow not deepe into the ground, but abideth all he Winter therein, shooting forth new branches every years, the old ones dying downe to the ground.

2. Uriga aurea ferrain folia.

Golden Rod with dented leaves.

The stalkes of this Golden Rod!, rise not up so high as the former, but are as great, bearing larger, but shorter leaves thereon, and dented about the edges, the branches beare such like slowers, facing one side of their stalkes as the stormer doth, and are tarned into downe, stylish away in the same manner, the roote is like the other.

the roote is like the other.

3. Diega auto Americand. Golden Rod of America.

The leaves of this Golden Rod Defore it ruine up to fishe, are aligned as the last, being bill patrow and long, yet broadest in the middle; and very thirpe pointed at the ends formed the middle; and very thirpe pointed at the ends formed. what dented also about the edges, but less then the former, and of a darke green colour, the stalke is a little harry, rising higher then the stalt, or about a foote and a half high ar the most, bearing yellow flowers all on one fide, like the former, and flye in the winde, with the downe as the rest, the room in the milke the other, and abide in under ground in winder. ter in the same manner, losing all the old stalkes. I have given but one figure for all these three plants, they are all so like thise it were needlesse to making the whole difference.



2 Virga aurea ferratis foliis. Golden Rod with denied leaves. The Place.

The first is as I said frequent enough in divers places of the land, in the open places of woods and copies. hoshin moilt and dry grounds, the second is not so frequent, and is found tur in few places, although Gerard. bottom with the common kinde, which he found fometimes, to have but a few dents about the edges, thought grobe the other, and therefore faid that both forts were to be found plentifully in Hampfred wood, neere mothegate that leadeth to Kentish Towne, when as all that there groweth, 38 I said for the most part, is but of the first fort, yet in some places it is there to be found also, but more sparingly. The last as I said before came from America, but from what part I know not. The Time.

The first flowreth later then the second, which is about fuly, and the other in the beginning or middle of Anguft. The last also flowreth very lare. 7 b Names.

The state is generally called by all writers almost, Virga auraa, because the stalkes being reddish, make the bushy toppes of flowers seeme as if they were of a gold yellow. The second is called folips non ferration by Camerois in his Epitome of Matthiolus, or major angustifolia, as he doth in horto, Lobel in Adversaria, giveth the tile of Piria aures Villanovani, but his description is of the other, (for in his Icones and observations, he called thu which is not dented about the edges Virga aurea Villanovani, and the other altera forrato folio) Anguillara thought it might be the Leucographic of Pliny, because it is said in the description thereof, it is found sometimes with white strakes in the leaves, but why Tabermontanus should take it to be Symphitum petraum, is not well howers for he maketh three forts, whereof this is his third, and the other two be the other ferral is folis, whereof he found or faw one, with formewhat rounder leaves, and whose flowers were more white then the others. The lath hath his name in his title, as is fittest for it. It is called in French Verge d'or, and in high and low Dutch gulden roede, and we in English Golden Rod.

The Vertues.
As Golden Rodde is like unto the Paralins Confound in forme, but much leffer, so is it also in the properties; not much inferiour, being hot and dry almost in the second degree. Arnoldus de villa nova, commendeth it much against the stone in the reines and kidneyes, and to provoke urine in abundance, whereby the gravell or stone engendred in the uritory parts, by raw and tough flegmatike humours, may be washed downe into the bladder, from growing into a Rome in those parts, and thence may be avoided with the urine: the decoction of the herbe grencordry, or the diffilled water thereof is very effectuall for inward bruifes, as also to be outwardly applyed: the same also stayeth the bleedings in any part of the body, and of wounds also, and the fluxes of the medical courses in women, and the fluxes of the belly and humours, as also the blooddy flixe in man or woman; it is no lefte prevalent in all truptures, or butchings, to be both drunke and ontwardly applyed: it is the most so-verage woundberbe of many, and can doe as much therein as any, both inwardly for wounds and hurts in the body, and foreither greene wounds, quickly to cure them, or old fores and ulcers, that are hardly to be cu-red, which often some by the fluxe of most humours thereunto, and hinder them from healing: it is likewife of especial fufe in all lotions for fores or ulcers in the mouth, and throate, or in the privy parts, of man or Woman: the decoction thereof like wife holgeth to fasten the teeth that are loofe in the gummes.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Lyfimachia. Loosestrife or Willow herbe.

Niending next unto the Golden rods, to shew you the forts of Loosestrife or Willow herbe, I am shreet for methods sake, and that I might not encumber your memory, with too many in one Chapter, to divide them, and speake of them severally; those with yellow slowers first; and secondly, of those that doe not beare their slowers in spiked heads: thirdly, of them that doe beare spiked slowers; and lastly of those that doe beare their seede in longs huskes, or pods, bee they wilded not owne land or in others, and brought into gardens.

It greater yellow Loosestrife, or Willow herbe, which is the more common, groweth in ranke most grounds to be tome of sive store high, or more, with great round stakes, a little crested, diversly branched, som the middle of them to the toppea, into great and long branches, on all which at the joynts there grow, long and narrow leaves, but greater and broader below, most usually two at a soint, yet sometimes three or

long and narrow leaves, but greater and broader below, most usually two at a joint, yet sometimes three or foure, somewhatlike unto Willow leaves, without nickes or dents on the edges, and of a faint greene colour, from the upper joints of the branches, and arche topper of them also fland many yellow flowers, of five leaves speed with diversyellow threds in the middle, which turne into finall round heads, wherein are contained mall cofficied feede, the roote creepeth underground; almost like Conchgrasse, but greater, and shooteth ap e-

faill conferred seeds, the roote creepeth underground, almost like Conchgrasse, but greater, and shootesh ap every spring brownish heads, which after wards grow up into stalkes, see it hash no sent or taste, but onely administrated thereby dryling.

This yellow Willow helpe, or Loosestrice, as it such not up so high as the former, with his round soynted sales which are somewhat world or have, so the leaves being as the woolly and somewhat like them, are sample and shortest the titley, four for the most part, and sometimes but three set together at a some with blackin spots, on the underside of them, not compassing least the bottome, but every one standing upon a horstoftesside and not dented about the edges at all, from the middle of the stalke almost, upwards at every in the most appropriate, whereas grows a few leaves, lesses they are whose topped, and at some of the upper some also shall a few shower less the terms, but yellow, and consisting office leaves as they are, with mainly yellow dreds in them; of a strong sweet sent, which is some together at the bottome, that the whole sower sales the souther at the bottome, that the whole sower sales as a sales the souther at the bottome, that the whole sower sales the sales the souther at the bottome, that the whole sower sales the sales the sales are sales to sales a sales as a sales sales sales as a sales sales as a sales sales

TRIBE

1. Lyfimachia lutes major vulgaris.
Common vellow Loofestrife or Willow herbe.



3. Lyfimachia intenflore globefo. Ro undheaded yellow Willow bethe



falleth away together, and not any lease apart, the roote creepeth under the ground, and shooteth up squite in the same manner, this hath a little more acrimony in it then the other, cauling one to spit after the chrisis

The stalkes of this Willow herbe rise not up to be above a foote high, bearing onely two leaves and nomes. at a joynt, which are flaorter and narrower, yet very like unto those of the common fort, and of a pile gree colour, at the joynts of the stalkes, which are crested and hollow, with the leaves come forth long stakes of flowers, without any leaves on them, which are close fet together, almost round, but yet shewing the faul yellow flowers, of five leaves a peece, the rootes are long, creeping underground, with many joyat them.

The first groweth in many places of the land, in most medowes and by water sides. The second growthallo neere water sides, and in the valleyes, and most fields of the Alp, and hils in Anstria, as Classes faith. The lat The Place: as Lobel faith; he found in the ditches neere Gaunt in Planders, as also among the reedes, wherewith they thath their houses, hard by Amsterdam in Holland, and Clusius faith it was found by a Physician neere the Apr, who fent it unto him among other plants.

All these forts doe flower from Inne unto August.

It is called in Greeke Augusting & Augusting. Lyfomachinus, and Lyfomachia by divers in Latine, it istinguished divers that this is that herbe, whereof P liny faith Lyfomachinus, and Lyfomachia by divers in Latine, it istinguished divers that this is that herbe, whereof P liny faith Lyfomachinus the King of Thyria was the first sinder, and other therefore the Lyfomachia purposes ficata, hereafter described, which is made famous by Krafotranu, who wrote a volume of the properties thereof, and so faith P liny, and is also supposed to have taken the name, a production of the properties thereof, and so faith P liny, and is also supposed to have taken the name, a production of the properties thereof, and so faith P liny, and is also supposed to have taken the name, a production of the properties there is the either put about their yoken, or their peckers, which how true I leave to they say this herbe will doe, if it be either put about their yoken, or their neckers, which how true I leave to fall habet, that is. Willow herbe, either because it groweth among willows not that it hash willow herbe, either because it groweth among willows not that it hash willow hile leaves. I sent the same of Diescovides. Trapin otherly will sent they died a greene, goloum theremish. The Legisimpone, because it is the same of Diescovides. Trapin otherly will of put in forestic call it. Salvaria, Ramon by Cafalginus Lyfomachia larga made foliorum florent; and by Bankimus Lyfomachia larga made foliorum florent; and by Bankimus Lyfomachia larga miner, and by Cafalginus Lyfomachia larga made foliorum florent; and by Bankimus Lyfomachia larga miner foliys wire putting.

notatis. The last is called by Lobel, Lysimachia lutea altera: by Clusius Lysimachia lutea tertia sive minor: by notatio. Inclusion in his Dutch Herball, Lysimachium aquatile: by Bauhinun Lysimachia latifolia flore globoso luteo. Dodon Dodness in its traited recounty systems that Lylimachia, was the Luca herba. It is called of the Italians Informatis: of the Spaniards Lylimacho: of the French, as Ruelling faith, Cornolle and Corncolle, as also Soussy Lean, Percebeffe, and Polle boffe, ideft, Pefti fuga; but Dodonem contradicteth Ruellim therein, faying that pellebelle, with those of Cenomania, is another herbe, even the Ranunculus stammens, which will raise blifters upon the skinne, and will draw the venome of a Plague fore another way : of the Germaines Widerich and Geilmerden mit: of the Dutch Geel Wederijck: and in English Willow herbe, and Loosestrife. The Vertnes

Galen faith that this Willow hearbe, hath an exceeding binding quality, and therefore Dioscorides faith, it is good to say all manner of bleedings at the mouth or nose, or of wounds, or how soever, and all fluxes of the belly, and the bloudy flix, given either to drinke, or taken by glister; it stayeth also the aboundance of womens courses: it is a fingular good herbe for greene wounds, to stay the bleeding, and quickly to soder, or dose together the lippes of the wound, if the juyce of the herbe onely be bruised and applyed: it is often used dole together the inpressor in Would have the feater parts: it is found very certaine by good experience, that the most hereof being burned, driveth away flies and gnats, and other such like small creatures, which use in diverse places, that are neere to Fennes, Marshes, or water sides, to infest them that dwell there, in the night seafor to fling and bite them, leaving the markes and spots thereof in their faces, &c. which besides the de-formity, which is but for a while, leaveth them that are thus bitten, not without paine for a time: it is saydalso ndiversity Serpents, or any other venemous creature, by the smoake of the hearbe burned.

CHAP. XXXIIII.

Lysimachia non spicata. Willow herbe, with dispersed heads of flowers.

He fecond fort of Loosestrife is of those whose flowers stand not in spiked heads, but dispersedly upon the stalkes, whereof there is two forts onely to be remembred in this Chapter.

1. Lysimachia minor rubra sive purpurea. Small red flowred Willow herbe.
This small Willow herbe or Loosestrie, is much lower than that of the purple spiked head, being but a foote and a halfe high, with smooth and square stakes, whose toppes are parted into many branches; on the lower part thereof stand long leaves, smaller and narrower than the other purple spiked

kinde; two alwayes fet together at a joynt, one against another: but those that grow above toward the toppes of the stalkes, are smaller than the lowermost, and keepe not that order, but fland confusedly thereon one above anothor, neere unto which, athe joynts with the leaves, come forth feverall flowers, but notipike fashion, in fixe square heads usually whose toppes are not fo pointed, nor layd fo open as in the other, but being moredofe, thrust forth their flowers out of them, which confiltoffixe final reddiff purple leaves, with some threds in the middle: the roote creepeth not as the others doe, but is hard and loniewhat wooddy; with many small sibres, getting en-trase from the sides chereof.

2. Lysmania purpure a sive rubra minima. The least

purple flowred Loofeltrife. This other Loolestrife, being the least, rifethup scarce a foote high, the stalkes branch themselves forth, from the very bottone; fet thicke with small, long, and narrow leaves, almost like hole of Line or Flaze, but shorter; with whom at the joynts come forehabe flowers, fornetimes two at a place, but more usually one, standing in greene huskes, like unto the last; composed of are farnall ble with purple leaves, enclining to red, in which huskes after the flowers are fallen, stand small skinnic heads, wherein is conteined small whitish seede, the toote is small, long, and browne. Vnto this fort might belong, scording to some mens opinion, the Lysmachia carnica galerialas, which I have already fet forth in the Chapter of Grainla, as a fort of that kinde, in the Classis of purging plants; but al there fayd, there was the fittest place for it in my judg-man; both for that it is extreame bitter, and hath hooded lowers, both which are proper to the Gratiela, and not to the lypmechia, none of them being to: as also that diverse good judgement have likewise called it Gratiola carn.

The Place. The first groweth in moyst Meddowes, and grounds night water courses, in many places of Hungary, as Clusius fith, the other he faith also he had of Doctor Mera, who gathered it in some places (not named) in his returne our of Italy DOG GETWANY.

1. Lysimachia purpurea five rubra minor. The fmall purple flowred Willow herbe.



TRIBE.5.

They flower in Iune and Inly with the reft.

The Time.

The Names.

The first Clusius calleth Lysimachia purpurea secunda sive minor: and by Baubinus, Lysimachia rubra non silipia.

sa: the other Clusius likewise calleth, Lysimachia rubra minima: and Baubinus Lysimachia Lini folia purpure

The Vertues.

It is no doubt but these he rbes, being so like in face and outward forme unto the Lysimachia, are not onely to be accounted as species thereof, but of the same property in some measure with them, but thereof I know not any tryall made, and therefore can fay no more of them.

CHAP. XXXV.

Lysimachia spicata. Loosestirfe with spiked heads of flowers.

Here are likewise two sorts of this kinde of Lysmachia, to be entreated of in this Chapter, which are as followeth.

1. Lysimachia spicata purpurea. Purple spiked headed Loosestrife.

This Willow herbe or Loosestrife, that carryeth a spiked head of flowers, groweth with many wooddy fquare stalkes, full of joynts, about three foote high at the least, at every one whereof stand two log leaves, not altogether fo great and large as those of the common yellow, but shorter, narrower, and of adepter greene colour, and some brownish: the stalkes are branched into many long stemmes of spiked flowers, half a foote long, growing in rondles one above another, out of small huskes, very like unto the spiked headsof Lavander; each of which flowers have five round pointed leaves, of a purple violet colour, or somewhat enclining to reducife; in which huskes stand small round heads, after the flowers are fallen, wherein is conteined small feede: the roote creepeth under ground like unto the yellow, but is greater than it, and so are the heads of leaves, when they first appeare out of the ground, and are more browne than those of the yellow. Lysimachia Virginiana store carneo. Blush Willow herbe of Virginia.

This Willow herbe hath many faire long and large leaves. &c. expect the rest hereafter.

2. Lysimiachia spicata cerusea. Blew spiked Loosestrife.

This blue slowred Loosestrife, groweth somewhat lower, with some branches in the like manner at the tops: of the square stalkes, and with darke greene and narrower leaves, set by couples at the joynts towards the

1. Lyfimachiapurpurea fpicata. Purple fpike headed Loofestrife.

2. Lyfunachia caru'es fricata.
Blue spiked Loosestrife.





copper,

toppes; but with three or foure at a joynt lower, fomewhat deepelyer inipped or dented about the edges: the fowers grow in the fame manner as the former doe, in long ipiked heads, fet round about with blue flowers, of four leaves a peece, which turne into small flat heads with brownish feede therein: the roote creepeth not as the first doth, but shooteth forth many sprouts round about it, whereby it doth much encrease. The Place.

The former groweth usually by rivers, and ditches sides, in wet grounds; as upon Lambeth side about the dithes there, in many places the other is feldome found in our Land, but in Austria, and other places of German plentifully.

The Time. Both these doe slower in the monthes of Iune and Iuly

The Names The formost is certainely the Lysimachia that Plynie remembreth, and to take the name from Lysimachiu, as ibefore sayd, and is the Lysimachia altera of Matthiolus, the Lysimachia Pliniana or purpurea of Lobel in his Adversaria and Observations; the Lysimachia purpurea communis major, of Clusius; the Pseudo Lysimachium purpurem alterum of Dodoneus; and the Solidagini Sarafenice alia species of Tragus: there have beene some that have taken it for Eupatorium, and some for a kinde of Centaurium, but they have erred both: the other is takenby some, to be Veronica recta major, but others and that more truely make it a Lysimachia; as Clusiu, who callethit Lysimachia caruleo flore; Lobel Lysimachia caruleahorteusis; Lugdunensis and Dodoneus. who calleth is Pleudo Islimachium ceruleum, and faith that many Dutch did call it Partiticke. Baubinus calleth it Lysimachia ficataceraka, whom I thinke to be of as good and found judgement, as any other, whom I doe follow as you fee.

The Vertues. The properties of these hearbes, being cooling and drying, are to be referred to the former, wherein they far from behind the best of them, and therefore it needeth not that I should make a repetition of the same things againe, feeing any man may fafely use the one in stead of the other, when it is not neere at hand, or to be gotten. And more by particular experience this hereafter hath beene found, and by a friend imparted, of whose learning and judgement there needeth no question: The destilled water is a present remedy for hurts and blowes on the eyes, and for blindnesse, so as the christaline humor, or sight it selfe of them be not perished or hurt, or be not spoyled; which experiments was found true, upon a boy, whose eye by chance was pricked, and restored hereby; as also by another who being hurt in the eye, athwart by a dart, was cured onely by applying this water outwardly: he that performed this cure, and the like upon divers, would not declare this secret to any; and therefore the Physitions and Chirurgions, that undertooke to cure another hurr in the same manner, and refusing this water, falled of their cure, and left him blind that they dealt with. It is of as good use to cleere the eyes of any dust, or other thing gotten into the eyes, and keepeth the sight from much danger. It is also availeable against wounds and thrusts; to be made into an oyntment with May butter, waxe, and sugar, in this manner. Taketo every ounce of the water, two drammes of May butter without falt, and of fugar and waxe of each as muchallo, let them boyle gently altogether; let tents be dipped in the liquor that remaineth after it is cold, and put into the wounds, and the place covered with a linnen cloath, doubled and approinted with the oyntment this was proved on a Captaine, who was shot in two places with bullets, the one through his breast, the other through is thing; and was perfectly cured of both wounds without any fearre, onely by applying themas afore-fayd, when as he could not be holpen by other remedies applyed. It likewife clenfeth and healeth all foul pulers and fore wherefoever, and flayeth their inflammations, by washing them with the water, and laying on them a greene leafe or two in finamer, or dry leaves in winter. This water gargled warme in the mouth, and fonctimes drunke also, doth cure the Quinfie, and Kings Evill in the throate: The fayd water applyed warme taketh any will be also, doth cure the Quinfie, and Kings Evill in the throate: taketh away all spots, or markes and scarres in the skinne, which are caused by the Measells small Poxe or the like. And laftly, if one drinke of this water, when they are very thirfty, or in any journey not having any drink, it will prefently flake their thirft.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Lysimachia siliquosa. Codded Loosestrife.

HE last kinde of Loosestrife to be spoken off, is those that beare their seedes in cods, whereof there are divers, one kind hereof under the name of Chamenerium flore delphing, Willow flower, and the Triginian Loosselvine, belongeth to this place; which although I have fet them forth in my former Book, and wil not describe them againe, yet I wil here give you the figure of the Virginian.

1. Lysimachia siliquosa angustifolia (hamenerium Gesneri ditta.

The parrow leased codded Loosestrife.

This codded Loofestrife (I place first of this kinde, as most worthy in my judgement, both for the rarity, beauby and property) rifeth up with divers hard stalkes, about two and sometimes three foote high, with many very namow long greene leaves thereon, fornewhat like unto Rolemary leaves in my opinion, fet very thicke with two at a joynt, those below, being thorter then those up higher, at the toppes of the stalkes come forth many sowers, made of four final round pointed leaves, of a fine reddish colour, and some threds in the middle, streams of the stalkes come for the middle, stalkes come for the st tray one flanding on the coppe of a small long almost square codde, whicish on the outside, and stuffed with second or downe, wherein lye bright red seedes, which cods with seedes therein appeare, before the flow-those breake forth at the ends of them, whereupon some have called it Filius ante patrem, the roote creepeth in the same manages have been supported by the seedes to the same manages have been supported by the same supp in the fame manner that the yellow and blew doe. Of this kinde both Gesserm, Thalinn, and Clusium say, they found one with white flowers, not differing in any thing elle from the other.

2. Lyfimachia Chamenerium ditta Alpina. The mountaine codded Loofestrife. This mountains Loofellrife hath very those stalkes, seldome more then a foote high, whereon grow very marrow

narrow leaves, like unto the former, yet some longer then others fer without order for the smaller comes times from the middle of the longer, and fometimes Rand at the joynts; at the toppes of the stalkes shall Howers upon stender long purplish stalkes, and sometimes whitish, of a purplish or reddish blew color,

in some of a whitish blew colour, consisting of source reafonable great leaves even as great as the former, which the fmallnes of the plant doth fcarfe admit, with some threds in the middle, every one of them standing in a small huske, composed of foure short greene leaves, wherein after the flowers are falne, grow up small ong pods, with smal feed In them, enclosed in downe like the other, the roote hereof creepeth not, but is composed of many fibres, which whe-

ther it be annuall or longer abiding. I have not yet learned.

3. Lysimachia siliquosa major.

The greater codded Loosettrife.

This greater Loosettrife shooteth forth divers round greene talkes, three foote high at the least, bearing thereon at the feverall joynts, two leaves a peece, which are somewhat like the common yellow Loosestrife, but smaller and smoother, greene on the upper side, and of a vellowish greene underneath, and dented about the edges. the stalkes fend out from the middle upwards many branches, at the toppes whereof grow many small long pods. of a whitish greene purple colour, wherein the reddish seedelying in downe is contained, and at the end of them after they have appeared a good while; come forth the flowers made of foure round pointed leaves a peece, with some threds in the middle, of a faint reddish or purplish colour, the roote is fomewhat great and white, creeping every way underground, and quickly possessing a good plat of ground, which abide in the winter, although the Flore albo. Stalkes dye downe every yeare. Of this fort likewife there hath beene one found with white flowers, but very feldome and rare.

4. Lysimachia siliquosa minor vulgario sylvestria. The wilde leffer codded Loofeftrife.

This leffer fort that groweth wilde in divers places, rifeth up scar se two foote high, and in some places, not an

3. Lyfimacha filiquifa mijer. The g cater codded Loofeftrife.





1. Lyfimachis filique fa angustifolid Chama ner ium Gesman.
The narrow leased codded Lonfestrie.

fimacinia pitquofa Virginiana. Codded Los of Virginia, or tree Primrole of Virginia.

CHAP. 27 bove a foote high, with Imalier stalkes and narrower leaves, not fo greene, but rather of a grayish dulty greene colour, and hath many branches, bearing his flowers of four cleaves a peece, at the ends of long pods, of a deeberted colour, as the former doth, and hath like feede in downe but smaller: the roote is small and fibrous .dving every yeare.

5. Lysimachia sliquosa sylvestris hirsuta. Hairy wilde codded Loosestrife. This other is in growing, and height in leaves and flowers, and yearely dying like unto the last described, the onely difference betweene them is, that the leaves are more hairy, and as it were woolly, and the flowers also mali and paler.

6. Lygmachia filiquosa Virginiana. Codded Loosettrife of Virginia.
This is fet forth in my former Booke, and so is Chamenerium Gesueri.

The Place. The full groweth more often in moilt grounds then in dry, yet Gesner and others say, it doth grow in those place that are open to the Summ all day, it will hardly abide in our Gardens, unlesse it be planted in some shadowy place. The second groweth upon the Alper, in the Country of the Switzers. The third groweth in diven moilt places, and is often found of it selfs in Gardens, alwaies delighting where it may be kept most by shadows. dowing, the other forts grow wilde in dry grounds, as by the wayes, and lanes, and borders of fields, The Time

They doe all flower in Tune and July, and are quite past in August for the most part. The Names.

They are all called Lytimachia fliquose from the long cods they beare, which none of the others have, the for-most are also called Chamanarium by Gefner, but in my minde that name doth more fitly serve to the other fort ercol, which we call the Willow flower, fer forth in my former Booke, by the name of Chamenerium flore, lerof, which we call the Willow flower, set forth in my former Booke, by the name of Chamenerium flore. dipling, forthat hath long greens leaves, very like unto Peach leaves, or the leaves of Nerium, or Oleander the Roleby; whereas this as I faid, huch narrow leaves like Rolemary, and Gesus himselfe darh not well like of the same Chamenerium; but rather calleth it smillow Epilobium, a word made of three, that is with noise, quita violatif floss spire flips with a calleth it smillow forth the modern of Code his Hillory of Plants. Dedonass and Lobel have set this forth as a smaller kinde of the greater wilde sort, which is the third here set downe. And Bashimus calleth it Lysimachia latifolia, and this Angustifolia, as they capture the Lagdonings expressed it under the name of Liparia rubra. Dodonass calleth if Psinde Lysimachia minum, tou as I said before, he maketh the third for here to be the majus. The rest neede no such was being diversion and not much warning much warning and not much warning further amplification, being every one is expressed in their title answerable unto them, and not much varying from what others call them; onely Cafalpinia calleth the third fort, Onagra genus alternin, for hee calleth the Chamanerium flore Delphini, Onagra.

The Vertues. The first which is more used in phisicke then any of the rest, is hot and dry in the second degree, as Gefner faith, and very attingent withatt, and formewhat abiterfive, whereby it considers of divers parts, but is effectuall both to flanch blood, reftrains finites, heale the fores of the mouth and secret parts, close up quickly greene wounds and heale old ulcers, and briefely doe and performe almost as much as the ordinary Lysimachia can.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Veronica mas. The male Speedewell.

the Speedewels there are two kindes, the male and the female, of the male there are many

The Speedewels there are two kindes, the male and the female, of the male there are many that, which shall be set forth in this Chapter, and the female in the next.

I. Veronica mas vulgaris supina. The common Speedewell hath divers soft leaves, of an hoary green at the superior of states of the set of the is made of many fibres.

is made of many fibres.

2. Verenica mas ereila. Vpright Speedewell.

This Speedewell sitterath from the former in this, that the Italkes leane not downess the ground, but Itand not uponly, having for you that marrower and greener leaves then the other, and the sowers from thicker to either as were his to be grad faint blew colour, and the roote creepeth undersproad. There is a lefter fort bered, distring obtaining obtaini

1. Veronica mas valgaris supina. The common Speedewell.





3. Veronica spicata latifolia major.
The greater Spikeslowred Speedewell.

4. Vermica rella ingustifolia.
Spiked Speedewell with narrow leaves.



head, wherein live very finall brownish feeds; the reloc-creates in the ground and shootesh forthermany fibres.

Ta 18 1.5.

reception in the ground and shootests forthcomeny fibres;

y, Veronica praterilis minor.

Small medow Speedewell. dealer many leaves, final-les, groper, (mooduse) and sounder this any of the forther; growingly, couples on the diverse facts dring thaltes, and are things, divite finallities who are the sub-leaves and are the letter likewise; the roote crembeth dulishe should man-

the tender of the content of the con

8. Terbules minor Alpino.

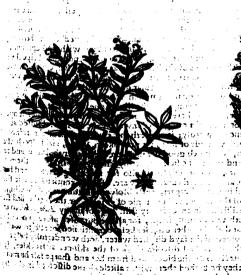
Small mountaine Speedewell.



7. Verbnice frinicais.

Shrubby Speedervell.

9. Vermica Teucrij facie. Germanderlike Speedewell.



be an new reals that fpoyle in m.



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TRIBE 5.

fmall long threds, after which come the feede vessels, being greater then any of the rest, slatter also and brush wherein the feede lyeth, being stat, yellowish, and small, the roote is long and wooddy, with many statement.

8. Verenica Alpina miner. Small mountaine Speedewell.

This small Speedewell from a small hard and threddy sooce, shooteth forth sundry stalkes with small better on by couples, somewhat larger then Mother of Time leaves, seldome dented about the edges, and dastig greene colour, the flowers are small and of a pale blew colour, standing without order at the other flowers are considered on the standard of the standard of

fmall round and places, and appeten wan green seaws translated speedewell.

This Speedewell hath fquire rough stalkes about a foote high, with long narrow dented leaves, set by contact the joynes, the toppes ending in a long spiked head of four leafed blew flowers and seede succeeding likely greater Speedewells.

The Place.

The first groweth in all Countries of this land, upon dry bankes and wood sides, and other waste faidy goan especially. The second groweth in Anstria and other parts of Germany. The third and fourth grow, at wide the mountaines of Hungary, as in the vallies at the source of the Alper in Anstria, String, Sec. The fifth goan in some places of this Land, as well as beyond the Sea. The fixth Cluster saith be found on the hill in Stitute led Sneberg, whereon Snow lyeth almost all the yeare through. The seventh was found on the Provincial Doctor Bursers, who brought it to Bankings. The rime.

The Time.

They flower in Inne and Inly, and their feede is ripe in August.

It hath no Greeke name that I know, being not knowne to the ancient writers, Dathness onely taken be the other Baronica Paniles Existes, which he faith is like unto Penniroyall but noe that is called Knowne by the Greeke sall the true and tights Bebony, and thereupon this is very ordinarily ealled of many, Immo Panile, or Verinica man, and fapinated diftinguish it from the other. Trags in this time tooke it to be Train, and many learned ince does likewise referre most of the other forta thereunto. The second ordinary printer, is called by Casalinna Auricula muria tertia, as the spicate is his fourth, and the fifth here, his wind which Dadonam calleth praessis. Trags Transmare, and France I have being an about the praessis. Trags Transmare, and France Herball calleth this famina, and so did Tabrimanam, but by the judgement of the best life herbarilts of our times, all these forts are species of the male kind, the stable ing another herbe of a differing sorne, my our hall presently understand, Gerard hath soully errest for only in single the figure, but in the description also of his second Vermica, which is called rests, not onely in single in the figure, but in the description also of his second Vermica, which is called rests, not onely in single the interest in the rest have derived them. The Italian call it Vermica massis, and therefore I shall not neede a surther estimation them. The Italian call it Vermica massis, and so should be praise, and so should be praise, and so the Dutch as Label saith call it. In English Speedewell, and Paln be tony, and of some Fluellen, which being a Welch name, is more proper I thinke to the female kinde, when they give admirable praises.

The Vertuer.

The male Speedwell is remperately hot and dry, the bitternesse thereof shewing it, and is held a singuir god remedy for the Plague, and all Pethilentiall Fevers, and infectious diseases, to expell the venome and prima from the hearts and afterwards to corroborate and strengthen it, from noysome vapours, if the pondro is hearts to the quantity of a dramme or two, be given with a dramme of good Treatele, in a small drame of wine, and they be layd to sweate: the description of the herbe in wine, go the distilled water thereof gras some wine, performent the same thing: it is reported that a French King troubled with the Leprose, wound thereof by this hearth one of his huntimens advising him thereunto. It describes to wonderfully helps the same, and to ease all turnings and swimings, and other paines of the held, and as it sayd the perhaps to clear the blood from corruption: the description of the bress water, and a wint the control of the bress of the bres

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Veronica famina sive Elatine. Fluellen or the semale Speedwell.

F this Elating there are some varieties, observed by diverse, namely two sorts, but we must thereunto adde a third as followeth.

I. Elating folio (abrotundo, Round leafed Flyellen.

This Fluellen shooteth forth, many long branches, partly lying upon the ground, and part standing pright, serwish almost round leaves, yet a little pointed at the ends, and sometimes more long than round, without order theseon, being somewhat hoary, and of an evill greenish white colour: at the joynts all slong the stakes, and with the leaves come forth small showers, one at a place, upon a very small short stoke stalk going somewhat like those of Snapdragon, or rather Linaria Todeslaxe, whose upper jaw is of a yellow colour, and the lover of a purplish, with a small heele, or spurre behinde, as the Linaria shath: after which come small round heads, that containe small blacke seede, the roote is small and threddy, dying every yeere, and raiseth it selfer againe of it owne sowing.

2. Elatino folio acuminato, Fluellen with cornered leaves,

This other Finellen hath longer branches, wholly trayling upon the ground, two or three foote long, and fometimes more, and more thinnely fet with leaves thereon, upon small foote stalkes, which are a little larger, and somewhat round, and cut in or cornered sometimes in some places on the edges, but the lower part of them, being the broadest hath on each side, a small point, making it seems as if they were eares, somewhat hayrie but not hoary, and of a better greene colour than the former: the flowers come forth at the joynts with the lave, upon little long stalkes, every one by it selfe, one above another, in forme very like unto the other, but the colours therein are more white; than yellow, and the purple is not fo faire: it is a larger flower; and so are the seede and seede vessels: the roote is small and thready like the other, and perisheth every yeere.

This third Fluellen differeth little from the last, but that the leaves thereon are not so much cornered about the edge, and lesse pointed also, at the soote or lowest part of them, and the flower is almost all blew, with a very line which colour therein.

The Place.

This doe all grow in divers cornefields, and in borders about them, and in other fertile grounds, as about southern in Kent aboundantly: at Buckworth alfo, Hamerton and Richwerfworth in Huntington shire, and diversomer places, both there and else where.

They all likewife are in flower about Iume and Iuly, and the whole plant is dry and withered before Angust before.

1. Elatine folio fubrotundo. Round leafed Fluellen.

2. Elatine felio asuminate. Fluellen with cornered leaves.





Minor.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke E'Aziva Elatine, by the Arabians Athin, and by the judgement of the most judicious is those latter times, taken to be the true and right herbe that Dissorides, hath set forth by that name, although some did seeme to doubt of it, as not knowing what Helxine Dissoridis meaneth, unto whose leaves he compareth it, whether unto Helxine, which is Paritaria, or Helxine Dissoridis meaneth, unto whose leaves he compareth it whether unto Helxine, which is Paritaria, or Helxine Cissampelos, the blacke Bindweed. Serapis seemed to make Elatine a kinde of small Volubilis or Bindweede, for so he compareth it to Helxine, which can be no other than Cissampelos, but his interpreter Paulus Agineta doth turne Helaxine to be Parietaria. Knelling was Rapistrum campelore, the wilde Charlorke to be it, for the which Masthiolus contessed against thin, as also spire those that would make Numularia Monywort, or herbe two pence to be Elatine, and against others that make Pimpinella, Burnet, because neither of them were hayrie, nor grew in Corne grounds, as Dissorides latin Elatine doth. Puschius calleth it Verbascum quarundam, tother doth. Puschius calleth it Verbascum quarundam, tother sond Lobel and some others Elatine Dissorides. Lungdumensis and Castor Durantes, because he form in those parts, did it should seeme so call it, and yet giveth the same figure thereof that he gave to Umicas semina Masthiolis. The second is called Elatine Masthiolis y Lungdumensis and Castor Durantes, because he knew not this fort. Dodonesu and others call it Elatine altera. Fabisus Columna calleth it Linaria Hedrals she, because as I sayd the flowers are somewhat like a Linaria or Todestaxe, and the leaves cornered like Ivie: the Italians, French, Dutch, &c. doe all follow the Latine Veromica famina, and we call it by the name of semi-specific parts.

The Vertues. Although that Finellen be somewhat bitter, yet it is held to be more cooling with the drying property, den the former Speedwell. The leaves, faith Dioscorides and Plinge, bruised and applyed with Barly meale, who eyes that are watering, by defluxions from the head, and that are hot and inflamed withall, doe very much leter them: it helpeth also all other defluxions, as also the fluxes of blood, or humours, which are the laste, as bloody flixe, as also womens too aboundant courses, and stayeth all manner of bleeding, whether at theme. mouth, or any other place, or that commeth by any veine burit, bruifed or hurt, wonderfully helping all the inward parts, that neede consolidating or strengthning, and is no lesse effectuall, both to heale and close state wounds, as to clenfe or heale all foule or old Vicers, fretting or, fpreading Cancres, or the like, as the spal thereof made upon one can witnesse; whose nose being almost consumed with a Canker, was (as Presting). tech it) to have his noie cut off, by the Chirurgians appointed thereunto by the Physicians, to preserve the fall the body, ready to fall into a Leprosic, whose determination being over heard by a simple Barber in company, dered that he might beforehand, make tryall of an herbe, he had seene his Master use in the like case; which being granted, he by using the juyce and concoction of this herbe taken inwardly, and the herbe used outwardly, covered the man, who was not onely cured of the danger of his nofe, but of his whole body, and thereby he was freed from the diteafe he was falling into. This occasion doth make me thinke, that not onely individual, but in many other simple herbes, our forefathers found helpe of many diseases, and therefore used sews conpounds: and were we in these times as industrious, to search into the secrets of the nature of herbes, as the former ages were, and to make tryall of them, we should no doubt finde the force of simples, many times pokis effectuall than of compounds : but of this enough, yet not too much, fo as I might provoke fome learned whe more industrious, and not like droanes onely to lucke the honey from others hives: it helpeth also all the outward defects of the skinne, when it is discoloured, as it is sayd of the former: for they are both of a facily very neere in effect, one unto another, and therefore what is fayd of the one, may very well be applied to the

CHAP. XXXIX.

Numularia. Money-wort, or herbe two pence.

Here be two forts of Numularia, one greater than another, that beare both of them yellow flowers if that the fertility, or sterility of the soyle doe not cause the same, which I shall shew you here, and with them I have another lesser sort, with purple slowers, which is also found wilde in our owner.

Land, although but in a few places, which is remembred by no author but Bankinss in his Produce and Pinnas.

The common Money-wort, fendeth forth from a small threddie roote, divers long, weake, and sender branches, lying and running upon the ground, two or three foote long or more, set on both sides with learn, with two are a joynt, one against another, at equall distances, which are almost round, but possited at the cold, smooth and of a good greene colour: at the joynts with the leaves, from the middle forward, come forbit every joynt, sometimes one yellow flower and sometimes two, standing each on a small footestalke, and make of five narrow leaves, pointed at the ends, with some yellow threds in the middle, which being past, there said in their places, small round heads of seede.

There is one of this fort, much lesser than the former, not else differing.

This small Money-wort spreadeth and runneth on the ground, in the same manner that the former doch, with two very little leaves, for at every joynt of the stalke, which are as round or more than the former, with a list point at the ends: the slowers likewise stand in the same manner at the joynts, but much smaller than they, and of a purplish red colour: after which some seeds in round heads alike, but lesser, as the roote is solitarised.

Both the former forts grow in our owne Land, in moyft grounds by hedge fides, although the first more land, in moyft grounds by hedge fides, although the first more land.



Small Money-wort

2. Nur mularia minor fio e purpura cente. Small Money wort with purplift flowers.

plentifully, and almost every where, the last hath beene found with us also in sundryplaces.

The Time.

They doe all of them flower in Inne and Inly, and their feede is ripe quickly after.

The Names.

It is called of the later Latine writers (for none of the ancient either greeke or Latines, have made any mention of it, unleffei to Exeuthedanum of Theophrafm, lib. 9.c. 14. as Pena thinketh, which Gaza translateth Rubia, but that the vermes thereof doe not agree herewith; and Numelum of Plinye, lib. 18. c. 28. which is falfly fet downe Mimmulus.) Numularia of the round forme of the

lase, like unto money. Brunfelsus and others call it Serpentaria, because it hath beene found that Serpents have beloed themselves therewith being wounded, and Centummorbium, and Gesser Centimorbia, or Centummorbia, of the singularity to helpe diseases and wounds. Some have called it Lunaria minor. Tabermontanus (and others before him) calleth it Hirundinaria, some say, quod hirundina instant passion terre adhereat. Bankinus hath made mention of the last. The Italians call it Nummolaria, the French Monoyere, the Germanes Egelkans, and Pfraniasfrant; the Dutch Pennickerruss; and we in English Herbe two pence, or two penny grasse, but more usually Money-wort.

Moneywore is somewhat cold, but very aftringent, binding and drying, whereby it is singular good for to lay all suxes of blood in man or woman, whether they be laskes, bloody sluxes, the slowing of womens monethly confes, or bleedings inwardly or outwardly, also the weakenesse of the stomacke, that is given to cae, singular good also, for all ulcers, or excoriation of the lungs or other inward parts; yet some shepherds and others doe thinke it is very hurtfull for their captal to feede thereon, and that it causeth their lungs to bifter, which assuredly is but a conceit or opinion, for mercold and binding thing was ever knowne to, explicitly their exceeding good for all wounds either fresh or greene, to heale them speedily, for old ulcers also, which by their

humidity, and by the fluxe of moil and sharpe humours, are either spreading or long in curing, for all who purposes, the juice of the herbe, or the powder drunke in water, wherein hot steele hash beene often comor the decoction of the dry or greene herbe in wine or water drunke, or the feede, juice, or decoction to the outward places, to wash or bathe them, or to have tents dipped therein, and put into them are

CHAP. XL.

Paronychia. Whitlow wort, or Whitlow graffe.



Lthough Banhimu disclaimeth all the sorts of Paronychia expressed by all other Anthours, when them all to some one or other herbe, and although those that I shall set forth hereby that mane, a not fully answer the description of Dissorides, yet because divers worthy Anthours have folk them, and I had rather if they have erred, erre with them, then be singular in error with a second or the second of the second or the second of the second or the second of the second or the let them therefore receive their place here at this time.

I. Paronychia major. The greater Whitlow wort.

The greater Whitlow wort hath very many leaves lying on the ground in a round compaffe one by and three inches long, and one broad a peece, rough, hairy, of a darke greene colour, and formewhat densities the edges, flanding upon short footestalkes, from the middle of whom rise up one or two small round and statkes, with few or no leaves thereon, scarse able to stand upright, but bending downewards, at the country of stand small white flowers, after which come small long pods containing small reddish seeds, nothing silend sharpe as the next.

2. Paronychia altera minor. The leffer Whitlow-wort. This other that is smaller, hath likewise divers leaves lying on the ground, lesser then the former, former like unto the leffer Mouseare, called Cats soote, but not so hoary, yet a little hairy, and of a yellowilli gree

3. Par onychła Alfines folio. Common Whitlow graffe.

A. Parenychia altera rutaceo folum

4. Paromychia incife folije, Ingged Whitlow graff.







colour from which spring divers small straight and crested stakes, bakes foote high or more, branching forth at the toppes, where fland diven white flowers, unto whom doe follow very stender long pods, like the of Flixeweed, full of small reddish seede, as sharpe and hot in tale " Cresses, the roote is small, hard and wooddy.

3. Parenychia vulgarie Alfines felie. Common Whitlow graffe.

This is a very small herbe, seldome rising to be an handbreadth high, he ving many small and somewhat long leaves, lying next unto the room, somewhat like those of Chickeweede, but somewhat longer and white, from whence rise divers slender maked stalkes, bearing many white slowers

one above another, exceeding fmall, after which come fmall flat posting lesse then of any This pi, wherein is contained very small seede, of a sharpe take, the rootes are a few indi-

4. Paronychia foliys incifes, lagged Whitlow graffe. This other Whitlow graffe, bath some pale or reddish, greene leaves, cut in on the edges into two or the fmall cuts, making them feeme like unto the leaves of Rue, or herbe grace; it hath fewer stalkes then the forms and fuch like leaves but smaller, set thereon in some places, with some white slowers at the tops of the share

which more about like a Scorpions taile, greater then the other, and huskes that hold the feede greater alfo, the rootes are finall and fibrous.

The Place.

The two first forts are found upon open hils, and in the dryer grounds of them, both the last forts are often found together, that is either upon old stone or bricke wals, or in dry gravelly grounds, yet still where it hath graffe or mosse or the like, growing neere to shadow it.

They flower very earely in the Spring, for they are all past by the end of April, and are not to be found all the Sommer following. The Names.

The fare not as I faid, the true me would Paronychia of Diostorides , but received under that name by good Herbarille Babbinie as I faid before disclaimeth all the forts of Raronychia, & referreth them all to one plant or other, barhis abbine 21 1 and therein I think he had a much erred as he thought others did, for although the Papsychia rise Matthioli, he crue Rusa muraria. or Salvia vise, being of the talte and quality of the reft of the appillary heries a syou that There when we come to franke of them in their proper place, and Martinolus his Parsonythia altra, he Antifield Alfres folio, yet how Baukium thould make the Parsonthia foliy incife, live rusaces folio to a Antifield altres then the other, calling it Sodam tridally hists restorum, I cannot well is e; for the leaves thereof doe not lye compassing one another, as all or most of the Seda's doe, neither are the leaves thereof thicke. as matterthem are, not are the Seda's hot in talte as thele are, and although Lonicerus letteth forth the Medica as many que mans, most an extension of the Medical all the other here let downer to be species of Bursa pastoris, and I cannot how more vaile also at Gerard, in that hee had man; the had lived so have seen his worke published agains, with the additions, to have made another. Parastic, by this agains in the second seen his worker published agains, with the additions, to have made another. Parastic, by this agains in the second seen him to the probability appears. For emisor, as by his description may planely appears. Due in the Chapter of Pyrola, and therefore he referred the plant upon sight, unto the nearly layer with the seven in the Chapter of Pyrola, and therefore he referred the plant upon sight, unto the nearly layer with the seven in the scalled by Thalium Pilofella sliquata major, Aizon Telephium, Dalectomy by Laydonnia said. Bankinsus, Bansa pasteris similis stiquosa major see majoribus foliys. The second is Thaliu by Elesth still successful Bankinsus, which Sessee calleth Paronychia altera Myagri soliys, and Bankinsus Burse soliys, and gankinsus successful su it in his owne language Hendelkrant, and Thalins thereafter Datly liobosanon alterum, and an I shewed you before, Banbinus makethit an Aizon or Sedum.

The Vertues There is no craft and certaine tryall made of late dayes of this herbe Whitlow-graffe, whether it performeth the cure, Discoving and Galen attribute unto their Paranychia, for being by taste found to be somewhat hot and hape, it hath not that drying faculty without (harpenetie, that they fay is in theirs, and therefore it is not probable to worke those effects, to heale the impostumes that grow at the rootes of the nailes of a mans hand, and other hot inflammations and impostumes, but onely a generall supposition it hath from the name, that it will helpe whitlowes and fellons, that rife upon the fingers, most usually about the joynts of them, which is performed by a digesting quality.

Anagallis. Pimpernell

Here were formerly enely two forts of Pimpernell knowners Dislories and the other incient Anthorn, whichere that with the red flower, and that with the black but convinues have found one of the foots, such all is Blacked in this planter, yet I doe not give to Opinics of any of the Brooke limes, or Water forts here, for this hall be anneated of the black of any of the Brooke limes, or Water forts here, for this hall be anneated of the black of any of the Brooke limes, or Water forts here, for this hall be anneated of the black of any of the Brooke limes, or Water forts here, for this hall be anneated of the black of the bl

This other Pimperush, is in all things like unto the former, favore unely limite colour of the flowers, for whereas that is of a fact colour, this is of a faire blew colour, whereas conflicted the difference.

This Pimperush is in all things like unto the former, favore unely limite colour of the flowers. This Pimperush with fullen red flowers.

This Pimperush doct in all things like wife refemble the former, favore that the flowers hereof are of a fullen or darke red colour, beginning at the flowers hereof are of a fullen

er darke red colour, having a glimple of purple therein,

Talbay

CHAP. 47.

TRIBE. 5.

4. Anagalis flore carnes Pimpernell with blush coloured flowers. Of the same kinde also is this other, not differing in any thing, but in the colour of the flower, which is all faire blufb or incarnate colour.

3. Anagaliu flore Inteo. Pimpernell with yellow flower

The vellow Pimpernell groweth in the like manners that the former doe, with many spreading branches upon the ground, but they are somewhar greater, and so are the leaves also, larger then the former forts, but fet by couples at the joynts, where the flowers come forth upon long footestalkes, like unto the other, but larger or greater, and of a faire yellow colour, with pointed leaves fornewhat like unto Numularia, withround heads alfo containing the feede, and fmall fibrous rootes not perishing every yeare, as the rest doe: for with the plane in flower, which I have gathered, there hath remained the dry stalke, with the heads of feede, of the former veares growing,

6. Anagalin tennifolia flore ceruleo.

Narrow leafed Pimpernell with blew flowers. This blew flowred P.mpernell, groweth in the fame manner that the rest doe, with spreading branches upon the ground, and leaves fet at the feverall joynts thereof. all along up to the toppes, but they are longer and narrower, fomewhat refembling the leaves of Gratiola, or hedge Hyssope, and not alwaies two at a joynt, but oftentimes three, or peradventure more, yet very feldome: at the joynts likewise with the leaves, stand severall flowers as in the other forts, upon fmall long footestalkes, made of five small round pointed leaves, yet formewhat greater then those of the former blew fort, having a shew or circle of a purple colour in the middle, or bottome: which afterwards yeeld fuch like round heads and feedes, and having small threddy rootes like unto the other, perishing in the same manner every yeare.

The Place.

The first groweth every where almost, as well in the medowes and corne fields, as by the wayes, or in gardens

5. Augalits florel ateo.
Pimpernelt with yellow flowers.



1.2.3.4. Annuality floribus phaniceis you eis, objetes parama.

Gracis. Dissperitell of foure forts of colours in the flories. that is red, blow fullen red, and bluft colour.







rifing of it felfe : the fecond is nothing to common, yet is found growing neere Battle by Oxford, and plentiinfing of it felies the technical and plenti-fully in Lumner Marth, at Higham Ferrers, Artillogroup, and Raunder in Northamptonsbire, and at Beconsfield in fully in Laurery Markey, and as a secons peld in Buckinshambeire. The third as Classian shirth, first grew with him, in his Garden at Franckford, and continually to the fielding of the seede, preserved it owns kinds, as well there, as in Holland at Leyden. The fourth grew of it selfe, in my owns Garden bere in London, and comments up every yeers, of it owns sowings. The fift grow of it selfe, in my owns Garden bere in London, and comments up every yeers, of it owns sowings. The fift grow of it selfe, in my owns grows and a selfer when the selfer we have a selfer with the selfer with the selfer when the selfer we have a selfer with the selfer with by it tells, in in places of Hampfied wood, and in many places of Kent, and about Abfard, at a place called the ten in memory persons and appear at a place called the parte. The last Classia saith he had from the noble; and learned jobs Adomet of Torney, who received it from Casis, or Casis, where it grew; and grew likewish is his garden at Torney. The Time.

They docall flower from May, unto August, and the feede ripeneth in the meane time, and falleth. The Mames.

It is called in Greeke A'espanses, Anagallie, and so likewise in Latine. Pena thinketh it might take the name ranh. The same of any state of the same of Man Chickeweede, whereof this may be accounted a species. Some have called it Auricula Muris, following mein the Pandellarum nutbor. Dioscorides faith, that in his time it had divers names, among which he numbreth Main, which Marcellus Virgilius also remembreth, and Corchorus, and Halicacabus, whereby it is supposed to bethe Carthurs of Theophrasts, which in his seventh booke, and seventh chapter, he reckoneth Interolera, 2. moss the pot herbes, or fallet herbes; and for the bitternesse became a Proverbe x69200@ es naxdoois, Corchorus. or signal, which is understood of those men, that would be esteemed of some worth and account among others. when there the vilett of others, for fo Plinge, in his twenty fift booke, and thirteenth chapter, doth fay that his Assalle Pimpernell, was called Corchorns, or Corcorns in the fame manner : but not that Corchorns he menrioneth in his 15, booke, and 32. chap, which as I fayd before, is more truely taken to be Melochia, Olys Iudaicum. the Irwa Mallow. Paulon & gineta hied the male Pimpernell in the composition. Diacorallion, because it was called Cwallion, whereof he speaketh in his seventh booke, which is used against the diseases of the Arteries and joynti, and was to be made with this herbe, which fome doe rather thinke should be called, discollarion, and by the herbe Collarion, which may feeme to take the name of glewing, which is proper to Pimpernell. Some also take this to be the Melocita of Scrapio, but Scrapio calleth the Anagalia flore phenices, which is generally called Mu, In the Arabian tongue Xantala, and the other flore carulea, which is the Femina Cardabella, as Trague futh. The lialismicall it Aungallo, and Morfo di gallina. The Spaniards Murages. The French Mauron and Maritim. The Germines Gauch beill, quaft fabu fatuerum, or corrygin five cuenti, for so they call Gauchbrot Pau emplyind Gauch blum flos eneals, from a superstitious conceit as it is thought, that it being hung over the threshould of the porch or dore, will frustrate or expell all witchcraft or forceries. The Dutch, Guichel heil; and we in English Pringernell. The first here set downe is generally of all writers called, Avagallis mas et flore phenice, as the other, or legond, Anagallie famina flore carnles. The third Clufus maketh mention of in his hitory of planes. The fourth is not remembred or spoken of by any other but my felle : the fift is generally called Augalis lutes, bit of Gester in hore's Germania Normalaria sivatica & mas, and of Lugdenensis Alfine lutes.

The last Clusius calletts Anagalis tennifolia Monelli, and Bankinus Anagalis cornida folis bings vermisue, exadverso

The Vertues. Pimpernell as Gales faith, in his fixth booke, of the faculties of simples, of both forts with red or blue lowers, are of a clenting faculty, they have also an attractive hears, whereby they draw forth thornes or splinhowers, are of a clenting faculty, they have also an attractive heate, whereby they draw forth thomes or fplinters, or other such like things faltned in the fielh, and therefore the juyce put up into the nothrila, purgeth the bad; briefly also they laye a drying faculty without (harpethesse, whereby they are good to foder the lippes of wounds, said to clente fould ulcers; thus faith Galeny whereby it is plaine; they are greatly, that make remember to clente the old and moyel, when as they are give contrary hot and dry and of stiff a clenting quality, and the distilled water of my roguestic, are by the French Danies accounted mervalights good to clente the skinne from any roguestic, destrainty or discoloring thereof, and to make it smooth neare and cleere: being boyled in wine and given outside, it is a good remedy against the Players, and other Pestelential Fevers, and contagious discases, and the taking thereof warme, they lye in their bods, and sweate for two houres after, and hereby the removed the distriction and the strength of the s cooked the difere would bee expelled, yet fo as that it bee used twice at the least; the fame also helpeth all ingage ind dietie would bee expelled, yet to as that it bee used twice at the least; the fame also helpesh, all lingage ind bitings of any venemous beafts, be they of Serpents, as the Viper, Adder, or Scorpion, or madde doger, or any other, nied inwardly, and applyed outwardly; the fame also opened in the bitiructions of the Liver, and is very available against the infirmities of the ratines, provoketh utine, and helpeth to expect the signed agravel gave of the Kitchies and Bladder, and conduceth much mail niward woulds, and alegas. The decoding or the distilled water; is no lettle effectuall, to be tide would applyed to all wounds, be they fresh, to consolirate them, or old fished water; is no lettle effectuall, to be tide would applyed to all wounds, be they fresh, to consolirate them, or old fished water; is no lettle effectually objective to all wounds, be they fresh, to consolirate the manighment corroding, and infectious qualities; by drying dp their sluck of humours, which indicate their cure, and consolirate the consolirate their manighment of the best of the best of the consolirate the consolirate their manighment of the consolirate the consolirate their manighment of the consolirate the consolirate their manighment of the consolirate th indicate their cure, and quickly bringing them to healing; a little honey mixed with the juyce, and dropped into the cycs, clenfeth them from cloudy mittes, or fifther growing over them, which hinder and take, any ay the light in ballouthe too that he made of the paint; it is effectually also to the roles of the ballouther too that he made of the paint o to ale the paines of the hemorrhoides, or piles: the male Pimpernell is fayd to drive forth the fundament, and the female to repell it, and drive it into his place againe, whereby it is found that the male is more powerfull in expelling, and the female in repelling. and the second

scribon but a few of the cells in the control of the Charlie to be sent some of the contract of the

55750

CHAP. XLII.

Andresaces altera Matthioli. Matthiolas his Navelwort.



Lthough these plants conteined in this Chapter, be referred to the Chickweedes, by divention Lthough their plants conteined in this Chapter, be referred to the Chicago day, by diversaled, and might therefore have been placed among them, yet in regard I finde them not onely man, from all the forts of Chickweedes, as well in the oftward forme, as in the inward quality, and the forts of Chickweedes, as well in the oftward forme, as in the inward quality, and the forts of Chickweedes, as well in the oftward forme, as in the inward quality, and the forts of Chickweedes, as well in the oftward formers the oftward quality. by the taste may plainely be discerned, I have therefore thought good to separate them, and in of these in this Classis, and of them in another.

1. Androfaces major Matthiofis. Matthiolus his Androface called the greater Nard mon The greater hath diverse somewhat broade fresh greene leaves, a little hayrie, lying upon the ground so what resembling a Plantaine leafe, with some ribbes in them, but much smaller, and a little unevenly divided what refembling a Plantaine leafe, with fome ribbes in them; but much image, and a mixte university transfer the edges: from among which rife up divers round stalkes, foure or five inches high, somewhat havieable or naked without a leafe up to the toppes, where shall not five leaves, like those that grow below to five leaves, like those that grow below to five leaves.



fer, and among them flart forth divers flender to falkes, bearing every one of them a small white the er, consisting of five small notched leaves he in a greene huske, divided also at the toppes to fe parts, wherein after the flower is pait, francei in round head, containing finall blackish seede i the north fmall and fibrous, perithing as foone as it bath bounded and rifeth often of it owne fowing againe, which it for before winter, or that it doth not runne up for flows, first yeere of the sowing, will abide the first wing, flower the fommer following.

2. Androsaces minor. The leffer Androsace, or Matthiolm Navel-wort.

The leffer Navel-Wort groweth like the former, with me ny leaves lying on the ground, but they are smiller and me. rower by much, yet somewhat havrie, and dented about the edges; from whence 'rife also many small naked have falkes, three or foure inches high, not having any kare at the toppes like the former, but an ambel or tult, of may fmall flowers, like the former but whiter; after whichouse forth fuch like small round heads with seeder the root i likewise small and fibrous, but more reddift, and public every yeere, after feede time.

3. Androfaces minima. The least Androface or Matthiolus Navel-wort.

The least Navel-wort is also very like the some, win many hayrie leaves, lying in a round compasse was a ground, very like unto the leaves of the smaller step heards purfe, with more pointed and deeperdentedge, than either of the former: the stakes that rife from more them are much smaller than the former, so are they home alfo, but not leffe hayrie, having five small grow king fet in a round compasse at the joynt, which it should middle height, from whence arife as in the first fort; these

foure small white flowers, which afterwards beare seede in small heads like the former , the roots hallower threds as the reft; and answerable to the plant.

The Place. Thele all grow in divers places of Germany: the first in Austrian the cornelields about Balen, and Finner Clufine writeth, although Marthiolm his friend that fent it him, layd it was brought out of Syria; the food Doctor Burjerin gathered neere a village called Marker fre, about foure miles from Herbigolis, as Bushinish.

Prodomin fetteth it downe. The last he faith likewise Doctor Furerus told him, groweth in the plaints of the

They doe flower in May, and their feede is ripe in Inne and Inly, yet the last is the earliest of the sell; but in flower and feede.

A'rophounic in Greeke, is called also in Latine Androfaces, at quis force putare poffic of stance de series of the picorum aquis educendis, yet this is not the right Androfaces of Diofcorides and Galen, because he saith it grow without leaves, as it is extant in some copies, yet in others it is said to have leaves, having onely a had with feede, Masthiolus first exhibited two plants under the name of Androfaces, the one which is a Sea plant, in unto him, as he faith from Lucas Ghinas of Pifa, who found it about the Sea coasts in Hetraria, Taika, a Florence, which doth not answer unto the Text of Dioscorides, who faith folloculum in capite habet in qui ful it hath a huske at the toppe, wherein is the feede, and therefore Bellemine called the Polygonna quarton Plan

which is the leffer Von marina, or Sea Grape, by the name of Androface, as it is declared before in the Chapter of Polygona baccifera, Berry bearing Knotgraffes, Anguillar accounteth the Cufenta to be the Androface of of resignates, which is without leaves, according to those copies that have it so, and as Tragus before him doth. und faith that Antoniu Musa, and Erictus Gordus were of the same minde before him, which is not without ome probability, in that it carryeth no leaves but heads of flowers and feede, upon a number of finall threds. tome provides this is not of a Sea plant, as Disserides his Andresaces is, nor is white as some content have it, or with fender mily stalkes, as other copies have, and therefore I thinke we may easily conclude, that Culcuta is not Piplowides his Androfaces, but the Und marine Sea Grape, may be thought & is by many to come neces thereinto. and I (hould with Bellonius thinke to also of it, if it were an herbe, and not a shrubbe, and if it had white and lenderstalkes, as it hath wooddy, and climing, beating red berries, which it is likely Disserter would not have omitted, if he had meant that plant, and for that first Sea plant of Marchialus, for any thing we can bercive it is but an excrescence of the Sea, not bearing any heads with seede, but small round Navell-like leaves. and therefore at Mompelier, called Vinbilious marinus, which grow hard and white, being out of the water. shoughtender underneath it, as Corall, Coralline, and some other Sea plants doe, whereof you shall heare more in the proper place, which is of Sea plants, the other Androlace that Matthiolus letteth forth and calleth altera was fent him as he faith, by Correfus, for Androfuce, which although it agree not unto that of Diofcorides, we all other writers fince, have to called it, but both Clufin and Lobeldeny it to be any Sca plant however (or tufu faith, it came from the places, neare the Sea in Syria. The first here described is generally called Androsacce alter Matthioli, who as it should seeme, held the reading of Dioscorides his text, to be tenues spargens juncos comfolir, foreading finall ruth like traikes with leaves, for to hath this plant, and as I faid before is referred Rashimu calleth it Alfine, Chickweede; but for the reasons before aledged, I doe as ye see distinguish them, but Rashimu calleth it Alfine affine Anthrosaces dicta major. The second is called by Baubinus in his Pinaw and Prodromu Alfine affine Androface dittaminor. And the last is called also by him, in the places before named, Alfine verna Autofaces capitalia. I have called it in English, (not fimply Navel-wort, for I fee no resson why such a name should be given it) as others doe, but Matthiolus his Androsace, or Navel-wort, as a distinction betweene it and the Cotyledon altera, called also Navel-wort. The Vertues.

This Navel-wort, being somewhat sharpe in taste, is accounted hot and dry in the second degree, and doth both clenie old fores and ulcers, and stayeth those that are corroding or fretting from their malignity, and afterwards dryeth up the superfluous humidity, which hindereth their healing, and clenseth also the skinne outward-ly from roughnesse, Sunburning or the like discolouring, the juice clarified and dropt into the eyes, clenseth them from those filmes or skinnes, that by growing over the fight, cause blindenesse.

CHAP. XLIII.

Sagina Spergula. Francking Spurry or Spurrewort.

Hefe plants also as the former, I might as others doe, referre unto the kindes of Chickeweedes, but their qualities being not alike, nor the forme of them, but very little confor for this worke disjoyne them, how soever for another they may be joyned.

1. Sagina Spergula major. The greater Franck Spurry, or Francking their qualities being not alike, nor the forme of them, but very little conformable, I must likewise 1. Sagina Spergula major. The greater Franck Spurry, or Francking Spurrewort.

The greater Spurry or Spurrewort, sendeth forth divers small round and upright stalkes, scarse halfe a foote high, whereon at severall distances or joynts, grow many small and narrow leaves, set together in the manner of aftarre, or the rowell of a spurre, whereupon came the name, the flowers are many, small, and white, standing at the toppes of the stalkes, which turne into small round heads, containing therein blacke seeds, the roote is small and threddy, perishing every years after seeds time.

2, Sagina Spergula minor. The lesser or Sea Spurry.

This Sea Spurry is not much differing from the former, but that it hath not fo many long and narrow leaves lette gether at the joynes of the stalkes, which doe not rife fully so high, and doe somewhat more leane downewards to the ground, which together with the leaves are more white, and of a faltish or brackish taste, if it grow neere the Sea side, as most Sea plants are, otherwise nothing so hoary white, or brackish at all, the slowers ikewife are fewer, but of a white colour, and the feede blacke like the other, the roote is likewife, small, long and somewhat hard, with small fibres thereat.

The smallest Spurry hath likewise divers weake stalkes, but somewhat bowing downe to the ground, seldome bove an handbredth high, full of joynts, and at every of them, two fanall short leaves, compassing them at debottome, frombetweene the Italkes and the leaves come forth other small leaves without number, towards the topper of the stalkes from the said joynts come forth the flowers, every one upon a small sootestalke, which acofa pale blew colour, and fometimes more blew, or tending to a purple, after which come such like round heads with blacke feedes in them, as are in the former, the roote is small and long, with some fibres, or threds

4. Asterias sive Stellaria Monspeliensium. French Spurry, or Spurrewort. The French Spurry, is like wife not much differing from the last fort, but that the small short and narrow tare, that fland at the joynts of the small low stalkes, are all of an equal length, and being stiffer and harder; thad itraight ourright in an equal diffance, one from another like a flarre, the flowers hereof are small, having fremmow poinced leaves laid open abroad like a ftarre also, but of a reddish colour, so that whether you rehere are an end yet we know. there are many other herbes fo called, much differing one from another.

Thefedoe all grow in dry fandy grounds, as well among the Corne in divers Countries, as in untilled and The Place.

RIBE.5.

shadowy places, especially the first and second, although it is also found growing neare the Sea shore in the like places.

The Time. They flower in Inne and Inly, and the feede is ripe usu-

ally in August before Harvest time. The Names.

It is called Spergula of all those that have written thereof, except Thalius, who calleth it Anthylloides, and Fabius Columna, Who calleth the first, Alsine tennifolia altera, vel sylvestrin altera, tricophyllos. Lobel calleth it Sagina Spergule, a saginandin pecoribus, from the Francking or feeding fat of cattle, and therefore he faith, that divers Brabanders and others in the Low Countries, did fow their grounds therewith, for the same purpose, to cause their Kine to give the more store of milke. Banhinus calleth them Alline Spergula. The last Lugdunensis maketh mention of, under the same name in the title. Both the Dutch and we in England call it Spurry, or Franck Spurry, for the causes aforesaid, but I do a little more explaine the names, in calling it Francking Spurrewort.

The Vertues.

The feede is held to be a provoker to vomit, and thereby to bring forth flegmaticke and foule flimy humours, that sticke in the stomacke, both troubling the body, and hindering digestion, and health, the herbe a little bruised and laid to the fingers, or other places that are cut, will speedily heale them, whereof the Country people in divers places, fay they have had good experience. It fatteneth cattle as you have heard before, and so it doth also Pullaine, and as it causeth the Kine to give more store of milke then ordinary otherwise, so it causeth Pullaine likewife to lay more store of egges, which is no idle conceit, for those of Brabant, and other the parts thereabouts have found it sufficient true, by their daily use and tryall there1 , Sagina Spergula major. 1 hearcater Franck Spurry.



CHAP. XLIIII.

Asperula. Woodroofe.

Here are two or three forts of this herbe Woodroofe, whereof although some be commo, at well knowne, yet the others are not fo.

1. Asperula ederata. Common Woodroofe.

The Common Woodroofe, or Woodrowell, fendeth forth divers square stalkes, balles forth high or more, full of joynts, and at every joynt feaven or eight faire greene flining land, but der then those of Clevers, in a manner smooth or but little rough at all, at the toppe of the stalkes stand source or sive white sweete smelling slowers, made of sive leaves a peece, laid open like aster, a ter which come small round seede, a little rough, or cleaving to whatsoever it toucheth, the roote numbers ping under ground, and shooteth up new stalkes round about it every yeare.

2. Asperulastore carnles. Woodroofe with a blew flower. This Woodroofe hath feldome more then one round stalke, rising from the roote, set full of joyns, wing one whereof fland divers small and somewhat long greene leaves compassing it, not so smooth and green the former, and likewise small branches, from the bottome almost up to the toppe, set with the like leave be fmaller, where the flowers ftand three or foure together, each upon a small footestalke, which are of the fine greatnesse with the former, or rather somewhat lesse, and of a faire blewish purple colour, without any feet at all: and after they are palt, in their places grow small round brownish feede, not rough at all, the roote in fomewhat yellowish and fibrous, and perisheth every yeare, and from the seede when it falleth, springer part plants every yeare.

3. Afternla purpurea. Woodroofe with a purple flower.
This is very like unto the last, but with more store of stalkes, and fewer pale greene seaves at the joynth of the last. them, having purplish flowers, and small fat oylic seede.

Asperula Muralis minima. Small stony Woodroofe. This small Woodroofe, (which doth in my judgement, better resemble Gallium then Asperula, yet beats others so call it, I am content to let it so passe also) hath divers square, rough, and upright stalkes, about his foote high, which are in a manner transparent, being full of joynts, and at every joynt fometimes foured for but usually stand fixe small rough greene leaves, somewhat hairy and bitter in taste: at the joynt above the leave come forth the flowers, round about the stalkes, at certaine distances up to the toppes of them, which confid fourefmall yellowish leaves, the roote is thready and small, perishing also every yeare in these Countries.

I. Afferule aut Affergula ederata. Common Woodroofe.

Woodroofe with blue flowers.





The Place?

The first is found in the open woods of Germany and other places often times, but is most usually planted in. gardens, as the second is also. The third groweth as well in the fields as gardens, about Lyons. The last Column as faith, hee found in stony or rockie places, on the hils Valvenser, which are in the Kingdome of Na-

The T me. They do all flower early, even about May, and their feede is ripe while they are yet in flower, or prefent.

The Names.

It is generally called Asperula, Aspergula or Spergula, & odorata is put to the first, to distinguish it from the other, and not mentioned by any of the antient writers, except it be as Gefner in collectione firpium, thinketh it to be Alyssum minus of Plinge, in his 26, booke, and 9 chap, and some others that tooke it to be Alyssum Galeni, but etfoniously: the first hath beene diversly taken, of divers of the later writers; for Brunfelfin calleth it Capifelium, vel Stellaria, or Herba Stellaris, and Hopatica quarta. Tragus, Cordus, Lonicerus, and Thalius call it Marijiva. Dedaneus, Lobel, and Lugdanenies, Afferula. Clusius and others Afterula odorata. Pena in Adver-form Aftergula edora nostrau; Cordus upon Dioscorides Aparine Islvestrio quedam. Gesner in his Appendix Rubia. floofing alia minor, and Tabermont anns Hepatica stellata: but generally now adayes it is called of most men Aprila conta, although it hath but little roughnesse trepation at all, save onely as I say in the seed of most most multiprintering and the seed of the Italians all information to the seed of the Italians all information and the seed of the Italians wishes and we in English Woodroofe, and Woodrowell: the second is called Asperula carulea, by Dodoneus, Losel, Camegorius, and Lugdoneus, and our English Turner calleth it Assistant and the seed of th Banhimm calleth it Affernia cerulea arveniis: the third is called Myagram alterum minus Dalechampis by Lugdannis; and Asperula hexaphyllis purpured by Bauhinus. The last is called by Columna Asperula versicillacamuraluminima, and by Bauhinus Asperula verticillata luteola.

The Vertues. The Germanes doe account very highly of this Woodroofe, uling it very familiarly in wine, like as we doe. Burnetto take away melancholy passions, to make the heart merry; and to helpe the stomacke dejected, unto a good appetite, and the Liver being oppressed and obstructed ; it is held also to be good against the Plague, both to defend the hearr, and vitall spirits from insection, and to expell the noysome vapours that are received a it helpeth also to dissolve hard impostumes, being bruised and applyed, and in the same manner many Country. people if it, for any fresh or greene wound, or cut in the shesh any where the distilled water of the herbe is noice decipall, for the purposes aforefayd, either inwardly or outwardly.

CHAP. XLV.

Gallium. Maidens haire, or Ladies Bedstraw.

Gallium Ladies Bedstraw, there are diverse sorts, some growing with us, otherwise brought from other places, all which is fit that we should joyne in one chapter, all 1. Gallium lateum vulgare. The common Ladies Beditraw.

This Ladies Bedftraw rifeth up with divers small browne and square upright that, thigh or more; sometimes branched forth into divers parts, full of joynes, and with diversup. fmall leaves, at every one of them; little or nothing rough at all: at the toppes of the branches gown long tufts or branches of yellow flowers, very thicke fer together, one above another; from the feveral for which confift of foure small leaves a peece, which small somewhat strong or refinous, yet not understand the small and blacke, like Poppie seede, two for the most part joyned together: the roote is small and blacke, like Poppie seede, two for the most part joyned together: the roote is small and blacke, like Poppie seede, two for the most part joyned together: the roote is small that many small threds fastined unto it, which take strong hold of the ground, and creepeth a little like the branches leaning a little downe to the ground, take roote at the joyne thereof, whereby it is come creafed.

2. Gallium flore rubro. Red flowred Ladies Bediraw. This small plant bath slenderer and lower stalkes than the former, yet divided into many branches, and iounts stand 4. y. or o. long leaves, and not of so darke a greene colour : the flowers are of a red color, mto thicke fee together as the former, confilting of foure small pointed leaves, with a yellow pointell inthe thicke fet together as the rormer, commany or route internal pointed text the most, which afterward time in finall blacke seeds like the former; the roote also is reddish like it, but greater and creepeth not; which afterward time in small blacke seeds like the former; the roote also is reddish like it, but greater and creepeth not; while many the roote also is reddish like it. yeeres, and peritheth not. Like hereunto is that Gallium nigracurareum montanum tomifolium of Chamwhich therefore I doe but onely remember here, not thinking it to be a differing species from to thinking it to be a differing species from to thinking it to be a differing species from the standard of the second species from th flower bee in some places a little darker, they are so like in all things, although Bankinus doth make then

3. Gallium flore albo major five Mellugo montona. Mountaine white flowred Ladyes Bedling The white flowred Gallium, which is the greater Mollago, shooteth forth from the roote, which is blate, very threddy or fibrous, a number of flender and weake stalkes, which yet stand upright of themselve, and branching forth into many parts, fo that it maketh shew of a pretty well spread bush, having many shores broader smooth greene leaves, set at the joynts, than any of the former, or the next that followeth; the former

> 1. Gallium Luteum. Common Ladies Bedftraw.







revery small and white, standing at the toppes of the with red flowers before, which likewise turne into mall blacke round feede.

EMPA. 5.

Mellugo vulgatior. The common white flowred 1 adies Bedltraw. This is in all things like the last, burthat the branches are to weake, that an effective be full ained by the hedes, or other things neere which in groweth, it will lve lowe on the ground, and the leaves are finaller and serower att not fo imali as the former, with yellow borer, the howers are likewife finall and white but to perfully fet thereon; and the roote threddy and business, together the perfulsion of the perfusion of t aget a proper species, for upon transplanting it will you as great as the last.

Gellium montante Cretioum Mountaine Candy Gallium. Gallemannetanne Greticum groweth like the ordinary. but much leffer, with greater rootes and branches : it is moreeffectuall renner than the other, it is hot and seens flaying fluxes of blood.

6. Gallium mentanum alterum. Another fmall

Cardy Gallium.

The rootes are small and wooddy; it hath two or three small, long leaves, broad pointed and whitish showers, standing in spikes.

The Tlace. The first and the fourth are frequent in many places of this Land, in Meddowes and Pastures both wet and dry, this Land, in Meddowes and Pattures both wer and dry, and by the hedges; the feecond was found in Italy, as Cliffor this, and Calamana his in the Kingdome of Naples: the third is found in Germany, on divers hils there; the two lattin Cample.

The Times.

All these are in flower in May, for the most part, yet, that with the red flower is later than the other, & flower.

th not until Ime: the feede is ripe in Inly and August

4. Guitant a bum tive Mollage butgutor.
The common waite flowed Ladies Bedfraw.



The Names. It is called in Greeke adding, and in Latine also Gallism, or as others have it adding Gallism, and as Dioscorides. faith, of fome party or, & parties or Galerion and Galarion, and was so called from the effect, which is to cause the mile manner into a curd, when they fet it to make cheefe; and therefore in many Countries, as well here as eyond the seas, they call it Cheese rennet, and serveth for that purpose very well. The first is generally called fall writers, without variation Gallium, and Gallium luteum. The second Clusius first made mention of, and hen Clammaby the names formerly fet downe. The third is the Mollugo montans of Dodoneus, Cluffus, Lobel, ngduunfu, Thalins and Tabermentanus. Gesner in hortis calleth it Rubia sylvatica altera, & major in his Appendix, and is the lecond Matrifylva of Tragus. The fourth is the Mollugo vulgation berbariorum of Lobel, and the Mulius prima of Dodoneus , Lugdanen fis, and Tabermontanns ; it is Tragus his third Gallium, and called of Ca-urosins, Thalius, Pena and others. Gallium album. The rwo last are mentioned by Alpinus in his book de plantin exnicis. The Ugliant call it Galio, the Spaniards Coaja lyche yerva: the French Pety Mugnet: the Germaines Walm, and Unividen Framen Betfre, and Magerkraut, of helping of the dry scabbe in children, which they call Menny: the Dutch Walfroo, and we in Englift, our Ladyes Bedfitaw, according to the Germane name, or Cheefe renner, and Maides haire in divers Countries of this Land.

The Verines. The decoction of the hearbe. I meane the common Ladies Beditraw, being drunke, is used by divers, to helpe Oprovoke Vrine, and thereby to fret and breake the stone: the same also drunke helpeth to stay inward bleeings, as also to heale inward wounds, by the drying and heating qualities therein, the herbe as the flowers being builed, and put up into the nosthrile, stayeth their bleeding likewise. Dioscorides writeth that the roote is good to provoke bodily luft, and some say the flowers doe so also: the flowers and the hearbe likewise made into an opument or cyle, in cyle to be infolated or fet into the Sunne, and changed after it hath thood fome tenne of twelvedayes, but if it be made into an cyntment, it must be boyled in Axungia. Or fallet cyle, with some were melted therein after it is strayned; which will helpe burnings with fire, and scaldings with water a the fameallo or the decoction of the herbe and flowers, is good to bath the feete of traveilers, who are furbated with availe, and for Lackies or fuch like, whose running long, canset nor onely wearinesse, but stiffenesse in their snewer and joynes, for which both the decoction warme is very available, and so is the opatment to use streamed: the same also as is sayd before, helpeth the dry scabbe, and the itch in children, whereof the Germans doe make dayly experience: these sorts with white flowers have been thought unprofitable, and of same lease in Germans, the profitable, and of same lease in Germans, the profitable is the same lease in Germans and house but Clusten faith, the poore women in Austria, Hungaria, and other places in Germany, that gather herbes advoces for their ules that neede them, bringing them to the market to fell, calleth it Gleidkeaut; and by their experience have found it good, for the finewes, arteries, and joynts, to bathe them therewith, both to take away ther werineste, and weakenesse in them, and to comfort and strengthen them also, after travaile, cold, or paines.

TRIFE

CHAP, XLVI.

Cruciata. Crossewort.

Ee have formerly knowne but one fort of Cruciata Croffework, but because I find two others neere in forme thereinto, and it may be in property also, as the taste may induce one to the have placed them together.

1. (running outlearn. The common Croffewort.

The common Crossewort groweth up with square hairy browne stalkes, little above a should having foure small broad, and pointed, hairly, yet smooth nor rugged yellow greene leaves, growing a common crosseworth of the stalkes at the small broad, and pointed, hairly, yet smooth nor rugged yellow greene leaves, growing a common crosseworth other crossessies, which had caused the name; towards the toppes of the stalkes at the small that he leaves in three or source rowes upwards stand small pale yellow slowers, after which common had blackish round seed, source for the most parasite in every huske, the roote is very small and full of shreading taking good hold of the ground, and spreading with the branches a great deale of ground, which persons in the winter, although the leaves die downe every yeare, and spring againe anew.

This finall plant is like the other, but finaller, and not hairy, having finooth pale greene leaves, with the flowers.

3. Cruciata minor montana. Small Crossewort with blush flowers.

This small Crossewort (for so I take it to be rather then Gallium as Columna entituleth it) hath diverse weake branches, lying at the fifst upon the ground, but afterwards raising themselves up on high, and from the lowest wards raising themselves up on high, and from the lowest wards raising themselves up on high, and from the lowest wards are the lowest wards are the lowest wards and them the lowest wards are the lowest wards and them the lowest wards are the lowest wards and them the lowest wards are the lowest wards and the lowest wards are the lowest wards are the lowest wards and the lowest wards are th

many branches full of Joynts, and four cleaves titually at them, the lowest very small and shore, but those that grow more upwards to the middle of the stakes, are larger and longer, and from the middle upwards much longer, and cowards the tops but two leaves, long and narrow standing at a joynt, which joynts are more separate out from another then below, all of them smooth, and not hairy at al, as the stallets are likewise the slowers stand at the toppes of the branches, in arthime or sparfed umbell, as the small Centory, or Saint Island wort doth, which have somewhat a long, and hollow truncke, and then end in soure small leaves of a blash colour, very like for their forme, as well as for their sweetenesse, unto the slowers of the white or yellow Islamm after which come small rugged and somewhat crooked and long seedes, two alwayes set together, greater then those of the former, and of a yellowish colour, the roote is long and great, in respect of the plant, with divers sibres set thereat, of a brownish colour on the outside and white within.

4. Cruciata minima muralia. The least Crossewort.

The least Crossewort hath many smal squarestalkes, smaller at the bottome, and greater upwards, sometimes reddish and somewhat haity also, set sull of joynts, and at every one of them, soure small leaves, one against another, in manner of a crosse; from those joynts likewise upwards, come forth the flowers, of a pale greene colour, consisting of soure leaves, but set in such a manner that they are scarlet to be discerned from the threds, that stand with them, for one part seemeth to be a body or belly, with prickes thereon, another a head shewing to be prickly also, but not hurting, and the rest which are as it were beards, seeme to be armes, which when they are withered, sceme to be hoosed; after they are past come small heads, or swelling round vessels, which were the bellies of the slowers, wherein is contained small round yellowish seeds like Pannicke seede, the taste of the whole plant is somewhat bitter and barsh withell the roots is as so so.

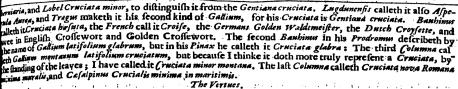
bitter and harsh withall, the roote is as small almost as a thred with some small fibres at it.

The Gas account.

The first groweth in many moist grounds, as well medowes as untilled places about London, in the Chardyad at Hampfreed neere London, at Wye in Kent, at Ronde, and neere Ringmore in Suffex, atong the high way, and is groweth in the open hils in Naples, and the last in the ruines of the walls of Dioclofian, his baths in Rond, and

They are all in flower from May all the Sommer long, in one place or another, as they are more open with Sunne, and the feede ripeneth foone after.

It hath no Greeke name that we know teing unknowne to the ancients; it is called in Latine Crucials, at Crucials, of the fituation of the leaves, as I faid before, and so doe most other writers. The lime calleth it Crucials.



This Crossewort is of a binding and drying propertie, and is accounted as singular a good wound herbe almost any, and is used inwardly not onely to stay bleeding of wounds, but to consolidatate them, as it doth introduced any in the consolidatate them, as it doth in the properties wounds, for by closing the lippes of the wound together it is quickly healed. Comeraring in the pheteror is the properties of the chest, and is good for the obstructions in the brest or stomackes, in the bowells, or miseraicke veines, and helpeth a decayed appetite, to use the decoction of the herbe in wines he saw will serve also to wash or bathe any wound, or running moyst fore, to clense and heale it, the herbe build and then boyled and applyed outwardly for certaine dayes together, renewing it often, and in the meane time, the decoction of the herbe in wine taken inwardly every day, doth certainely cure the Rupture in any, so as it be not too invecterate, but very speedily if it be fresh and lately taken.

CHAP. XLVII.

Aparine. Goole graffe, or Clevers.

He herbe that is usually called Goose grasse or Clevers, is of two forts, one which is rough, which is knowne to all; the other not rough at all, which is not so well knowne or observed by many, of which there are some varieties which I shall entreat of in this Chapter, but of a greater kind, whereof Gerard maketh mention, we know not of, but are sure his figure exhibited, is of a wilde Borrage, which Lobel calleth Alysum Germanicum Echioides, as Banhinus also testifieth.

1. Aparine unlgaria. Common Clevers.

The common Clevers hath divers very rough square stalks, not so bigge as the tagge of a point, but rising up to bee two or three yards high sometimes, if it meete with any tall butter or trees, whereon it may clime (yet without any classes) of the anch lower or lying upon the ground still of joyns, and atterty of their shooteth forth a branch beside the lavers the start; of the Rowell of a Spurre, from between the lavers at the joynts, towards the toppes of the branches come sonty ery small white slowers, every one upon a small breddy soutestake, which, after they are fallen, there doe show two small round rough seedes joyned together like two small round rough seedes joyned together the ground seedes are so rought and very thready; spreading much in the gound, but seedes seedes

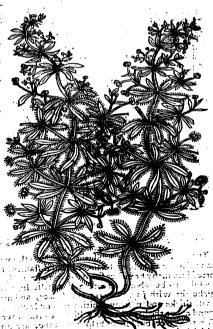
2. Aprile leve. Smooth Goofe graffe.

The finesth Goofe graffe groweth like the former, but that inciting groweth for high, not are the leaves fo great; and not at all rough; or thicking to what it toucheth: the flower are as small and white as the former, and give such like feed, but smooth also, and not rough as the former. There is another little differing, from this in any other notable thing, but the feede which is rough like unto a Coriander

3. Aparine floribus purpureis. Purple floured Clevers.
This kinde of Clevers is in all things like unto the former for, except the colour of the flower; which in this is panely seen in the other it is white.

The Place.
The Place.
The Place.
The former fort growth by the hedge and ditch fides in many places of the Land, and every where also in Gardens, where it is a weede of much labour to weede out, for any ill to chooke and spoyle it, shedding the seede if it be suffered of both forts. The seed out of the seede if it is be suffered to the seede in the seede in the seede of the seede

1. Aparine Vulgaris. Common Clevers.



Semine

Coriandri

Tue charatt

of both form. The fecond was brought me out of Spaint, but the last it as great a transfer.

The fecond was brought me out of Spaint, but the last it as great a transfer.

The fector flower in Inne and Int, and the seede is repeated falleth again by the cold of Int, or in August, not pringing my more from the spotes, but from the straight seede:

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TRIBE.5.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke A' miers Aparine, and so it is in Latine also usually, but it hath divers other Gui names, as outifirst and outarieur, as Galen faith out of Hippocrates, and as Dioscorides faith oppositioned names, as others and water, as a control to the control of Galen, Pliny, Pauline Egineta and Etime, for inside, inocanous; σΘ, as it is falfely read in many copies or yelen, Printy, Famous Copies and Copies, not equal by our biposite, is unabilities, and the feede is Navell fashion, whereof came the name; yet fome have it dentered it is called allo or the famous amount, and or dentered for the famous cause: Pliny calleth it Leprain faying it is Lappaginia species, whereof this being one fort, is called Asperses, because the leaves are recognitive other Mollago, because they are soft: but Pliny his words concerning Mollago, seemes not to be the other Mollago, because they are soft: but Pliny his words concerning Mollago, seemes not to be the other Mollago, because they are fort: but Pliny his words concerning Mollago, seemes not to be the other Mollago, because they are therefore rebought is fitter to referre the Mollago of the concerning Mollago. presied, as his copies extant doe declare: I have therefore thought it fitter to referre the Molinge (at the that which wee so call) unto the kinds of Gallium, then unto this Aparine, because we have a smooth which is not the Melinge; of which smooth Aparine I finde no author to make mention but Thalim onely, Willer is not the Creating of the Control of the Co Author, of that ministre knew of the district of the formans Clebkrant, the Dutch Kleefernyt, and we in English Cont. graffe and Clevers.

Clevers are hot and dry, Dioscorides faith and Pliny from him, that the juice of the herbe and seede together. ken in wine, helpeth those that are bitten with Vipers, or the great Spider Phalaugium, by preserving the lar from the venome : Galen faith it clenfeth meanely and dryeth, and is of fubtill parts: it is familiarly this broth to keepe them leane and lanke, that are apt to grow fat. Tragm faith, that the distilled want dash twice a day helpeth the yellow laundies, and the decoction of the herbe is found by daily experience marries twice a day helpeth the yellow laundies, and the decoction of the nerve is round by daily experience moved fame, and stayeth Laskes and Bloody flixes; the juice of the leaves, or they a little bruised and lapla my wound, or place that bleedeth, will stanch the blood; and Maribiolas saith, that the juice is much committed and used to close the lippes of greene wounds, and so doth the pouder of the dryed herbe streamed through and likewise helpeth old Vicers: being boyled with Axangia and anointed, it healeth all forts of hard said or kernells in the throate; the juice dropped into the cares taketh away the paines of them: the habe said. well the Country people in flead of a strainer, to cleare their milke from strawes, haires, or any other that falleth into it.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Camphorata, Stinking Groundpine,

Here are two or three forts of this Campborata, or stinking Groundpine which I think fittle follow the former herbes, because of some resemblance in forme as well as in verue.

Campberata major Monspeliensium. The greater stinking Groundpine.



1. Camphorata major Monfelienfium. The greater

Rinking Ground Pine.

The rough or greater kind of Campborata (hooteth forth many flender and pliant feathered round stalkes of leaves, parted into many branches from the very ground, growing upright to be about a foote and a halfe high or more, thicke fet with joynts by certaine spaces, and many wery fmall thicke and narrow whitish greene leaves at them. round about the branches, very like unto the leaves of the Tanarifee tree, but longer below then they are up higher, which being broken or bruifed betwixt ones fingers (melleth formewhat frong, refembling Campbire, as many doe take it, and of a drying unfavory take a there hath not beene syrher flowers or feede observed, but is increased by slip-

3. Camphorata congener fore Authyllis aiters lichem.
Groundpine not flinking.



ping the branches; the roote is somewhat great, thicke and wooddy, blackish on the outside, with many sibres thereat.

2. Camphorata minor. The leffer stinking Groundpine.

The smaller Campborata, hath many slender and weak stalks lying or bending to the ground in a compasse, with The inducer compared by the state of the former, of a yellow greene colour, efpecially todiversimates of interactions of the branches also will be reddish with some wollinesse thereon, whereon divers ward winter, where in a tuft, confilting of five small white leaves a peece; after which rise Howen do mand rogerset; and the bignes of two barley cornes, wherein is enclosed very small feede : the core mail had receive veneral, the proportion of the plant above ground may feeme to allow, of a reddiff yellow is greater and tonger their the proportion of the plant above ground may receme to allow, or a redding effow color on the outfile, with many fibres thereat: the whole plant both leaves, flowers and feede, are of a firing and girrous fent, and of a very fharpe and quicke talte.

3. Campberate congener five Ambylia altera Italorum. Ground Pine not flinking.

The other Ground Pine that smelleth not so strong as the former forts doe, groweth upright in the same mame, with divers upright slender stalkes, and many small leaves set at the joynts, some of them being longer and some shorter then others, all covered with a small woollinesse: the flowers are very small, being tonger and the toppes of the branches, of a pale yellowish colour, and of an astringent and dry-The Place.

The first groweth neare unto Mompelier, and Nemausiam, especially out of the rifts and chinkes of the old will of the Amphibhater there, and seldome in any other part of France, or Italy as Pena saith; yet Lugdunensis wam or the farmer in fertile and moyst places, then in such as are barren and dry. The second groweth both in fundy dry grounds, and in rotten moorish grounds likewise: The last groweth in many places of Italy, both minimal wife patterally of that country or no, is not fignified, but they there keepe it in their gardens, where most usually it is to be seene. The Time.

All the flower very late, or not at all with us, and are very hardly preferved in the winter, being tender. comming from fo hot and dry places.

The Names. None of their plants were knowne to the antient writers, eyther Greekes, or Latines, by any the names of their bettes knowne to us now a dayes; the name Camphorata, is taken from Camphora, because the sent is thought to be folike unto Campfire, as divers doe imagine, but furely then it smelleth otherwise in the horrer countries then they doe in ours, for with us the former two have a grievous heady fent, yet nothing fo fierce, and quicke in my judgement as Campire is : Anguillara first, and others afterwards, as also Pena and Lobel referre the former unto the Chamepence of Pliny, whereofhe maketh mention in his 24 Booke and 15. Chapter, faying that Champence bath leaves like unto the Larche tree; but Lugdunensis faith, that divers did rather referre this to the Selage of the fayd Pliny, mentioned in his 24. Booke and 11. Chapter, where he faith that Selago is like unto Savine : Diversalio tooke it to bee the Cnearum nigrum of Dioscorides, and Theophrastus, but the learned of Mempilier, called it Camphor at a major, and so doth Lobel call it Camphor at a Monspelien sum. Baubinus Estleth it Campinatabifuta, when as according to Lugdunenfis his description, the roughnesse belongeth rather to the frond in the flakes and leaves, and not unto this first. Divers also tooke it to bee Erice priss genss, a kind of Heath; others tobe Hyffopus nemorenfis, and fome alfo to be that Mufci terreftris genus that Tragus doth fet forth. by the name of Sabina Tylveftris. Our London difpensatorie, or pharmacopeia Londinensis, in the description of Unquestian Marciaium, maketh Campborata to be Abrotanum, which is utterly untrue, yet I think it may very well be the subliture or succedanium thereof for that owntment : and Lugdunensis also faith, that divers did referre the second which he calleth Champhor at a minor Dalechampy, to the Champenere of Pliny aforelaid t but Baubinua callethit Campborata glabra, as though this were smooth, which as I sayd before is contrary : The last is called Anthylis altera, by Angaillara and others: The learned in Italy, as Lobel in his observations faith, referre it to the fecond fort of Authylin of Diofcorides; but because as he there faith it is not sweet as that second Anthylin of Dioserides should be, hee doth rather judge the Iva Moschata Monspeliensium to be the truer Anthylis akera, then this Anthylis Italorum. Garard hath much erred in calling this Anthylis lentifolia, and yet his figure doth expresse. this Authytis lialoring, and not Arithyllis lentifolia, although his description doth. Bashimus calleth it, as Lobel and others before him have done, Camphorata congener, & Tabermontanus Camphorata altera.

The Vertues. These herbes are all of them of a drying faculty, and are very profitably used inwardly to stay defluxions from the head, that fall into the eyes, and upon the Lungs : and outwardly in bathes, to stay running huntours that rest in the joynts, as the Gonte, Crampes, Palfies, and Aches; it is no leffe effectuall for the Nerves and Sinewes to comfort and strengthen them, to be made into a salve or oyntment; and is availeable both in tresh wounds; and old running ulcers and fors; and therefore divers doe account it of the fame propertie with Southernwood for all the purposes whereunto it is used.

CHAP. XLIX.

Coris. The faire Heath Low Pine?

Here are three forts of herbes called Coris, the one Matthiolus first set forth, and madehan the other Honorine Bellins of Candy; and Pena and Lobel fet out the last; which at mil

I. Coris Matthioli. Matthiolus his faire Heath Low Pine.

This springeth up to the height of a soote or more, with divers hard, wooddy, reddings full of joynts, and many small and long thicke, sat leaves, set together at everyof the somewhat like unto the Spergula, or Francke Spurry: at the toppes of the stalkes, stand divers flower, and them upon a short soote stalke, consisting of five or fixe leaves, somewhat like unto Hypericum, S. lobus and or Ornithogalum Starre of Bethelem, as Lobel compareth them, tut of a whitish red colour, with with threds in the middle; yet Marthiolm and others fay, the flowers are all yellow like Hipericum, findling has what fweete, the feede is enclosed in round heads: the roote is somewhat long and wooddy, with mandal dy fibres thereat: this keepeth his greene leaves all the winter, but turne fomewhat of a yellowish religious towards Autumne or feede time.

2. Coris legitima Cretica Belli. The Candye faire Heath Low Pine.

This Candiot as Belleu faith, groweth to be a cubit and a halfe high in good ground, branching for me wayes, and bearing many small leaves, like unto Heath on the woody stalkes and branches: the flown ribe toppes, are not unlike to S. Iohns wort and yellow, which passe into seede enclosed in huskes like it also there is long, spreading, and wooddy, abiding with greene leaves thereon all the winter.

3. Coris Monspeliensum. The purple faire Heath Low Pine.
This faire Heath Low Pine, rifeth up likewife, with many round wooddy and reddish stalkes, not so high air former, having many small, long, thick, & roundish leaves set thereon, without order most commonly, & yether times conformable one unto another, somewhat like unto the great kinde of Heath: the tops of the salkersthe red with a great fpiked tuft or bufh, of purplish blew flowers, (but pale red with us) fmelling fomewhr free. each confifting of four leaves a peece, double forked as it were at the ends, two whereof that stand uppermet. are greater than the other two that are lower, which will abide long in their perfect colour, being gamed in

1. Coris Matthio'i.
Matthiolus his faire Heath Low Pine.

2. Corts legitima Cretica Belli. Canage faire Heath low Pine.





their prime, and each of them standing in a brownish huske. narted at the toppes into five points, and spotted with five blackish spots, on the outside, wherein afterwards groweth the seede; which is small yound and blackish, wrapped up as in were in many coates or, filmes, whose huskes then doe grow. forewhat hard and tharpe at the ends, when as before, while the flower lasted, they were not fo: the roote is reddifh. and hard, or wooddy, greater than the proportion of the plant should seeme to require; giving a dye or colour, not onelyto the fingers of them that touch it, but ferveth also to dvelinnen cloathes withall, for those where it groweth naturally: this also abideth the winter, although the leaves are then more reddish than in Summer, but requireth some care to preferve it with us.

The Place.

The first groweth in many places in Italy, in dry grounds and hils, as Matthioles faith, and Pena feemeth to confirme the fame, in giving a more exact discription thereof, than Alatthis we did : Camerarine faith it groweth by Carara, a Village in Ligaria: the second in Candye: and the last neere Mompelier, and the parts thereabouts, as Tena faith, and Clusius faith, he found it in the dry grounds about Salamanca in Span, and neere the Sea also in Valentia, and by Mompelia,

They flower early in the hot Countries as Clusius observed. tobe as well in March in some places, as in May in others; but late with us, and feldome doe perfect their feede. The Names.

It is called in Greeke xiess, and as Dioscorides faith, of some in his time Hypericum, and in Latine Coris alfo: ob pulchrituinus cine cipperum, and in Latine Corn and a patent in-dam vident difta, nam uspy virgo puellave dici potnit, saith Pena, quia teta pulciella, ci-perquam bilaris ost; verum Hippo-cratei & antiqui, usuv, id ost, pupillam vocavunt, propter semen, enli pupille, sen anteriori humori cristallino, ambitu spha-rice baud assimile, cujus modi in hac Monspeliaca cernitur. The

first is called Corn Matthioli, by Camerarius, Gefner in hortis, Lacuna, Lonicerus, Lobel, Lugdunenfis, Tabermontanuand others; Baubinus calleth it Coris luten; the fecond Honorius Bellus, in his first Epistle to Clusius, calleth Corn legitima, Erice similia, and contesteth against Bellonius for that in his first booke of Observations, and 17. chap, he faith, that the roote of the Coris which he found in Candy, having yellow flowers, is very unpleasant, whereby Belliu doth prefume that Bellonius did never see this true Coris, for the cause aforesayd; that is, the un-pleasant effect the roote, but that it was Ascyrum seilicet fetidum which Bellonius saw, and called it Coris; and therefore I alfo suspect, Banbinus hath not so rightly referred, Honorius Bellus, his Coris legicima, to this first Corn Matthieli, but should rather have made it agree with the Monspeliaca, or Hispanica, of Lobel and Clusius, integrated the manner of the growing and posture of the leaves: the other is called Coris Monspeliaca, by Pena and Lobel in their Adversaria, and so also by Camerarian and Tabermomanus, and by Clusus, Coris quorundam. Rambinus calleth it Coris cerulea maritima; and saich that although Clusus did suspect that the Symphitum petreum of Matthiolus, was this Coris, yet afforedly, faith he, it was a differing plant, and was brought him from the same place, where Matthiolus saith his did grow. Clussin saith that the Spaniards did call it Finsel in their Language; and Bellus saith that they in Candye called his fort Orpilocorto, idest, herba orpilo. I have given unothers; so well as unto the other in the last Chapter, such sit English names, as I thinke are proper unto

The Vertues.

The Corides especially share of Mompelier, is not and bitter, and somewhat sweete in sent swithall, and is very sood to provoke Vrine, and womens courses that are stopped, and for the strangury, if the bladder be not exulcated, if the steede be boyled in wine or bruised and drunke therein; the decoction thereof or the seede it selfedunke, is a remedy for those that have been a bitten with the venemous. Spider called Phalangium, as also for those that are troubled swith the Goute or Sciatica to be bathed there with, or made into a role or opintment. ithelpeth allothe shiverings or shaking firs of agues, taken with some Pepper. It is often used also in ownsmits and salves, that are made to heade any old or running fores, will so dry up the morning of them which himdreth their cure.

3. Cores Monspelien frum. Purple faire Heath Lovy Pine.



TRIBE. S.

TRIBLE

CHAP. L.

Hypericum, St. Iohns Wort.



572 CHAP.50.

He ordinary S. Iohns wort is well knowne at this day to many, but there are fome other from brought to our knowledge, which Disserties and the other auncient writers, knew nord is fides the Asyrum, and Androsamon, which are to be accounted other severall kindes through larger: each whereof shall be declared in their order.

The common S. Iohns wort shooteth forth brownish, upright, hard, round stalkes, twofing high, foreading many branches from the fides, up to the toppes of them, having two small leaves, fet one said

another, at every place, which are of a deepe greene colour, somewhat like unto the leaves of the lesser Centory, but narrower, and full of small holes in every leafe, which cannot be fo well perceived, as when they are held up to the light: at the toppes of the stalkes and branches, stand yellow flowers, made of five leaves a peece, with many yellow threds in the middle, which being bruised doe veeld a reddish juyce like blood: after which come small round heads, wherein is conteined, small blackish seede, fmelling like Rossen: the roote is hard and wooddy, with divers strings and fibres at it, and of a brownish colour, which abideth in the ground many yeeres, shooting a new every fpring.

2. Hypericum minus èreclum. Small upright S. Iohns wort.

This small S. lohns wort, is very rare to meete withall, being like the former, but that it is smaller, yet the leaves doe not fully answere the forme of the former, but are a little broader and not so sharpe pointed; the stalkes are reddish and the flowers smaller, and not fully so yellow, nor give to bloody a colour, when they are bruifed betweene the fingers; and fometimes fland in circles at the joynts of the stalkes as well as at the toppes: the seede is refinous as the former, and the roote long lasting alfo.

3. Hypericum minus supinsm. Small creeping S. Iohns wort.

This other small S. Ishns wort, differeth little from the last small fort, having reddish stalkes, not above an hand breadth high at the most, nor standing fully upright, but leaning downewards, with small narrow smooth leaves, and small yellow flowers.

4. Hypericum numularia folio. Round leafed S. Iohns wort.

This little S. Iohns wort, is as small an herbe as the last, whose small reddish square branches, rise no higher than

1. Hypericum vulgare. Ordinary S. Johns wort.



5. Hypericum tomento fum majus Hispanicum. Great woolly S. Johns wort.



Llaving two leaves for one against another, as every joynt up to the toppes: and are almost round, like unto Money, wort or hearbe he topper: and arke or fad greene on the upperfide, and whicifiwo pence, potted fometimes with reddish spotts and strakes: the nocurement a paler yellow colour, than the former, but fomewhat lane in comparison of the plant, with divers yellow threds in the mode: the roote is small and long.

5. Hypericum tomento sum majus Hispanicum, Great

woolly S. Iobse wort.

The greater woolly S. Iohns wort, hath divers hayric, whitish wool-In trackes, lying upon the ground, and thooting forth fibres, very blickeft with such like leaves, as the Common S. Johns wort hath; but harie, white, and woolly; at the joynts towards the toppes, and arthetoppes alfo, fland paler and finaller flowers than in the comar me which come feede veffels like unto the other forts, and foisthe feede, and wooddy roote.

6. Bypericum supinum comentosum minus. Small creeping

Woolly S. Iohns Wort.

The leffer woodly S. Ishns wort, is in most things like the greater, berthat it is smaller, the branches having the woolly leaves, not so thicke fet together, fmaller and rounder than the former. 7. Hypericum fratescens Americanam flore albo. Indian

S. Ishus wort, with white flowers.

The Indian S. lobus wort, rifeth up with fundry wooddy stems almost to a mans height, covered with a whitish barke, from whence foring on all fides, divers branches, fet thicke with greene leaves. pring of an investigation of the ends, formerimes 2 or 2 ar aplace, from which joynes also rife divers white flowers, made of four leaves a peece ; the leaves fall away every yeare, and tife agains in the spring, the wooddy stems abiding.

The full fours forts grow in woods, and copies, as well those that. are shadic, as open to the sunne : the fift Clusius found in Salamanea. and Valentia in Spaine : the first likewise is often found in our Counmy as well ondry barren grounds, as in moorish and wet fields : the lest was brought from the North-west parts of America.

The Time.

They doe all flower about Midsommer, and in July; and some o ... them later, and their feede is ripe in the end of Iuly and August, for the most part.

The Names.

7. Haperican frite frent Americanum flore albo.
Indian S. Johns wort with white flowers.

It called in Greeke control Hyperican, which the Latines doe retaine, and yet fome have called it Fugademo. num, superflitionsly imagining, that it will drive away devills: and some call it, Perforata, or Porofa, from the many small holes, are to be seene in the leaves: but we finde that in Diostorides his time; the name Hypericum was given unto five severall hearbs; that is, to Ruta sytvestrie, Onobrychie, Hypericum, Ascyrum, and Coris as in his Commentaries, is extant to be seene: and concerning this Hypericum also, he saith, that in his time it was called Andricanus (of the bloody colour, the flowers yeeld) and Chamepytis (of the refinous ient of the feede and heads and yet all these berbes are severally described by Dioscorides, in several chapters of his Commentaries.

Macellus Florenium, from the Greeke word Lescolon, in the text of Dioscorides, whereunto he compareth the flowers of Hypericans, would thereupon interpret the flowers thereof to be white, and Phinge also militaking the Greek word in Disservices, as it is very frequent in him, where Disservices compareth the feede veffels of Hypricum, anto a basly corne that is somewhat long and round, he said that the seede ripeneth at the time. when as barly is ripe. The Arabians call it Reofricon, Reinfaricon, and as others have it Henfericon Relificon; the Italian Hyperice, & perforata, & herba di San Gionainni: the Spaniards Coraconcille: the French Mille pertuin & Tomcheron : the Germanes S. Iohanskraut, and Harthaw : the Dutch S. Iohns craiit, and we in English S. Iohns wor. The first is generally now adayes, by all authors taken to be the true Hypericon of Diofeorides, as both the bloody colour of the flowers, and the refinous fent of the heads, and feede thereof doe declare, being two principall notes thereof : the second is thought to be Hypericum pulchram of Trague, and the smaller fort. of Thaline. I cannot otherwise thinke, but that it is also, the Hypericum Syriacum of Lobel, for such a one hath bene found in many places of this Land, with many small leaves set at a joyne, in the same manner. Banbinus allemin Hypericum minus erestum, as I doe in the titles, yet he maketh Lobel his Syriacum to be another sortethe third in the Hypericum exigument of Tragar, the Hypericum minus of Gesner and Dodoness, Hypericum minimum. Septentrionale of Lobel, and the Hypericum supinum tertiam minimum of Cluffus, which Banbians calletti. Hypericum minus supinum, vel supinum glabrum : the fourth is as I take it, the Hypericum tertiam of Tragus swhich Banhami in his Pinas maketh his fecond fort, and deficibeth it in his Prodrama, under the fame name in the title: the file Cluffer callech Hypericam fapinum, & comensofam Hifpanicam, which as he faith Inhannes Plafa of Undenalled Rate Shoestrie of Diefeorider, but Ruellins puttethinat among the baftard names. Banhinus calleth it Hypericum (upinums tomontofium mafus; vel Hiffamicum, and yer maketh this to be Lobel lite Hypericum migimum Japan Septentrionalium, which he referred before to theminus wel supinum ghabram, but it cannot be both this and that became the one hath smooth greene leaves, and is leffer that the Spanis kinde, which is woolly, and so is norther the first is the Hypericumalterum tomentofum of Lobely but Clufing checketh Lobel in making this and to hamer tement of um Hipanicum to be both one. Baubinus calleth it Hypericum fupinum tomentof una painus well. Monspeliacum, and thinke it to be the Audrosemum album Dalechampy of Lugdunensis, which I see no ready why he should so judge, in that the figure expresses an upon it, as is fittest I thinke for it.

The Vertues.

S. Iohns wort is as fingular a wound herbe as any other whatfoever, eyther for inward wounds, hurte or her S. Johns wort is as lingular a wound neroce as any other windows, by the or lotion outwardly, for the tobe boyled in wine and drunke, or prepared into oyle or oyntment, bathe or lotion outwardly, for the control of t fes, to be boyled in wine and drunks, or prepared into oyac or oyactars, and of the confolidate or foder the lips of wounds, and to firengthen the parts that are weake and feeble; the decoding of confolidate or foder the tips of wounds, and to itrenguien the particular are wounded into pouder and doubt with herbe and flowers, but of the feed especially in wine, being drunke, or the feed made into pouder and doubt with herbe and flowers, but of the teed especially in wine, being distinct of the second and down with the juice of Knotgraffe, helpeth all manner of spitting and womiting of blood, bee it by any veine broken wardly, by bruifes, falls or how foever: the same also helpeth all those that are bitten or stunge by any veine wardly, by bruifes, falls or how foever: wardly, by bruites, falls or nowioever : the same and nespects an thore that are troubled with the Rone in their kidneys, or cannot make ware, at being applyed provoketh womens courses: two drawns of the seede made into pouder, and drunk in a little land. being applyed provoketh womens couries; wo utams of the feed made into postate; and utams in a underted doth gently expell choller, or congealed blood in the flomack, and mefentery veines; the decoction of the known of the kno doth gently expell choller, or congrated blood in the homes, and help the tertians or quarties, dothers and feeds being drunk formewhat warme before the fits of agues, whether they be tertians or quarties, dothers. and feeds being drunk fomewhat warme before the fits of agues, whether they be retriant or quartent, doubles to alter the fits, and by often using taketh them quite away; the feede is much commended being drunke for 42, dayes together, to helpe the Sciatica or Hippe Goute, Falling ficknesse and Palsie also. The herbe, that is, but the leaves, showers and feede, steeped in wine for 12. houres, and then distilled in an ordinary Still, but were hereof being drunke with a little Sugar therein, is accounted as effectuall as any decoction or other preparate and killeth the wormes in the belly or stomacke. The cyle of S. Johns worts, eyther simple or compound, and killeth the wormes in the belly or stomacke. The cyle of S. Johns worts, eyther simple or compound, but the state of th compound is more effectuall, is fingular good both for all greene wounds, and old fores & ulcers, in the legister. where, that are hard to be cured, and is effectuall also for crampes and aches in the joynts, and paines in the rest and finewes, and is also good for all burnings by fire, to be presently used, or the juice of the green leaves upho the hearbe dryed and made into pouder, is as effectuall for wounds and force to be strowed thereon, as the many or juice. The simple cycle is made of foure ounces of the flowers infused in a pint of cycle Ollive, called Sale. ovle, and three ounces of white wine, for 10. or 12. dayes to bee fet in the Sunne, and afterwards boyled in a Balneo or Kettle of feething water, strayned forth, and refreshed with new flowers, so set in the Sume, win the same manner boyled, strained forth and renewed the third time with fresh slowers, which after they have laftly flood in the Sanne a fortnight or more, are to be boyled in the fayd Balnes or Kettle of feething war, firayned forth, and the oyle, having some fine turpentine dissolved in it whiles it is hot, and so kept, is finested good for the purposes aforesayd. Like hereunto Gerard hath set downe away, which is, with Sallet opking parts, white wine and oyle of Turpentine one part, fet in the Sunne, with the leaves, flowers and feeden of s. Iohns wort, for 8. or 10. dayes, and boyled and renewed the third time, in the manner aforefayd. Buthe compound oyle is made of the simple oyle, after the last infusion being strained forth, there is added, Dinar of Candy, Gentian or Felwort, Cardus Benedictus, or Blessed thistle, and Tormential of each a small quantitie, and fome earth wormes washed and slit, and all of them infused in the sayd oyle, and set in the Sunne, and set boyled, strayned forth, and Turpentine and oyle of Wormewood put thereto, which then is to beetelers in some por, or glasse close stopped, to be used as occasion dorh require.

'CHAP. LI

Ascyrum. S. Peters Wort.

F thi have

F this herbe likewise formerly there hath beene but one fort knowne; and described, but we have two other to shew, not long since found and brought to our knowledge.

1. Asyrum vulgare. Ordinary S. Peters wort.

This S. Peters wort that is most common in our land, riseth upwith square upright stakes, for the most part, somewhat greater and higher then S. Iohns wort, but browne in the same munty and at every joynt having two leaves, somewhat like those of S. Iohns wort, but larges; time rounder pointed, and with very sew or no holes to be seen therein, and having sometimes some single tree; if the stakes stand many yellow starte-like flowers, with yellow threds in the middle, very like unto shole of S. Iohns wort, so that but for the largenesse and height, it is hardly by many discerned from S. Iohns wort, that it giveth not so bloody a juice, being bruised betweene the singers, having also such like seede, of as some a resinous sent; the roote abideth long, sending forth new shoots every yeare.

This other S. Peters wort is like the former, having a round browne upright stalke, two foote high a state least, with such like, but larger leaves and round pointed, of a paler greene colour on the upperside, and witter underneath; the slowers that stand at the end of the talke, are of a pale yellow colour like the other, but a good deale larger, with yellow threas therein also.

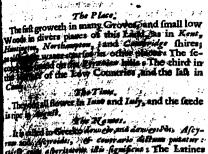
3. Acyrum supinum villosum palustre. Creeping S. Peters wort of the Marsh.

The Marsh S. Peters wort is like the last in the round stalkes, but that they are woolly and soft, and stant the joynts, the leaning downeward, taking roote at the joynts, having somewhat rounder pointed serve seather joynts, two for the most part together: the flowers are as yellow, and of the same bignesse as the ordinary. It is not that the joynts who is the total part together: the flowers are as yellow, and of the same bignesse as the ordinary. It is not that the joynts when the same bignesse as the ordinary.

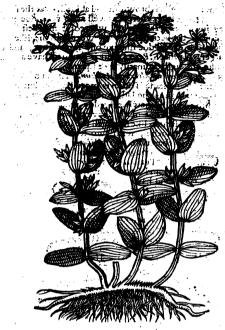
4. Afgroides cretica major. Great S. Peters wort of Candy.

This differeth from the former onely in the largenesse of the leaves and slowers, which are foure sizes his ger then it.

Afornus valgare. Ordinary S.Peters wort.



Lymins in George deute of a series de l'among anté deute point et l'estime par le comprario dell'among parater : sisse de l'among aspertant de l'among parater : sisse de l'among apprendir de l'among apprendir de l'among a l'among a l'among a l'among and l'apprendir de l'among a l'among a l'among and l'among and l'among a l'a



fo callit, and we S. Peters wort.

The Vertues.

It is of the same propertie with S. Johns wort, but somewhat weake, and therefore more seldome used; the seeds to the quantitie of two drams taken at a time, in Meade or honyed water, purgeth, saith Dioscorides, Pliny, and Galm chollericke humours, and thereby helpeth those that are troubled with the Sciatica, or paine in the hipper: the leaves are used as S. Johns wort, to helpe those places of the body that have beene burnt with size.

CHAP. LII.

Androfamum. Tutfan, or Parke leaves.

Lithough our Tursan be not the right Androsemum of Dissorides, etc. yet because it is so generally called and accounted by most, let it receive his place here among some other plants called Androsemum, by divers writers, that thereby you may see and know the difference betweene them.

mm, by divers writers, that thereby you may fee and know the difference betweene them.

1. Androfensum vulgare. Common, Tribungar Parke leaves.

Our Turfan hath not square burbrownish shining round stalkes, established all the length thereof, rifing to betwook sometimes three sook high, branching forth even from the bottome, hat more thinly set of such a single starts of the street of the street large leaves, standings, but more thinly set then of the other forts, which seed a darke blewish greene colouron the upper side, and of a yellower greene undement, turning reddish towards Amsume, but abiding on the benefits all the wisters as the topes of the sake and branches stand larger yellow slowers, then in any of the forester form, and heads with seede like-wise larger, which being greene at the first, and afterwards reddish, turner to be of a blackish purple colour, when they are through ripe, with small brownish seeds within them, and then yell a mediath suice or liquor, of areasonable good sent, somewhat resinous, and of an harsh or stiprick under, such saves also and the flowers be, although much less, but doe not yeeld such a cleare Claser wise, liquor, as Germa following Dodoness therein, said it hash; the roote is brownish, somewhat great hard and monday, speeding well in the ground.

This Turian (for other English name I know not well, what it may have, unlesse you would call it a great S. Ishuwor, because it is so like it) hath brownish round stakes. With two leaves every joynt, fuller of branche, ellevery like unto S. Ishus wort, but more sparingly or thinky for the mast smaller and greener then the former Turian, and greater then those of S. Ishus wort, without any hope and in them, all flowers are yellow likewise, and greater then they, and so are the heads with least, but spotted with blacke streakes on them.

them: the roote is brownish and abideth, yet the stalkes perish; the leaves hereofas well as flowers, doe give a red juice like S. Iohar wore, whereof it may best be discensed, but became S. Peters worr doth the like also, therefore divers doe millake one for another; and the rather, for that S. Peters wort is found to have a round stalke, although ordinarily it be square.

3. Androsemmenterum Apitum. Tutian of Naples.
This Neapolitane Tutian is more bushie, but groweth not so high as the last, for it sendeth forth from a reddish roote, somewharthreddy, reddish, or brownish round stalkes, not much above; a soote high, with two crested strakes like silmes all the length of them, and are full of branches, with two-leaves at every joynt. fo closely fet thereunto at the bottome, that the stalkes feeme to runne through them, and yet are leffer then the last recited Tutian, sharpe spointed, of a fresher-greene colour, and smooth on the upper side, white underneath, and having many finall holes therein, almost not to bee perceived, and for the most part are greater and broader towards the toppes then they are below; the flowers at the toppes of the branches are of a paler yellow colcur, many more fet together then in the other, whose greene huskes wherein they stand have blackish spots on them, which so abide when the leaves are full of feede: both leaves and flowers yeeld a blooddy or reddish juice, being builed betweene the fingers, as any of the other doe.

4. Androsemum fetidum. Stinking Tutsan. This stinking Tutsan groweth upright with hard wooddy stalkes, three or source and sometimes unto sive cubits high, as great as ones arme below, and of a reddish colour, branching forth upwards with divers wings of firesh greene leaves set thereon, two at every joynt, somewhat like unto those of Licoris, and doe alwayes a

2. Hypericum m jes five Antrofemum Matthioli.
Matthiolus his Tutfap.





ico the branches, winter as well as Summer, in the warme countries, wherein it is naturall, but doth hardly entered the finder; although kept and defended with all the care wee can use a at the ends of the stalkes stand to stand the finder; like the common further, upon sender, but longer societalkes then in any of the former forts; like the common further, upon sender, which after they are past yield round, and somewhat the winds in the middle of them somewhat the winds to the further, never falling away from the bushes of themselves, and like the order of themselves. In Candy is yeeldeth a liquid Rosen of Turpentine that smellesh strong, more like the winds and some and all the rest of the plant doth, this yeeldethno red or blooddy that the rise and all the rest of the plant doth, this yeeldethno red or blooddy the site and all the rest of the plant.

The Times of this land, as in Hampfed Woods, by Reily in Elfex, in the wealde of Kent, and many other plan many bors of this land, as in Hampfed Wood, by Reily in Elfex, in the wealde of Kent, and many other plan many bors of this land, as in Hampfed Wood, by Reily in Elfex, in the wealde of Kent, and many other plan many bors of the land of the land also about Briftow and Bath, and in other parts of the West countries to receive the Southward in Naples; The Patient Columns shift her found on the hills Ciripale, which are to the Southward in Naples; The Patient Baths as Pena shift in the description thereof.

The Time.

The Names.

The country of the country of was called Disnifan by Come in his time, the other Assertion, and Assertion. The interfer whereof was called Disnifan by Come in his time, the other Assertion, and Assertion. The interfer in horizon and Assertion and the country of the country of the interfer of the inter

The Verties.

The Verties of the difference of the All of the Verties of

CHAP. LIII.

Bupleurum. Hares cares

the bayer reckened the Bupleura fit to be placed with the unubellifur, because they beare custo of flowgrand seede like unto them, but in that their growing is much different; I have thought it fitter to freake of them apare. 1. Bupleurum augustifulium. Narrow leafed Hares cares.

The narrow leafed Hareseares, rifeth up with a round stiffe greene stalke two foots high at the joynts whereof, grow severall long and narrow very darke greene shining smooth leaves, broaded stalk and narrower by degrees unto the ends, with divers ribbes wanning thorough them, the middlemost greatest, yet nothing sonarrow as grasse leaves, as divers doe compared them, as any that I have score, which stand one above another up to the top, growing smaller, and smaller, at the joynt like the middle of the stalks at the least, upwards if it grow in any good ground, come forth small brosomeries with sew or no branches at all, at the tops whereof stand many small tusts or umbells of slowers, which turns into small seede, like Parseley feede, but of a darker colour, and somewhat in roote is somewhat long, but small, and whiteeon the outside, like canto a Parsely roote, with divers that at, perishing yearely with me, as the next also.

This other Hires cares groweth in the fame manner that the former doth, with falke branches do and roote, and herein chiefly if not onely different from lighter it beneath broader and fhorur leaves that foote, broadeft in the middle, and ending in a small point, formewhat hollows, and bowing downstand divers long Nerves or ribbes therein, as in the former, and the middle most eminent, or raifed highelt.

3. Puplearum Angulfifolium Alpinum. Mointraine narrow leafed Hares eares.

This mountaine Haires eares, from a round thicke roote, about a foote long fet with know or bunder of branches, and with a thicke barke, of a darke red on the ontide, and pale within, divided at the late to many pares, arife divers long and narrow greene leaves, lying on the ground, competting one moint to bottome like a ftarre, for the forme of them like unto the first Hares same, but garrower a from divent faits of leaves, arife darke round stalkes, about an handbreadth high; bearing at the toppes many in the flowers, made of seaven pointed leaves a peece, and in the middle of them divers small seed for higher flowers, made of seaven pointed leaves a peece, and in the middle of them divers small seed for higher flowers, made of seaven pointed leaves a peece, and in the middle of them divers small seed for higher flowers, made of seaven pointed leaves a peece, and in the middle of them divers small seed for higher flowers, made of seaven pointed leaves a peece, and in the middle of them divers small seed for higher small seed for higher seaven pointed leaves a peece, and in the middle of them divers small seed for higher small seed for hi

4. Buplewen minimum. The least Harescares.

The least Hares cares, is also like the first described hares cares in all shings the smallest of the plant, but stalkes, narrow long leaves, and all other parces making the difference.

The Place.

The two former Lobel faith grew about Mompelier in France; in the dry places, and in Graws, are gue faith, and are also found in our Land, in divers places the third upon Mount Rollin, as Pear interior thereof faith: the last Columna faith he found in the borders of the dry fields, neare Grimle in Right.

The Time.

They all flower late, that is not untill the end of July, and in August, and their feeds is ripe in Square.

a. Buplewum Latifolium, Broad leafed Hareseases.

3. Baylestan questifelium Abium Mountaine narrow leafed Harestin





The Names.

Ris generally raken to be the 3 wholes Bupleurum, that Pliny mentioneth in his 22. booke, and 23. chap. out of Hipperates, and Nicander in Theriacis; and was as he there faith used in meates in Hipperates his time and others, and reckoned among sallet and pot hearbes, but used in Physicke and medecines, by Glascem and Nicander, Diren have diverily referred these herbes, as some to the Bupress of Theophrass in his 3. booke, and 8. chap. whereof sliny also speaketh, in the sayd booke, and chapter before sayd: Gesner in hospie, faith, that with the frust, indicated Elaphob of cum and Gratia Dei. Some also tooke it to be the Panax chironium, of Dioscoridis, some the Aministry and Come Sanamunda. Baubinus in his Finax saith, that Thanks Chironium: Plinis do noverightly agree unto the Valeriana campestris sivelatives agains, Lambes Lettice or Corne saltet; these bout themse in the visit and Lobel say, called it Auricula separis, especially the Latifishum, so the resultangular as Gesner in the visit and Lobel say, called it Auricula separis, especially the Latifishum, so the resultangular and into thereof unto Hares acres. Coronium of Theophrasses, who said the popular, Trague calleth if Hirba ylungular and into the Panax Chironium of Theophrasses, who said the said they calked it, and therefore behinds referreth it, to the Panax Chironium of Theophrasses, who said the lease of a Docke, but that of Diosciality & Nicander have the leaves of Améracus or Marjeroine. I finde a great militake, and forgetfulnesses allowing the said and sorgetfulnesses and said the said and sorgetfulnesses and seasons of the said the s

The herbes are moderately hot and dry, and therefore may well be accounted Panaess, or Wound herbes, and have he fame properties that they have, and which Pliny and others attribute unto Buplanum: if the feede or the roots in powder taken in wine, or boyled in wine be drunke; and so are the leaves also good against the bings, of lings, of any serpents or venemous creatures, the hurr place also bathed with the same, and is of great effectly to provoke Vrine, and womens courses being stopped: they are also to very good purpose, either used along, of with other things, to heale wounds inward or outward, whether they be fresh and greene, or old cancres and sore, of evill disposition, and bad curation.

CHAP. LIIII.

Perfoliata. Thorough waxe.

Here are divers forts of Thoroughwaxe, some greater, some lesser, some of the fields and Meddowes, other of the hils and mountaines, &c., al of neere affinitie one unto another; and with them thinke fit to joyne another herbe, which some have referred to another family, because of the lang cods with seede that it beareth.

The common Thoroughwaxe, sendeth forth one straight round stalke, and sometimes more, two foots high and better; whose lower leaves being of a ble wish greene colour, are smaller and narrower than this up higher, and doe stand close stierers, not compassing it, but as they grow higher, shey doe more and more encompasse the stalke, until it wholly as it were passe through them, branching toward the toppe into may part, where the leaves grow smaller againe, every one standing singly, and never two at any joynt the flow-small with small and wellow, standing in tasts at the heads of the branches, where afterwards grow the seeds; small, and wooddy, perishing every yeere, as seeds the same small and backish, many thicke thrust together: the roote is small, long, and wooddy, perishing every yeere, as seeds the same small and the same small seeds in the small should be same small should

This different inscribing from the former, but in the heads of flowers, which are thicker fet together, and in finite adequate for the former, but in the heads of flowers, which are thicker fet together, and in finite and entered in the plentiful insides of flowers.

The leaves of this Mountaine throughwaxe, are fomewhat larger and longer, and more pointed than the force, many growing edgether, from the heads rifing from the roote, every one flanding on a small stote-faller, and provided the proper which the control of the stalkes, that are branched at the toppes where the provided the stalkes which comparing the stalkes, that are branched at internal of the under greene leaves, which are as a cup to conteine them, wherein afterwards stand the seede, like the start one provided the stalkes and reddish on the outside, lying long wise under the face of the ground hooting forth heads of leaves in divers places, and with small strings and sibres downeard senduring many pasts, and are particularly like the former. Banhimus maketh another fort hereof with smaller flowers, Mison.

Angelians affire left in minor. The lefter broad leafed Mongraine Thoroughwaxe.

1. Perfoliata valgaris. Common Throughwaxe, 3. Perfoliata mentana latifolia. Broad leafed mo uncaine Throughness



4. Perfoliate latifolia minor.
The leffer broad Mountaine leafed Throughwaxe.





9. Perfoliata filiquofa vulgaris feu Brafilea tampfin. Common codded Throughwaxe.



whereout from betweenexwo leaves, come forth fuch like pale yellow flowers, standing in tufts, with small feed tollowing like it also: the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the following like it also: the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the following like it also: the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the following like it also: the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the following like it also: the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the following like it also: the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the following like it also: the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the roote is small and reddish, perishing as it doth, the roote is small and reddish as a small and reddi

Thisgreater Mountaine kinde of narrow leafed Throughwaxe, hatch divers very long, and narrow, whiting sene imouth leaves, ipread on the ground, about a foote long, of an inch, or inch and halfe thing with corners alfor about them almost like ivie leaves, which compasse the stalkes about the bottome of them, sidene more than one ara joynt; at the toppe whereof come forth sive broad leaves standing round; from the midst whereof arises size or seven small stalkes, some longer and shorter than others, bearing whereon small stalkes, to the longer and shorter than others, to the middle of small round leaves: the roote is long and thicke; covered with ablackshorke, and endureth.

ablatinus ac. Perfoliate Alpina angustifolia minor. The lesser narrow leased Mountaine Thoroughwaxe.

This Thoroughwaxe hath but one stalke about a foote high, without any branches bearing thereon at severall different long and narrow seases like the last, but shorter and lesser, compassing the stalke at the bottome, and attempted some few reddish showers, standing in tusts like the common kinde, and seede accordingly: the notes in mall and reddish.

roote into a definite a Alpina angustifolia minima. The least narrow leased Mountaine Thoroughwaxe.

7. Perfoliata Alpina angustifolia minima. The least narrow leased Mountaine Thoroughwaxe.

This least kinde is a small plant, not past an hand breadth high, with a reddish running or creeping roote. shooting forthin divers places very narrow, long, smooth, greene leaves: from among which ariseth a stalke, parted into wo branches and each of them againe into other imaller ones, with one or two leaves under them.compassing them at the bottome, where it is broadest, the slowers are small, and yellow, standing together in tusts like the other.

This small Thoroughwaxe hath diverse leaves, artifing from the roote, which are fomewhat long, but shorter than the following the fift Mountaine Thoroughwaxe at the stalk e is small, and lyeth as it were upon the ground, bearing such like leaves as that Mountaine kinded oth, and compassing the stalk e in the same manner: the slowers are yellow like the common kinde: the roote perisheth every yeere like into it, and therein different from most of the other mountaine kindes.

9. Perfoliata filiquosa vulgaria. Common codded Throughwaxe.
The ordinary codded Thoroughwaxe, hath weake stalkes, branching forth at every joynt, with leaves set at them, compassing them at the bottome, very like unto the first Common Thoroughwaxe, but thicker, fatter, and more pointed, and of a whiter greene colour, most like unto Cabbage or Colewort leaves, and with square meremess on the edges usually: the toppes of the branches are surnished with many small white showers, sanding one above another, consisting of source leaves a peece, which afterwards turne into small long and square codds, wherein is conteined round brownish seede: the roote is small and wooddy, perishing after seede time.

10. Perfoliata filiquosa flore purpureo. Codded Thoroughwaxe with purple flowers.

This other codded Throughwaxe, is very like the last, having straighter, and more upright stalkes, and larger flowers thereon, of a pale purplish colour, like unto those of the white Sattin: in all the rest it different not from the last.

The Place.

The first, and the last fave one are found oftentimes in our owne Land in many corne fields, and pasture grounds: the stood, as I sayd, is but a degenerate kinde of the first, and is often found in gardens, where the institution the stood of the stood of the stood of the Smitsers, and the Alpes of the Smitsers, and fone upon the Apesins towards Spaine and France: the last also as well as the ninth Cluster saint, he found in a Province of Spaine.

The Time.

They doe all flower about Inly, and their feede is ripe in Angust.

The Names.

Ittookethe name of Porfoliata (for there is no ancient Greeke, or Latine author, hath Written of it) from the growing of the stalkes through the leaves, yet some have thought it to be the Cacalia of Digscorides, and fome would make it his first Coryladon, but neither of them agreeth with it. Cafalpinus taketh it to be his Sefeli Milionicum, which differeth much from this: all the later writers doe generally call it, Perfoliata, and Perfoliaim: the Italians call it Perfoliata: the French Perfequeille, and the Germanes Durch wachfs and fo the Dutch allo: in English Thoroughwaxe or Thoroughleafe: the second is expressed by Camerarius in horto, as also the third from Gefner, who first fer out the exact figure thereof, being the first Mountaine kinde here, and is the orfoliata longifolia Dalechampy in Lugdunensis, although it may seeme much to differ from it in shew : the fourth Inde tobe the Perfoliata altera of Lugdunensis, whereof it is likely also Camerarius in horto, maketh mention ander the name of Perfoliata minor, and it may be Bauhinus remembreth it, under his Latifolia minor ! the fift Bashinis maketh his Perfoliata Alpina angififolia major, and he maketh another like unto it, which he calleth Media, and thereunto referreth the Perfoliata longifolia Dalechamphii of Lugdanensis, when as I can finde no other Perfoliata in him; whereunto the montana is to be referred, but there is so little difference betweene his major and media, that I take them both for one; the greatnesse of the one from the other, being likely to be caused oneby the climate, and so his major may as well agree unto that of Dalichampius, as his media; the fixth also Bautalleth Perfoliaia Alpina angustifolia minor, and is very like the Bupleurum Alpinum angustifolium, set forth in the former chapter, yet he giveth a caution, that they should not make them both one: the seventh hee calleth mine, but diffinguishesh it from the Perfoliate minima Bupleuri folio of Columna, which he saith also is Oden-tiu inter of Lugdanensis: but I cannot otherwise think then that his minima is Columna his minima, also and like-I whe the Sefelie Lthispicum parvum of Cafalpinus the eighth is remembred onely by Banhinus in his Pinax & Produmis: the ninth is called Perfoliata siliquosa, or Napisolia Anglorum siliquosa, by Lobel in his Adversaria and Obstrations, and as Tragm, Gesner, Camerarius, Tabermontanus, and all or most of the Herbarilts at this time does the silicans of the Herbarilts at the sime doe: although divers other, from the colour of the leaves, and forme of the flowers and feede, would referre wide Coleworts, and thereupon call it Braffia campefris (filvefris & agreftu) filiquofa or perfoliata; but

TRIBE 5.

Lobel in his Adversaria faith, it partaketh of the Navew, (and therefore calleth it, as is before faid, Perfolias Na folia) and Winter Cresses, as well as of the Throughwaxe, or Perfoliata sliques at the last Clusius callette and campestric altera, or purpure store, but as I did referre the other, so I doe this, and call it Perfoliata sliques in purpures.

The Vertues.

Thoroughwaxe is hot and dry, and therefore of fingular good use with Chirurgions, for all forts of bruits at wounds, either inward or outward, and oldulcers, and fores likewife, if the decoction of the herbe made with water or wine be drunke, and the places walhed therewith, or the juyee or greene herbe, bruifed and build, either by it selfe, or with other herbes, in oyle or Axangus, to be made into an oyatment, to serve for all the yeere: the decoction of the herbe, or the powder of the dryed herbe, taken inwardly, and the same or the same o greene leaves bruifed, and applyed outwardly, is no leffe fingular and available to cure ruptures and bestim-especially in children, before it grow to be too old, the successe still answering the commendations of its bear applyed also with a little flower and waxe, to childrens navelathat sticke forth, doth helpe them. that the codded Throughwaxe, is of the same operation with the other, and worketh the like effects, for high cond perfoliate or miner hath long cods, which can be no other than this, although in Camerary borto, ithe mi staken, and major Tragi, fet for minor, for so Gefner in bortis hath it.

CHAP. LV.

Pimpinella five Sanguiforba. Burnet.

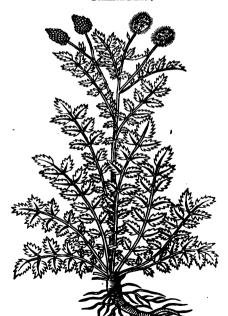
Impinella hath a double interpretation declaring two forts of herbes, for it either fignifieth Burner, and then it is usually also called Sanguisorba, or it is referred to the Saxistrages, and then it is called Figure 1. And the same of the same frage kindes, because they are umbelliferous plants, I shall speake among the other of that rander order, and of these Burnets in this place, whereof there is both greater and lesser, and in either of both see difference: and although I have fet forth the common Burnet in my former booke, yet because I there spaked it, onely as an herbe for a Kitchen garden, and spake very little of the properties; I thought good to mening here againe, and enlarge the vertues.

1. Pimpinella vulgaris sive minor. Common Burnet. The common Ordinary Burnet groweth with many long winged leaves, spread upon the ground, which com

fift of divers small roundish leaves, greene on the upper fide and grayish underneath, finely dented about the

I. Pimpinella vulgaris seve minor. Common Burnet.





3. Propinella major vulgaris. The ordinary great Burner.

The Theater of Plants.

riges, fet on each fide of a middle ribbe; among which rife up crefted browne stalkes, two foote high or better win fone spaller leaves, set in some places thereon, divided into fundry branches, and at the toppes small with one finder with the control of the co with losse inputs a successful proper forms flowers, and after them cornered feede: the roote is fmall, long, and after them cornered feede: the roote is fmall, long, and blackish browne on the outside, grow-pith flowers, and after them cornered feede: the roote is fmall, long, and blackish browne on the outside, grow-pith flowers, and after them cornered feede: the roote is fmall, long, and blackish browne on the outside, grow-pith flowers, and after them cornered feede: blowers, and the ground, with some fibres thereat : the herbe hath a fine quicke sent and taste, giving a delicate relish unto wine.

2. Pimpinella minor inodora. Vnfavory Burnet.

This unfavory Burnet is in all things like the former, but that the leaves of this are not fo round, but fomething longer, and have neither fent or talte in them to commend it like the other.

3. Pimpinella major five fylvefrie. Great or wilde Burner.

Thegrest wilde Burnet hath fuch like winged leaves rifing from the rootes, but nothing fo many, and each of her interest on the wings, are twife as large at the leaft, as the other; and nicked in the fame manner about the

edges, of a grayish colour on the underfide : the stalkes are greater and rife higher, with many such like leaves fet thereon. greater map are included as at the tops, of a brownift greene co-lon, and out of them come fimall darke purple flowers, like the fomer, but greater: the roote also is blacke and long like the other, but greater : this hath in a manner neither fent or talke therein, like the common finall, or garden kinde.

4. Pimpinella maxima Americana. Great Burnet

of America. This great Burner is in all the parts thereof like the laft, but much greater, having oftentimes all the leaves, which are of a blewish greene on the upperfide, and folded halfe way together inward, the underfide of the leaves, which are grayish, hewing themselves upward, nicked somewhat deepely about the edges, with greater dents, which make them flew the more comely and gracefully : the toppes of the stalkes carry fmaller, and much longer, whitifh greene spiked heads, set thicke with knaps, each whereof when it flowreth (beginning below and so rising higher) sheweth to be foure whitish greene leaves, having many small white long threds in the middle: fer whith come the feede in the fame places, being cornered like the other: the roote is much greater and wooddy, longer also and blacker than the last: this hath little sent, but in taste is somewhat like the first, yet nothing so aromaticall.

The Place. The first groweth wilde in divers places of this Land, in dry fandy places, but is usually preferved in gardens, to be ready at hand, when it shall neede to be used: the second was found in Spaine, as Baubinus faith: the third is found in divers Countries of this Land, especially in Huntington and Northampton shires, in the Meddowes there, as also neere London both by Paneras Church, in two or three fields nigh unto Boobies barne, as also by a causic side in the middle of a field by Paddington: the last was brought out of the North parts of Virginia, where it is natural I

All these flower about the end of Inne, and beginning of Iuly, and their feede is ripe in August.

4. Pimpinella maxima avericana. Great Burnet of America.



The Names. The Greeke word municipal or as Gefner hath it municipals Pimpinella, is onely found in Nicolans Myrepfon, and sthought by divers to be understoode of this hearbe, (for it is not knowne to be mentioned by that name, in my of the old writers: but divers by good judgement doe referre it to the Sideritis secunda of Dioscorides, whereanto it answereth fully, both in forme and qualities, so that we neede not any further to doubt thereof, and the rather, because as it is sayd at this day, this herbe is called Sideritis by the Greekes, in the Island Chio, or Sio, dress also referre his Sideritis unto the other kindes of Pimpinella, that are umbelliferous, for there is fuch confission among many of the later writers, that it is hard to understand, which of these two kindes they meane where they writer selection in borsis Germanie, maketh mention of Pimpsaella minor seives levie, to be of the same that with with the selection of the same that we will be same that the selection of the same that we will be same that the same that th hid with the other specific or wilde fort, & as he faith, not differing from it, but in the manuring, which his Pimin la miner sploestrie, is the Saxifrage kind as may be plainly perceived, by his own words following: for he saith that that herbe which the Germanes call usually Pimpinella is by other people called Saxifraga, and by the Italians Hircina on Pimpinella bircina, and yet Banhinus maketh this Pimpinella sativa levis of Gesner, to be Sanguisorba miner Levi, which is quite contrary to his mind as I think; and although by faying it is used in fallete, he might seeme to underland this Burnet kinde, which was wont often to be so used, yet his words of Saxifraga Hircina, cannot be made the Burnet kinde, which was wont often to be so used, yet his words of Saxifraga Hircina, cannot be made to the saxifraga Hirci condention of this Barner, but of the other Saxifraga umbellifera; the like doubt and difference there is concer-ing those scales berries, that grow upon the rootes of Pimpinella vulgaria (as Fragosus maketh mention, 13.0.15. which tenters to be the Cocchesilla, for he there faith, that Cochesille is a certaine berry brought from Peru, which growers upon certeine small plants, like unto Pimpinella valgara, unto whose to be the Chermes of the likesess of wilde Grapes, which some take to be the true Coccognidium, and others to be the Chermes of the Chermes of the Gracians thus saith Fragolus; all which is urrerly Aich growers upon certeine small plants, like unto Pimpinella valgaria, unto whole rootes it doth sticke, of drabins, which differeth from the Coccus Baptics of the Gracians; thus faith Fragolus; all which is urrerly

or injections.

Taiss. 5.

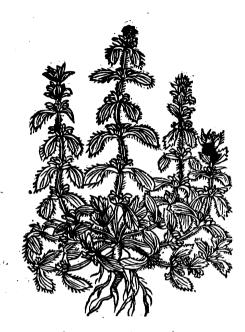
L. Sideritis prima Herba Indeica.



Sideritis valgaris Giaff. 4: Sideritis valgaris, Giof The Germanes Ironwort.



2. Side itis parva procumbens. Small Iewes Ironwore.



5: Sideritis Monspellensis Lobelif. Small Ironwort of Mombelier.



. Siderith vulgaris Clufij. The Germans Ironwort. This Ironwort that is most common in Germany, as Clusing faith, groweth greater and higher then the other, with larger, hairy, rough, pointed leaves, fet by couples one against another, at the joynts of the square hairy stalkes, dented about the edges, but set at farther distances; which branching themselves forth, are set from the middle upwards, with many wharles of gaping white flowers at the joynts with the leaves, spotted with blood red spots in the upper part of them, ending in a long spike, the seede that followeth is small, uneven and blacke, contained in five fquare heads the roote is white and wooddy, shooting new stalkes every yeare,

5. Sideritis Monspeliens: Lobely. Small Ironwort of Monspelier.

The small Ironwort of Mompelier riseth scarle to a foote

faith that Cochenille groweth like Detries on the underline of the two kinds of Pimpinella is meanly or by others Tunus, which tree we call Firm Indica. Now whether of the two kinds of Pimpinella is meanly or that is not expressed, for some referre it to one and some to the other. Some as it should seeme call Pierre Pampinula, and Peponella, but I rather referre all these names to the Saxifrage kindes a it is called Sortand and Sanguinaria alfoot divers, but most usually Sanguisorba, quod sanguinees stures sister and it may be limit. and Sanguinaria also of divers, but most usually sanguisoron, grown janguines, janguines is a little or Serbida or Bipenula, a foliorum binis ordinibus pennatim seve plumatim dieghis the Italians call it Pimpinella or Serbida the French Pimpinelle, the Germanes Hergots bertlin (id est, Dei Barbula) Blutkraus, and Megelkraus, in the French Pimpinelle, the Germanes Hergots bertlin (id est, Dei Barbula) Blutkraus, and Megelkraus, in the Barbula of the Bar the country people as Tragus faith, give it to their Hennes, and Geefe when they have the Pippe, to cure then it: we doe in all places I thinke in England call it Burner : but many of our ignorant Apothecaries does fully militake this herbe, in using Pimpernell in their Syrupe of Dealthea, and in other their medecine into thereof, from the nearenesse of the Latine and English names, of Pimpinella and Pimpernell, taking their mile both one: it may be referred also as it is thought to that herbe which in Perfs: is called Siftieperis, as Philippin in his 24. Booke and 9. Chap, because it causeth mirth, and Dionisianymphon, because it doth wondowly agree with wine. The first is called Pimpinella Sanguiforba, to diftinguish it from the other Pimpinels Les faga, and Pimpinella minor and hortenfis, to distinguish it from the other Sangniforba, which is called minor sylvestris: Anguilara, Guilandinus, Tragus, and Columna, call it Sideritis secunda Dioscoridis, and so doe otherse then : they also call it Pimpinella Italica, and is the first of Trages by that name, for the third is his Pinella Italica major, and so (lufius calleth it also: others call it Pimpinella five sanguisorba major, and Columna libris 2. Dioscoridis major. The second Banhinus onely mentioneth, and the saft is not remembred by any wint he fore me, although Lobel may seeme in his Adversaria to point at this, where he saith, that the great wild hid hath fometimes leaves as great as Betony, as this hath, but yet is not this, being a differing kind, as by the bole of flowers may well be knowne.

of the Arabiani differ from the Coccus Baphics of the Graciane, as shall be shewed in due place, but Ovinted

faith that Cochenille groweth like berries on the underfide of the leaves of a tree in the West Indies called 7

Both the greater and the leffer Burnet are accounted to be of one property, but the leffer, because it is mitter and more aromaticall, is more effectuall being both hot and dry in the second degree, especially the less (ye some say it is cold in the second degree) which is a friend to the Heart, Liver, and other the principal pan of a mans body; two or three of the stalkes with leaves put into a cup of wine, especially Claret, as all know give a wonderfull fine rellish to it, and besides is a great meanes to quicken the spirits, refresh the heart, and make it merry, driving away melancholly: it is a speciall helpe to defend the heart from noysome vapours, and some infection of the Plague or Peltilence, and all other contagious diseases, for which purpose it is of greatested. the juice thereof being taken in some drinke, and they either layd to sweate thereupon, or wrapped and the very warme. They have a drying and astringent quality also, whereby they are availeable in all manner of firms of blood, or humours, to stench bleeding inward or outward, Laskes or Scowrings, the Blooddy flix, women too aboundant courses, and the whites also, and the chollericke belchings, and castings of the stomake, and is also a singular good Woundherbe, for all sorts of wounds, both of the head and body, either inward or ore ward, for all old Vicers, or running Cancers and moyst fores, which are of hard curation, to becused synthety the juice or decoction of the herbe, or by the pouder of the herbe or roote, or the water of the diffilled herbe; or else made into oyle, or oyntment by it selfe, or with other things to be kept : the seede also is no less effects all, both to stay fluxes and to dry up moyst fores, to be taken in pouder inwardly in steeled water or wine, the

The Vertues.

CHAP. LVI.

is wherein hot gadds of steele have beene quenched, or the pouder of the seede mixed with their ownmen.

Sideritis five Ferruminatrix. Ironwort.

Aving in the last Chapter shewed you that Burnet is the second Sideritio of Dioscorides, I think it not amisse to entreate next thereunto, of some other herbes called Sideritides, as being referred by many authors unto the first kinde of Diosewides, leaving the third fort to bee spoken of in mother place hereafter.

1. Sideritis prima Flerba Indaica. Iewes Ironwort. This first Sideritie is a small low herbe, neither wholly standing upright, nor wholly leaning downe who ground, but hath divers weake, rough, hoarie square stalkes not much above a foote high, full of joynts, at the fare rall diffances whereof, grow two small leaves somewhat long, rough, or as it were crumpled, hard and har, not halfe fo broad as Horehound leaves, dented about the edges, fmelling and tafting fomewhat ftrong, with fpread abroad into divers branches, the upper parts whereof are replenished, with many rough small whats of pale purplish gaping flowers, with hoary leaves at the joynts under them also; where after they are palous fmall blackish seede; conteined in those huskes, wherein the flowers stoode before; the roote is small and would dy, yet living and shooting forth a new every spring.

2. Sideritia parva procumbens. Small lewes Ironwort.

This small herbe is somewhat like the former in the hairy square branches, but more trayling or leaning, to in the leaves, but fomewhat larger, a little hairy, and dented from the middle of them forwards: the flower fland compassing the stalkes at certaine distances as the others doe: the roote is small and perisheth every year.

3. Sideritis altera parva Clufij. Another small Iewes Ironwort.

This other small Ironwort hath the middle stalke upright somewhat hairy and square, spreading into many stalks. fmaller branches, even from the bottome upwards, which in a manner lye on the ground, with two find leaves as the last at the joynts, but little or nothing dented at all; the flowers are white, without spots, states I remember, but gaping in like manner: the roote of this likewise perisheth every yeare.

Tala 1. 5.

10. Sideritie Quernefolio. Ironwort with Oaken leaves.

The take of this Ironwort is throught, and with few branches, bearing very (parfedly fomewhat broad and manipulated leaves, uneverly cut in on the edges, fee upon their footelakes by couples, which are fementic in the kinds of Oake a the flowers are fingliss and frand in finall rundles about the toppes, of the kinds of Oake a the flowers are fingliss and frand in finall rundles about the toppes, of

11. Sideritis Hederala folio: Ironwort with Alchaofe leaves.

This a small herbe not much above an handbreadth; high, bearing small, broad and roundish greene leaves with quad dents about the edges, like to Alchoofe, or surier into the red Archangell leaves the flowers are hooselfull and purplifs, and the feede finall and blackith : the roote is famili and threddy, perifining every

hooded finall and purpuins, and the recognization of district in the toote is famile and thready, perishing every year, but taking it felle from it owns fowing shoundardy enough in a garden where it hath beene once fowen.

It is a substitute gladers obtained pleaders folia. It on wort with famouth long leaves.

This interest that figure and joysted falkes, imports below, but with fome finall hairinesse at the toppe the leavest singular and things, for by comples, the lowermost three inches long, and one broad, not denied as all our precises the flowers are hooded like the common fort, but white, larger than they and longer also, all our precises the flowers are hooded like the common fort, but white, larger than they and longer also, the like should be also the flowers. mode, in beads like Plantaine but thorter.

The roce of this hetbe is very fibrous or full of threds, from whence rifeth up a square browne stalke, full of brinches, and thereon divers narrow long and pointed rough leaves, fomewhat dented about the edges, fet by transfer, and topographereof fland the flowers, compating them as the others doe, of a carke red colour, and neiof a white colour : the whole plant is of an authere or harfh binding tafte, without finell, and perifheth cray Jana.

14. Sideritie arvenfis latifolia glabra. Broad leafed meddow Ironwort. Thirdher medow Ironwort hath larger smooth greene leaves below then those above, a little dented about the dest, the (quarefieldes are branched, and the flowers in fome purplift tending to white, in others of a pale of palongth white, fet in coronets or circles about the fieldes, without any fent as the others also, and starting the starting of the coronets of the corone

which from a country mans experience, hath not onely obtained the name of a Woundwort, but famousfied to want interest of the state of t

heigh, having many square hoary upright hard stalkes, whereon are set at the joynes two long seaves, when hoary, and crumpled as the first sewes herbe, and as deepely dented about the edges: the tops of the talker. and branches have many wharles of flowers fet in rough huskes, like those of Savory, in some of a purplisher

lour, in others of a yellowish purple. 6. Sideritis montana Hysopifolia. Mountaine Ironwort.

This mountaine Ironwort hath flender round stalkes, lying upon the ground, and shooting forth rooting to This mountaine Ironwort hath flender round stakes, sying upon the grant pour in joynts, as they lyeth thereon, fet with small long and narrow leaves on them, like unto those of Hysforian joynts, as they lyeth thereon, fet with small long and narrow leaves on them, like unto those of Hysforian joynts, as they lyeth thereon, fet with small long and narrow leaves on them, like unto those of Hysforian joynts, as they lyeth thereon, fet with small long and narrow leaves on them, like unto those of Hysforian joynts, as they lyeth thereon, fet with small long and narrow leaves on them, like unto those of Hysforian joynts, as they lyeth thereon, fet with small long and narrow leaves on them, like unto those of Hysforian joynts, as they lyeth thereon, fet with small long and narrow leaves on them, like unto those of Hysforian joynts, as they lyeth thereon, fet with small long and narrow leaves on them, like unto those of Hysforian joynts, as they lyeth thereon in the small long and narrow leaves on them. thinly by couples, and fometimes more growing out betweene them, leffer then they : the flowers are purplish colour, of the same fashion with the other, and set in such rough huskes : the roote is long. and hard.

7. Sideritin montana Apula versicelor. Mountaine Ironwort of Naples.

The Neapolitane Ironwort rifeth up with a reddiff, fquare, hoary and hard hairy stalk, a foote and a light divided into two branches, about the middle thereof, whereon are set at the joynts, two small and the state of the stat greene leaves one against another, covered with an hoary downe, and having three dents or north fide at the ends of them, which at the lower end of the stalke next the ground, have long footestalkes and but up higher at the top are without any the flowers ftand in tharpe pointed huskes and are gaping as the rest are but very small, whose head and jawes are of a darke purplish colour; the middle office. w, and the long necke of the flower that rifeth out of the huske is whitish : after the flower that oure blackish ashcoloured seede, somewhat cornered in the hairy or hoary huskes, the roote is shall and yellowish.

8. Sideritis Germanica parva. Small Germany Ironwort.

This small Ironwort hath low square stalkes of a foote high, branched from the very ground, bein hoary as the leaves are also that stand by couples, being long and somewhat narrow without any about the edges, yet larger below then above the branches have flowers growing about them upwants to almost as they shoote our, in shape as the other forts are, but they are so small, that they scarfe appe huskes, of a duskie colour; the jawes and lower part on the infide being whitish : after which com backs feede finaller then in the other; the roote is white and wooddy, and perifheth every yeare.

9. Sideritis felys Alines Triffaging. Ironwort with Germander Chickweede leaves. This Ironwort shootesh forth a square hairy stalke a foote long, spread into branches from the bottom, and those agains fending forth other smaller ones, all of them enclining to the ground, like the Germanier Chit. weede, but much greater, whereon stand a few hairy leaves by couples, in forme like unto that Chitmits also but larger and dented about the edges: the flowers grow at the joynts with the leaves towards the top like unto the other in fashion, but somewhat longer, and of a blewish colour standing in sharpe and roughter. wherein small round seede succeedeth, the roote is small and threddy.

> 6. Sideritis montana Hyffopifolia. Mountaine Ironwort.



8. Sideritts Germanica parva. Small Germany Ironwort.







long point: the flowers stand towards the tops compassing the stalkes at the joynts with the leaves likewise in a spiked top, having long and much topen gaping broods; of a purplish red coloid will specify the standing in somewhat todge towards the forewards stand blacks to tond the roote is composed of many long strings, and smaller stress with some under one knobbes growled them, of a pale yellowish or whitish colour; yet at some times of the years these knobbes growled are not seen in the plant; the whole plant smaller strongly. The Place

Many of the oare strangers in England, growing some in Medowes, others on Mountaines; yes some turall to our Country, besides the last which groweth in sundry countries of this Land, as in Middles turall to our Country, besides the last which groweth in tunory countries or this Land, as in Onisation and London, by the path sides in the sields going to Chelfer and Kensingson, by Hischery in the ditch sides of said called the shoulder of mutton sield, and in Surry in S. Georges sields, and in the Medower by Landons, and are that tree by Stangate, over against Westminster bridge, which standers alone upon the banke and none details. In William to the Surry hours with the Church yard of Newtostates, hard by Sir Iobn Surry hours. the middle of the next field to the Lime Kilne, at the foote of shooters hill. In William towne in the neare a place called the Mandline: in Effex by the dirch fides, and on the dirches fides on the left timber way beyond Stratford Bow. In Suffolke also, Cambridge and Huntington thires more plentifully.

They all flower in lune and luly, and their feede is ripe foone after.

The Names Zidneins in Greeke, Sideritie fic dilla a ferro, quafi Ferraminatrin, qued vullatibus ferro fallie fuit midil it did heale wounds made by the fword, whereof there was great use in the warres, and therefore many that were conducing to this purpose, although of different formes were called Sideritia's, as also are Diofcorides, Pliny and others doe declare (because milites Souldiers had most speciall use of them) in Lating Sideritis and Militaris, who have mentioned divers forts. The first fort here expressed is thought by making Sideritis and Militaris, who have mentioned divers forts. The first fort nere expressed is stronget by millionalities, to be the right Sideritis prima, or Herenley Dissocialis for distance vives plans Herenley (and the many the French fort is so accounted and called also:) the rest set forth in this place are referred the same species of the same genus and most neare, and take thereunto, both in forther and qualities; (otherwise all the herbes set downe in this Classis, and many other might be called Sideritides, being they are University wind herbes for that purpose:) It is also called Tetrahis, Tetrahis, and Herba Indasco by divers, because the second of the same consistency of the same cons that exercised Physicke and Chirurgerie, like the Charletones and Mountebankes in Italy, and the Qualitation in Germany had this berbe in much use with them; the second and third of mine here, are the fourth and the Clusius: the fourth is the first of Clusius, which he calleth uniques, because it was best knowne and militar to the Germanes growing amongst them. The fift is called by Lobel and Pena in their Advisors, Sang Monspeliaca Scordioides, and in his Icones plantarum, is set floribus luces, Tragoriganum prassodes Francisilu-nini: it is also the fift Sideritis herbariarum of Tabenmontanus, Which Bankinus calleth Sideritis fally birship po mini it is also the fift Siderity berbarier une of Tabermontanus, which Bashisus calleth Siderity sally berjain motions, and is the seventh sox of Clusius, and the fixt of Tabermontanus, which Bashisus calleth Siderity Aspina Hyssicia the seventh sox of Clusius, and the fixt of Tabermontanus, which Bashisus calleth Siderity as siderity of Clusius; which hee saith is hossis as siderity montanus parvo seveniero pur since the cight is the fixt Siderity of Clusius; which hee saith is husing a Vienna, as his sirch stand my source is a side in the since it is in the title: the math is by Bashisus so called a side a sabismus side superint so of called and it is in the title: the math is Lugdanensis so called, and Bashisus sides well into a my saiden, by the partie of Britishish as side eleventh's of mine owne encastoring finding it wilder and saddle as side of the called the side of the s funde crenatie : the fixt is called by Lobel and Pena Sideritis montana, and is the leventh fort of Clufius, and the

Most of these are well as the first and the forms of the forms of the form and the first and the forms of the forms and the first and the forms of t reds; for being exceeding drying and binding, and moderately hot, as wee take it, (yet Gales faith of halfed

THE S. and soyth, and bur's little bending) it not onely preferveth those parts, but is admirable good for all greene would to find to heale and close up their lippes quickely without suppuration, as well as to dry up the morphire and since of humors in old freezing ulcers, and cancres, that hindreth their healing; and the since the suppuration of the suppurat dy up the many in that his name Heracles, by priviledge of excellency, as an Heracles or materiamer of hering it tometer, it is any inflammation about the parts, by the application of the herbs, juyce or decocion, the lab has be ferred his california to the herbs, juyce or decocion, the Brong; and it was a last by Gerard his testimony of the use thereof is singular effectuall in fresh wounds; it is some taken a way. The last by Gerard his testimony of the use thereof is singular effectuall in fresh wounds; it is some taken await able in the staying of blood and himors than the others.

CHAP: LVII.

Aly ∫um. Madwort.

The same of Jum is divertly consorteded, both by the ancient and moderne writers, being referred to distributes, for Disferred better being from another, and Pliny a third, each differing from others is it is thought, and Chart histen hath a kinde of Thiaspi, for the Applians of Disferred and others is Label faith the Rejection Consolida media, Ruelling a kinde of wilde or Baffard Hempe, and others as Label faith the Rejection of the lates of the consolidation of the columns rakem may king or rioremound, that is called Cordiaca Motherwort, to be Airfinia Ellini, and Frain in one coefficies (Figure and other ratke Airfinia) or fome other finaller Maddet to be Find him to confide the confidence of the confidenc

The Manuacco and the state of their furinging, but the next yeare when the fialke beginneth to arife, they grow and the first principal longer, and fome what torne in on the edges, in some places, which stalke is hoary about the notice of the state of a contemps, and special contemps and the contemps are the coppes whereor come divers pair years will find flower fixed ing one above another feverally, on both fides of the ftalkes, which turne into formewhat large and rough, fact driving, horry, hard, rough huskes, refembling little bucklers; or rather most like the yellow buste with fields, of the Lunaria major, or Belbonach, which is the white Sattin, but that these are smaller, rougher, and harder, and wherein lye small flat reddish feedes, in a double order on both sides of the thinne middle kinne, which in this is not white, like that of the fattin, but elfe very like : the roote is small and wooddy, dying every yeare, after it hath given feede, and feldome perisheth the first yeere, before it runne up to





2. Aly fum alternos Dioscoridis minus. The lesser Madwort of Diefcorides

This leffer Madwort hath divers long leaves, lying on the ground, a little waved on the edges, of a pale or blewith greene colour, about three inches long and one broad, rough and chayrie, but fofter than the former; from among which rife flender weake rough stalkes, scarse able to stand upright, parted into fundry branches, whereon grow the leaves by couples, one opposite to another, smaller but not lesse hayrie, and rough than the former, the flowers first beginne to breake forth at the toppes, and afterwards on the sides or winges, which are many fet together in tufts, confifting of foure white leaves, notched in the middle, which maketh every leafe seeme tike a hurt, with divers yellowish threds in the middle of them, and each tlanding in a greene huske, the one-fide whereof have longer foote stalkes than those more inward, and each flower larger than the inner ones, which being past; there succeede round seede vessels like bucklers, smaller than the former, hard and rough on the outlide, in which are conteined flat seede, in foure round reddish cells or partitions, divided by a certaine thining skinne, two feede lying in each cell or partition : the roote is small and long, with divers fibres thereat, and abideth, shooting forth a new, more sharpe in taste than the leaves, which are drying and astringent.

2. Aly Jum montanum Columna. Mountaine Madwort of Columna.

This other Madwort of the Mountaines, hath a small threddy roote, from whence fpring up small and weake round reddish stalkes, lying upon the ground, shooting forth rootes at the joynts, and rayling themselves up againe, the lowest leaves whereof are small and roundish, not much bigger than ones naile, but those that grow up afterwards upon the stalkes are greater, being two inches long, deepely dented about the edges, and very rough, covered with a long hairinesse, two for the most part, set at every joynt, with long soone stalkes under them: at these joynts likewise on both sides come forth three or foure blewish flowers, each standing upon a very small

hayrie footestalke, having foure small greene leaves under them as a huske wherein they stand, and whereastterwards groweth the feede veffels, which are two, flat, ovall or round huskes like Bucklers, joyned at the fide together, hayrie at the brimmes, and conteining five or fixe yellow flat feedes in each paration: the pote dyth

every yeere, and mail be new fowen, when any will have it.

A Alysiam Galeni Clusso. Galen his Madwort according to Clussos.

Clussos, divided into branches from the very bottome, having two leaves account a forest of the world of the control of vided at the odges, without fent, but bitter in talte : at the joynts with the leaves come forth the flowers, road about the stalkes like unto Horehound, but of a purplish colour, standing in heary huskes, with point very large and prickly, wherein after they are past, lye red seede, like unto those of Horehound: the roote is small and stringie, and abideth in the warme Countries, as it is probable after it hath perfected the seede; for Clusius sinh he found it in Spaine in March, having both flowers and ripe feede thereon, but being fowne as he faith, in the colder Countries, it every yeere perisheth, and by the seede which it sheddeth is renewed againe.

5: Alyssum verticisatum folisi crenatis. Madwort with dented leaves.

This bath a finall wooddy roote with fibres fet thereat, from whence rife fundry fquare stalkes of a force more high, leaning down to the ground, set with leaves at fundry distances, the lowest being largest, somewhite unto Horehound but longer, comming necre unto those of Germander, but hoary, with a rough hisymetic, dented for deepely about the edges, somewhat like Betony : at the joynts of the stalkes where the leaves gow leffer upwards, rife fundry whitish purple flowers set in wharles or roundles as Horehound hath, out of pricky huskes which conteine in them brownish seede : the whole herbe is in taste astringent, yet not unpleasant with tafte, and having withall a little bitterneffe, and sweeteneffe withall in sent.

The Place. The first groweth in gardens both with us, and in Italy, France, and the Low Countries, the original plus being not well knowne: the second groweth about Rome, and the third upon one of the hills in Nepley in Countries. faith: the fourth Clusius faith he found in one place in Spains and no where elfe: the last Columns faith groweth by the pathes fides of the dry rockie hills in Naples, where there is small store of earth for it to grow

The fodoe all flower about Iuly and August, and the feede is ripe quickely after. The Names.

It it called in Greeke A'Aloren African, and African in Latine, so called because it content those that are bias by a mad dog, yet Platerch in Sympolica lib; 3.4.1. by saying it helpeth the hickock, would derive the name from suifer singulative. There is some doubt among many, whether these should be the right or true Africa of Different contents.



rids and Galent for as concerning the first, they affirme, that it may more firly be referred unto the forts of Thiais, or of Lunaria Graca, and therefore some have called it Lunaria major, and Lunaria lutea, (estapinus Lunaria Graca tertia, and Gester Lunaria affera; but Dodonam, Clussus. Camerarius, Lugdunensis and Lobel doe all ris Graca tertia, and Alisso, & Lobel faith fareher, there is no herbe to be found that better agreeth with Dissocials and the state of the faith of the state of the call a difficution all things then this first doth. Dries in his first booke faith, that Alysum was called Sideritis He_ his aggreen his time, that it green by the way fides, and bore a purple flower, and thicke leaves (which is not likely Galens Affirm) some doe account it a kinde of Leucoium, and so do both Columna and Bantinus; mot likely years any years and decount in a line of a servine, and to go bott comma and Bankings; then the Lencoism montanam lanarum, for he faith that the Lencois and Thlassi, be congeners; which I gent, but yet I thinke, that the Lychnides be nearer congeners to the Lencois; then the Thlassies be; the other that is, Banking calleth it Lencoism Alfforder clypeasum majus. The fecond is called by Columna, Lencoism pelaturis, Banking calleth it Lencoism pelaturis, Banking calleth it Lencoism pelaturis. that is Bandonne callette it Longuine Approper of persons may not be called by Comman, Lencotum pel-tum Remains mind, who faith it is a congener to the Applian of Dodonum, which as I sayd is the first here expected; and therefore Gambinus callett it, Lencotum Abylioides clypeanum minus. The third Columna dallett Applian Dissocials manusanum i but Bashinus setteth it among the Chamedries, calling it Chamedry sparis official the constant of the Application of the Chamedries, calling it Chamedry sparis official and the sparish of the Application of the Applica Adjustation for in the second folike (for bayeng kene his plant if it differ from) the Herba Indaica, that I thinke it the very fame, whereas Disconde makething Sideritie to have longer leaves then Horehound, almost as bugge as Sage, but so is not his: but the saket allowed in another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alsine Veronica folist to be Alissian another place maketh the Alissian another place maketh th Affum writicillarum felije crenatie; when as he called that of Clufius Alyfum verticillarum folije profunde incifis.

The Vertues. These Abfaol Diesewides and Galon, although they differ in forme one from another, yet they doe agree as ther hay in this fift being taken in wine, or in broth, or in meare, or how lover, doth cure the venome of the bing of indde logge, and thoroughly performe the cure, which Galen faith in fexts simplicium medicamento, it would from the like nesse of the whole substance, and was found so to doe by plaine experience, without any other method, and that it would performe many other cures if any should try it, for those diseases where before the faulte of drying, digetting and moderately clenfing, which are in this herbe are required; and therefore both Disferides and Galen doe fay of each of their plants, that they clenfe the skinne from wheaks and pimples, from from and other discoldurings, as the morphew, funburning, etc. Disferrides faith that his Alyffine, taken in diskellighthe bickockie if there be no ague, and that it will doe so also, if any shall but hold it in their handor findlento it : They are also effectuall for wounds, either inward or outward, to digel the clotted blood that ingthered by thy full, blow, of bruile, and to clenfe and heale old votten and filthy Vicers, or creeping Canten. And beaute Discontain to laith it is an Amuffer to expell tharmes, that thall be used upon man of beast, and that tyed with a familie cloth to cartell that are discaled, it helpeth them; therefore divers in the ages since, have extend this tile with the reports of farre greater things, which because they are not onely ldde but prophane. list not to insert them here a for from the forme of the seede vessells of the first here expressed, which is that of Disferides; as I fayd divers called it Lunaria, Moonewort, and went beyond the Moone in expressing the pro-

peries; and therefore Fithingle had neede themselves to be cured of their madnesse herewith.

CHAP. LVIII.

Vimaria sive Regina prati. Medowsweete or Medesweete.

I this herbe there are two forts, the one familiar to our countrey, the other a stranger to us, and onely entertained of a few and those the lovers of rare Plants.

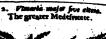
1. Ulmaria vulgaria. Common Mede or Meddowsweete.

The stalkes of this Medelweete are reddish and case to breake, rising to be three foote high, The stalkes of this Medel weeke are reddish and easie to breake, rising to be three foore high, and sometimes to be foure or five, having at the sounts thereof large winged leaves, standing on above another at distances, which are made of many somewhat broad leaves, set on each sit is middle ribbe, being stard rough of ruggess, trainpled much like to Elme seaves, whereof it rooks the man, but having also some smaller leaves with them, even as Acrimony hash, somewhat deepely dented about the case, of and greate easing on the appendice, and gray in underneath; of a pretry sharpe sentiand case, passing of and while setting the give a since relish to a cup of Clarert wines if a lease be publishered; which sail much sweet with sail many turns of shall white slowers thrust thicket agents. Which sail much sweeter then the leaves; and in their places being fallen, come croked and cornered seedes at the starter of th be interest, to receiving forch a new every firing.

Self-bind lamejor forch already The greater Medelweete.

This Model wester growen half her then that former with longer winged leaves fet one above another upon the

1. Ulmaria origania. Common Medelysecre.







crefted brownish stalkes having long sootestalkes upon them each being divided usually into three purplets lowest one against another, and every part also consisting of three or five smaller leaves then the other, space each from the other being hard crumpled and finely dented about the edges : at the tops of the lastic goods. flowers in longer spikes more sparsedly and not so thicke thrust cogethers, turning, downer their head whole white like the former, and smelling very sweete also, more mearely refembling a Greate beard, where see have given it the name then the other, a the roote is more wooddy, with many blackish lines was smell strong, and taste somewhat harshly the shalkes and leaves dye wholly downer every years, making the challenge was the content of the same than the strong and taste somewhat harshly the shalkes and leaves dye wholly downer every years, making and the same than t in the fpring.

The first groweth in moyst Meddower that lye much wet, or neare the course of water, and the laper is food alfo in shadowie woods, and places very often.

They are found in flower, in fome place or other all the three Summer moneths, that is, I are, I aly and Augh and their feede is ripe quickly after.

The Names. They are not fround mentioned by any of the ancient Greekes, or Letines, onely some thinks it may be to They are not fround mentioned by any of the ancient Greekes, or Letines, onely some thinke it may be he forced to Reslows of Pliny. It is called by the later wripers Ulmaria, a following Ulm, similitation, of the for the first of Elme leaves, of Dodoneus Regina prati, and Barba, and Barbala Capra, or Barba, Caprina of Information in the month of the significant of the sig

The Veronte colone : 22 or si of ned? Being neare a little in this and finell with Burnet. they are mobilistly to tide neare of the fame family regular accommutation them more hot and dry, they are allo utell in the fame impants of the fame impants for the fame in the fame impants of fluxes, bleedings, and vomitings, and womens courses, as also their, whites viv is famely and take away the fits of quaratine Agues, and to make a many hears, fire which purpose fome use the flower, former the leaves it helps that of peedily those that are troubled with the Collision stellar boyled in with the collision stellar boyled in with the collision of the control little honey taken warme, it doth open the belly; but boyled in red wine and drunke, it flayeth the flux of the belly, are it helpeth the Bottes in horfes as you heard before; being outwardly applyed it healeth old Vicers, that belly her it nespects the bollow or fiftulous, which many have used and much commended as also for the fores are concern or eating, and hollow or fiftulous, which many have used and much commended as also for the fores are concern, and ferrer parts the known when they are full growner being layd upon the skinne, will after a small it the many as Tracky Girls about the skinner. in the minth, and secret particular reaven when they are tuning towner being layd upon the skinne, will after a small time, rate bliffers thereon as Tragm faith; the water thereof helpeth the heate and inflammation in the eyest the time, rate bliffers the being taken consistent paints in the head; and because both flowers and herbes are of significant to the state of field a rectain from the state of the plants of the state of the state of the plants of the state of the plants of the state of the plants of the state of the st gramou ramous me camp of wine, will give as quick and as fine a rellish thereto, as Burnet will, as I fayd before, sonise district of Buyers he control

CHAP. LIX.

orangillanden ganangan e erangi oration all emoscitions and a Popentilla. Wilde Tanfey.

.. / 21

Ilde Tanfey creepeth upon the ground, taking roote at the joynts, every where round about the place where it groweth, that it will quickly take up a great compaffe, shooting forth the place where it groweth, that it will quickly take up a great compaffe, shooting forth the place where it groweth, that it will quickly take up a great compaffe, shooting forth the place where it groweth, the unit of the state of a middle ribbe, some single that the super state of a middle ribbe, some state when a state when a state of the upper side, and of a sile, and of a with the first of the care of the finite bei give in and an

Cinkefollerus des sans as a sans The Place.

It growth almost every where wilde abroad in most places, were of every one viscosite rient in The Time.

It for well in line and Inf. The Names.

Diet if mit vill tief grient e.

It is called Potentilla ab eximifs viribus quibus pollet, and Argentina a follorum argenteo fplendore, fome take it to bee Argentina a fallerum argenteo splendore, some take it to bee Strhammels of Play, 16. 26. 6. 13. others referre it to Argente it is also called Tenacetum splogestro, or agreste, as Brogission doth. The importance calleth it Anserina, Gesaria baris Germania, Argentone silera: a and so doth Trang, and whitell sith if might be called also Millisolimania, and those of the international street, and in Parallel it Parallel, the Italians call it Parallel, the Tenace species of the Germanus Grasse and Germanus Grasse and wild Tanley.

The Wormais.

The Ferruss,
Wilde Tanfey is cold and dry, and binding withall,
fother iffsyeth the last count of the form of blood in men or women, and some say it will doe so if the greene herbe

women, and some say it will doe, so if the greene herbe be but worns in the shoots so as it be next the skinne, it should shifting or volutions of blood; the powder of the shifting or volutions of blood; the powder of the shifting or volutions of blood; the powder of the shifting in women, but more tespecially if a line Couling Tvory is powder by put to it is also much contigued to help children that are bursten, and have Rupture teing boyled in water and salt; it is also that the shifting that shifting the shifting that shifting the shifting th pimples freddes and the like, and dropped into the eyes, or wet cloaties applyed unto them, taketh away the next and inflammations in cliem.

TRIBE 5.

Agrimonia five Enpaterium. Agrimoni

Ee have divers fores of Agrimonie, fome of our owne land, and fome of others, as you thall been bere fer forth unto vou.

I. Enpaterium five Agrimenia vulgaris. Ont common Agrimonie

Our common Agrimonie hath divers long leaves made of many fer upons stalke, some others smaller, all of them dented about the edges, greene above, and grayish underneath, making withall; among which ariseth up usually but one stiffe, strong, rough or hairy browne round stalke, and all the strong with all graying many small vellow. foot high, with finaller leives fet here and there thereoniat the top whereof grow many finall yellow flower above another in long spikes; after which come rough heads of seeds hanging downer ards, which will demand the spikes and the spikes are spikes and the spikes are spikes and the spikes and the spikes and the spikes are spikes and the spikes are spikes and the spikes and the spikes are spike any thing that shall rubbe against them, and sticke upon garments, being touched or cast thereon the more blacke, long and somewhat wooddy, abiding many yeares, and shooting afresh every spring; it bisharesh nable good fent yet very small.

This other or fweete smelling Agrimonie as to like the other that there is lardly any difference to be the eye, but by the nose onely, except that if there be any difference, this growth somewhat rounder and whiter leaves then the other, and the roote of a darke red colour, but the mell-herein and the roote of a darke red colour, but the roote of a darke red colour. furpaffe the other, and so doth the taste heing aromaticall and astringent; whereby it is held to bee states

cellent use to corroborate and strengthen weake parts.

3. Agrimus Mastard Agrimonie.

This herbe that is like to Agrimonie, and therefore called B ne, and therefore called Beltard Agrimonie, hath diver he foft and hairy leaves next the ground, every day ded into many parts or leaves, feaven for the most part, three on each fide and the feventh at the said below ving some smaller ones betweene them, like as Agrimony hath, yet somewhat rounder then they had a them smaller dented, and sharper pointed, of a darker greene colour on the upper side, and grayish under among these leaves rise up sundry weake stalks, not fully standing upright, but leaning downewards, whenever set very sparsedly such like leaves, but smaller and rounder, with small precess at the joynta of every of the at the tops come forth three or foure hairy greene huskes like cups dented at the brims, out of every one wheel rifeth a finall yellow flower, like unto Agrimony, yet fometimes they fearfe appeare above the house in he feene; wherein after they are fallen and paft, appeare small long and round graynes like unto the sum of

> 1. Agrimenta vulgarie. Common Agrimony,

3. Atrimorolder. Baftard Agrimon.





white

where, two finding specther like two final lumpes, which all one of the huster of themselves, when they service, leaving the huster of themselves, when they service, leaving the huster of themselves, the roote is finall redition wooddy, shiding and not perithing in the winter.

Leysterium Genesiane, Hempelike Agrimony.

The Hempelike Agrimony hath many long dather greene, for woolly leaves, lying upon the ground, among which rich as a for white left with the legter of two for white pith within this height of two for the court where the shill leaves as grow helaw up to the root, where the it to me make we seeme surve cutous comertmes, let full of the like leaver, as grow below up to the top, where the flower break forth, many standing together in units, being togrand, and mostles, for a pale pusplish colour, which the months and interest, with many strings and fibres thereat a the whole plant bath a little fweete fent in it, but is very bitter, and io is the roote alfo.

and in the same Camabinum Americanum lavifelium.
The broader leafed Hempelike Agrimony of America.
This broader leafed kind of Agrimony groweth greater and higher then the former with a brownish stalke, and longer and larger leaves thereon. To that fome have compared them to those of Elecampane other flowers grow at the top of the fallie in greater number, and more sparsfedly with longer foly but being many long threds ftanding in the middle of a more purplish blew colour, and the feede at their bottomes, which together are blowne away with the winde.

6. Eupatorium Cannabinum Americanum angustifulium, Nation leafed Hempelike Agrimony of New England
Theother kind of American Agrimony growth at the first with a two mall long leaves upon the ground, unevenly dened in lone places on chatedges, and in others but little or not at all dened; the fingle hairy thicke round brittlefalke of two or three high foote or more, is full fet on all fides, very thicke with longer and narrow leaves without

5. Espanisa Canabiaum Americanum latifolium. The broader leafed Hempelike Agrimony of America.



Eupatorium Cannabiaum, Hempelike Agrimony.



Espatorium aquaticum duorum generum Water Agrimony of two forts.



order,

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TRIBE order, some dented and some not, of 2. 3. and 4. inches long a peece, and halfe an inches from the middle at the least upwards and smaller leaves on the very many finall moffin very electifully before winter of irrowale at the least operation of the latest of the lat which yet will foring very plentifully before winter of irowne lowing : the roote is a few hard fring and fmall fibres at them, and perifhing yeerely after it bath feeded

finall fibres at thein, and perifning yeerely after it bath feeded.

7. Expaterium aquasicum duornin generum. Water exteriumny of two forts.

Although all these forts of Hempe-like Agrimony doe ulustly grow by watery disch fides; and thein there, for the likenesse of the water will also grow well in different folies. I thinke it not a militable fides; and thein there, for the likenesse of name, forme, and qualities. Of this water Agrimony we have two forts of his Land, and another also out of America or New England, being in all other things very like one into including one letting of the leaves upon the stakes, which in one fort hath divers leaves so like the singers of an hand, all meeting together at the bottome, fer by distances at the stakes, which in one fort hath divers leaves see the stakes, which in one for the stakes, which is one for the stakes, which is one for the stakes which in one for the stakes which in one for the stakes which in one for the stakes, which is one for the stakes which is one of the stakes which is one stakes which is one stakes which is one of the stakes which is upon a stalke, two at a joynt: the flowers are yellowish browne, made of many leaves like assare. middle thrum, with greene heades under them, divers standing together, thrusting forth from the journal the leaves, and at the toppes of the branches, which turne into long flat engged seede, which will state garment it toucheth: the roote is made of many blacke strings and fibres, encreasing much, the will formewhat aromatical smelling sweete, and tasting somewhat. Sharpe like Pepper, and so doth the toucheth aromatical smelling sweete, and tasting somewhat. Sharpe like Pepper, and so doth the toucheth aromatical smelling sweete, and tasting somewhat sharpe like Pepper, and so doth the round stake, of 3, 4, and sive footenigh, is wonderfull full of long branches from the bottome, see a special state of the stat those upward but three yet larger than the former, as the flowers and seede is also, yet not rough but face and blackish: this hath no sharpenesse of taste in it. The Place.

The first groweth in the borders of fieldes, by ditches and hedge fides throughout all the Land : the female The first groweth in the borders or neiges, by discuss any neugenine of its natural to Ites in many place, but a stranger to us, growing with us onely in the gardens of the curious, but is natural to Ites in many place, but the former and this growing neere one to another, or not farre disputation the third Columns found in New ites.

See the fourth is found in the f fent to Baubinm from many other parts of Jealy likewife, as he feith himselfe: the fourth is found in many and east are wet, as the brinckes of dirches, and water courses, and in the upland grounds allo, where will and endure as well: the fift, fixth, and last came to us from New England & Virginia, the two first of the from the were to the first of the from them: the last American groweth huge and great in our garden grounds, comming first unto us out of New England, among the earth that Iohn Newton a Chirurgion of Colliton in Somer (et foire brought me with Platele. dinalia, their little red Lillies and other plants.

They doe all flower in Inly and August, and the seede is soone ripe after, yet the last American flower

The Names. The first is called in Greeke conardent Eupatorium, and so the Latines call it also, of Eupator the fulfate of it, as Pliny faith, who calleth it. Empatorias, and as it is thought is his Argemenia in arvin nafetn, but District the shought that this was an errour in his time, in militaking Argemenia, for Argimenia. Some allo of the torium quantum bepati precipue medetur: because it is a chiefe helpe to the Liver: it is also called Argementa of divers: some other names are also given unto it, as Marmorella, Concordia, Lappa inversa, and Firmin It.

Arabians call it, Cafal, Cafel, and Gafel; the Italians Agrimonia, and so doe the Spaniard, the French Agrimonia Enpatorie. The Germanes Odermeing, and Bruchmurtz: the Dutch Agrimony; and we in Fuglish Agrimony are mon Agrimony. All the Apothecaries of our Land, especially of London now adayes, docute this in this part of Agrimony, as the most assured Empaterium of Dioscorides: how soever in former times, both we and the sound of the control of the feas, did usually take the Expatorium Cannabinum, which they called Enpatorium vulgare, for the mutich, and either of ignorance not knowing the right, or of wilfulnesses in not enduring to be with drawing the old errours, but our age hath reformed very many of these errours, we were formerly nusted up in and doubt but by the diligent search of divers for the truth; both the light that hath risen hath appeared; and the dath nesse that remaines may be expelled, which time must as it hath done in part already, bring to paste, the prinatious wilfulnesse of many being the cause that it is not wholly performed as yet. Anguillara fift, and the na after him doe make this Enpatorium of Dioforides, to be that of Avicen alfo, and fo to be both one; Dalace because he would not acknowledge the Ageratum of Dioscorides, to be the Empaterium of Mesure, rumenhin-felfe a ground, on the dangerous shelfe of two errours, namely that the Empaterium of Mesure and Assertan not differ, and the Enpatorium of Mefues and Diefcorides, be both one; when as it is in neither of them as we showed in the Chapter of Ageratum, that Ageratum was the true Eupatorium of Melnes, which could much from this of Diescorides; so doth that of Melnes, from that of Avicen also. Which is by the materials ous now adayes, accounted to be the first Empatorium Cannabinum, here set downe and as before is suparen former times called Empaterium unigere: yet there is some doubt therein, in that Avien saith, the sowered Empaterium are like those of Neunspar of water Lilly, which the most judicious know not well how precall but doe verily suppose some errour or mistake to be in the text : and although it be not the true Endering Dissociates, the errour thereof being now reformed, both their descriptions and figures inducing the fame and you, yet is it not without very speciall properties, as you shall heare by and by : the second is called drives odor ataby Camerarian, and Empaterium atternme of oratum, & aromaticum by Columna; i the third is called a moides of Columna, of Bankinin afferimente finite, and of Come Pimpinella folio Agrimente; the fourth wants ally called in former times beyond the Sea, as I fayd Empaterium unleare, as Maitibiolius and others despited downe. Fufebius called in Empaterium adulterium, and Dodonam and Thaline Pfendo bepaterium that the calleth & Camabina aquatica, five Eupatorium mag. Gosner Eupatorium aquaticum, co Trifolium cervinum aquaticum, Bapista Surfur calleth it Terzola, Anguillara, Gosner in hortis Germania, Lacuna, Lonicerus, and Camaranim allit Espatorium Avicanne. This is called in high Dutch S. Kunjigunds Knaut, that is Herba Santia kunigrin call it Copany, of the low Dutch Boelkencruit: the fift is called by Cornutus Eupatorium folis Enule, and I according to the title, to put a difference betweene it, have fet latifolium, and the other of that fort which I according to the and hath onely forung with me, and hath not beene mentioned by any before : the last which cal applyisium, and hath onely iprung with me, and hath not beene mentioned by any before the left which a lay is of two fores, the one with divided leaves, the other with whole are diverly named by divers; for a lay is of two fores is called by Tragus Verbena famina, by Cardus upon Dioferride. Verbenaea rella, by Gof. in with divided leaves is called by Tragus Verbena famina, by Cardus upon Dioferride. Verbenaea rella, by Gof. in the provide manufacture, and by Cardus upon Bright and his Appendix; are in butis, Perbefina famina, and by sometimes, Ruellius tooke it to be Hydraphers, and to did Luegdonensis, but yet doth continuities by Delaum Heparatipus against the differences, as Matthielus before hath done, by Cosalpinus Ridens foliotriparities in the before hath done, by Cosalpinus Ridens foliotriparities divides the other with whole leaves is called by its divides in the provide and by Braditions Companiant Companiants. Experimentally, for a layer of the provides and the Braditions Companiants of the new and in the Pinas Cannabina aquatica folionen divides the folionen divides th in his capitulis may well goe under the fame tirle.

The Vertues.

Th wild make the perspective points of the cowers, and reason to the decoction of the herbe, in ade with wine and druke, a coding last the firing, and bitings of Serpents, and helpeth them that have foule, or troubled and bloody us to the bloody of the firing and bitings of Serpents, and helpeth them that have foule, or troubled and bloody us to the bloody of the firing and helpeth the cought it is accounted also a good helpe to ridde a quartaine as well as a tribute to be proposed and helpeth the cought it is accounted also a good helpe to ridde a quartaine as well as a tribute to be proposed and helpeth the cought; it is accounted also a good helpe to ridde a quartaine as well as a tribute to be the state of the decoction warms before the fit, which by altering them, will in time ridde them to the leaves and fixed each Dioferrider, the feede faith Pliny, flayeth the bloody flixe, being taken in wine: outwardly applyed it helpethold fores, cancers, and ulcers that are of hard curation, being stamped with old Swinesgreale and applyed, for it clenieth and afterwards healeth them in the fame manner also applyed; it doth draw forth the thornes or splinters of wood, nayles, or any other such thing, that is gotterning the selfs, and helps the strengthen members that be out of joynt: it helps that is fould impossing deares, being british and applyed, or the Juyce dropped into them: the distilled water of the herbe, is good to all the purpose storestime, either inward or outward. The Hempe like Agrimony, or Eupatorium Cannabinum, is of the fame temperature of heate and dryeth, for it also openeth, clenfeth, cutteth and maketh thinne shofe humors thus ethicke andrough, and therefore is very effectuall for the dropfie, yellow laundife, obstructions of the Liver and hardnesse of the Spleene, fulnesse of humors, and the evill disposition or habit of the body: the juyce bered drinke, is commended much against the impostumes that come of a cold rause within the body, and for those this are without, the herbe bruited and applyed outwardly: the decoction thereof taken before the fits of long and linguing agues, doth helpe much to free any from them: the same also provoketh urine, and women many and boyled with Funcierry in whey and drunke, helpeth stables; and the itch, which provided said harpe humours but the juyce mixed with vinegar, and announced cureth it outwardly; and careful it provided in it to taken in the beginning, but the juyce being drunke, is held to be more effectuall; the injecting drunke, and dryed, and the weight of a scruple taken in pills, killeth the wormes of the belly; and the great leeped in drinke, and given to childrendoth the same. The jeaves are often given by the Country group within tattle, and other bealts, troubled with conglus, and when they are broken winded, or have group and them, all which it helpeth; the flowers, chiefely are used to heate both greene and old lock, brite brok is selfer will doe so like wise; it is sayd that hancers have observed, that Deare being wounded, by the tring of this berbe have beene healed of their hartes; the dryed harbe being burned; driveth away by the most and smell thereof, all flies, waspes, and the like, and all other harefull and venemous creature. of long and lingring agues, doth helpe much to free any from them: the same also provoketh urine, and wotures.

CHAP. LXL.

Camabis. Hempe.

fire are two kindes of Hempe, the tame or manured, and the wilde or ballard; of the manured kind there are two forts, male, and female, of which I immed to entreate in this Chapter; and of the wilde or ballard forts in the next,

Cannely (appear. Manured Hempe.) which is of to great who both for dinner clearly and contage) sees I fayd of www forts, and fremile as they are called, yet both file from one and the fame feede; and herein is fortherwise the Prices Mercury, but how this change in nature should be, no man can give a reason; the male hath the stronger falle, and more bushie, and the leaves greater, and of a darker greene colour, and bearing seede without any hew of flowers, and endureth longer, before it be ripe to cut downe : contrariwife, the female hath a fingle falke, for the most part, with few or no branches, and beareth flowers, but no feede followeth, and is ripe, and beint downe, or pulled up before the other t they both rise up to a great height, even fixe or seven foote the or more, with many leaves fet thereon at dilbances, every one divided into 5, or 6, or 7, feverall leaves, joyred together at the bottome of them, and dented about the edges, somewhat like unto the forme of the leaves of

TRIBE. 5.

Camubis fativa. Manured Hempe.

the Palma Christi, Lupine and bastard Hellebor, every one set upon a long foote stalke, of a darke greene colour, and of a strong unpleasing savour; the flowers are small, and of a whitish yellow colour, standing many together, upon a long branch, which turne into dull, and are carried away with the wind, not carrying any feede after them; which being the tenderer and weaker, and the stalke hollow and not fo throng, maketh the finer stuffe, to be spunne and woven into linnen cloath, fit for mens bodies, or other the like uses, and is called of fome Sommer Hempe: but the other being stronger and called winter Hempe, because it is not gathered untill toward Winter, or at the leaft, not of a moneth after the other, beareth seede in the fame manner, that the other bore flowers on long branches, which is round and conteined in round heads: the rootes are made of many strong stringes which take fast hold in the ground, but dye and perish every yeare: to shew you the manner of steeping, drying, beating, and clenting hereof to be made into cloth or Cordage, is not my purpose, nor pertinent for this worke; besides that, it would take up too much roome and time; it is familiarly known to every country hulwife almost.

We have had from Virginia a very great kinde of Hempe, with greater stalkes, and much larger leaves and flowers, which being broken down with the wind, when it was almost at the perfection, we cannot fully expresse it as we would, and as time may doe it hereafter.

The Place.

Although Pliny, lib. 20, c, 22. faith that Hempe was formerly found wilde, yet know we not in these dayes, where such may be found; for in all places of the world I thinke, it is onely fowne in fieldes and places, chosen out for the purpose. The Time.

It is sowne in the end of March, or beginning of April, and is ripe in August or September, as the two forts grow ripe and fit to be gathered.

The Names It is called in Greeke ndrvages, and so Cannabis in Latine also, from the Greeke word worago, faith Lobel, quod fonticulos parfafve scatterigines significat, quo loci lubous sponte, & san lumines: the Arabians call it Canab; and Schubodonegi; the Italians Canape: the

and the second s

Spaniards Cannamo : the French Chanure, and Chaneve : the Germanes Zamer Hauff : the Dutch Komp, and wi in English Hempe.

The Vertues. Hempe is cold and dry fay Tragus and Lonicerus, but Galen in lib. 7. fimpl, medicament. & primede alimin fast. tatibus, faith it is not and dry, and to doe Matthiolau, Ruellius, Fusibiss, and Londonenfis, agreeing with his size in: the feede of Hempe confirmerh wind, and by the much use thereof, doth disperie it so much, that it dish the natural seeds of procreation, therewith for it is hard of digestion, hursful to the head & stomack, and had a ill blood and juyce in the body, yet being too led in milke and taken, helpeth fuch as have adry and by one. Tragm faith: the Ducob as one faith doe make in Emulsion out of the seede, and give it with good space. those that have the laundise, especially in the beginning of the disease, if there be no ague accompaniely in the peneth the obstructions of the gall, and cansett digestion of choles therein: but as Marthialu hill, firmmen in Germany went a wrong course, to give their children the decortion of Hempe seede for the bullette. notie, which it did rather augment, then helpe to take away : the Emulion or decoction of the lette, byth laskes and fluxes that are continuall, eafeth the paines of the collicke; and allayeth the troublesome humomints bowels : divers also doe ftay bleedings herewith, whether at the mouth or note, or at other places, by fryage leaves with some of the blood that hathcome from them that bleed, and so given them to eate; it is heldway got to kill the wormes in man or beast, as also the wormes in the eares, or the juice dropped therein, or wormes. forth any other living creature that hath crept therein; and to shew the strength hereof for this purpose, when thiolas faith, that the decoction thereof, powred into the holes of earthwormes, will draw them forth, and the fishermen and anglers have used this searce to get wormer to baite their hookes. The decoction of the man sayd to allay inflammations in the head, or any other part, the herbe in selfe, or the distilled water thereof performeth the like effect; the fame decoction of the rootes, eafeth the paines of the gour, the land or knots of the joynts, the paines and farinking of the finewes, and other the like paines of the hippes; the to be used, for any place that bath beene burnt by fire; if the fresh joyce be mixed with a little oyle, or land that the little paines of the hippes; the statistical of the first higher faith, that Hempe feede, given to Hennes in the winter, when they lay fewest egges, will make have more plenesses. e more plentifully: (a) the plant consists the winter of the constant of the c laye more plentifully.

Complete the second of the

CHAP. LX II.

Camabia (revestris five (puria. Wilde or bastard Hempe.

Here are two or three forts of herbes, that are accounted by divers for wilde or baltard Hempes. vecare note of them the true Cannaba sylvestrie of Dioscorides: Banhinu therefore in not so accounting of them, referreth them to the kinds of Nettles, as you shall heare by and by. 1. Cannabis Spuria prima. The first bastard Hempe.

This baltard Hempe rifeth up with a reasonable great hairy square stalke, not very strong nor noright, but as it were leaning downe, with divers joynts bunching out like knees, and two lagrifustively of thems formewhat long harry and pointed, of a fresher greene colour then the manured learner across of the edges a at the joynts likewife come forth divers branches joynted and fer with Here and the with the control of the of measurement, groweth the feede, being small and round, three or foure growing together: the roote is but and white and somewhat spreading, but dying before winter.

There is nother hereof, whose flower is of a perfect white colour for the most part, or a little pale whayish, Flore alle which doth plainely expresse the difference.

2. Cannabis spuria altera. The second bastard Hempe.

This obst ballard Hampe differeth not in stalke from the former, but the leaves are shorter and rounder a the Introduction records and rounder a the leaves are inorter and rounder a the leaves are norter and rounder a the leaves are for a pale colour tending to yellow, adultationer part of a deeper red or purple colour; the huskes of the flowers are formewhat more prickly then the other. 3. Camabis [paria tertia. The third baltard Hempe.

The third befard bempe is in the growing much like the former, but that the leaves at the joynts are former the long and narrow, a little fadder and not dented about the edges in the most; the flowers hereof are hooiciand apping, but they are of a pale yellowish colour wholly, with a little or no shadow or spot therein, and had thicker about the joynes, whole huskes have longer and tharper points then the reft. he Place.

All thic doe grow as well in moyft grounds as in dry, by dirch fides, and by the path wayes, under walls, &c. add one of them will be found in gardens, to be continually pulled up as a weede, and unprofitable herbe: yet he found for with a white flower was found by the path Wayes neare Clapham, and in the dirches by Rede fror Rother Hithe.

1. Canabis fourla prima.
The first bastard Herrice.

3. Caunabis foria tertia. The third baltard Hempe.







The Time.

They flower for the most part in Inly.

The Names.

Most writers call these Cannabes spuria, and fylvestres yet as I fayd before, Bankinan doth call them Unitelan Most writers call their Cannabis Sylvestris, by Tragus and Lugdanensis, and Sparia altera by Lobel, by The aculeata. The first is called, Cannabis sylvestry, by I rayno and Longues per lecond is the Cannabis sylvestry montanus Cannabina alba, and by Banbium Vrice aculeata folis ferratio, the second is the Cannabis sylvestry.

There aculeata folis ferratio alters of Banbium Vrice aculeata folis for ac ria tertia of Lobel, Alssum arvense album of Tabermontanes, Urtica aculeata folije servatis altera of Bankshinketh it may be allo the Sideritis Cordi, whereof Theline maketh mention in Himynia sylva, The called by Lobel, Cannabia puria facie Vrzica, by Banbinus Vrzica aculeata folijs non ferratu, and it de grant altera Matthiolias Lugdanenfis expresseth it.

The Vertues.

There is little use made of these herbes, eyther inwardly or outwardly, yet they are thought to bee made temperature and qualities of the former Hemper Lobel saith they are used as an affured remody against sain a wennes, and other hard tumours in the flesh, when other things have failed and would do no good.

CHAP. LXIII.

Isatin sive Glastum. Woade.

this herbe there is accounted two forts, the one manured, the other growing wilde; making both to like the one unto the other, that as it is thought the manuring onely causeth the third fort I have added to them for the colours fake though much difproportioned in frime 1. Glastum sativum. Manured Woade.

Woade that is fowen in fields for use, hath divers large, long and somewhat broad leaves a tinto those of Ribwort Plantaine, but larger thicker, and of a darker blewish greene colour; from among who ariseth up a strong stalke three or foure foote high, and sometimes more, with divers such leaves fetheren. in finaller up to the top, where it fpreadeth into divers branches, at the ends whereof grow small yellow form in whole places come long flattish huskes, or cods like tongues, blacke when they are ripe, and produce hanging downewards, wherein lye the feede, which if it be a little chawed or broken with moyfure, will give blew colour a the roote is white and long, growing downewards.

2. Glastum fylvestre. Wilde Woade.

This wilde Woade differeth little from the tame or manured, but that it is smaller, the stalke sender, the leaves leffer, and the huske or cods imaller and narrower.

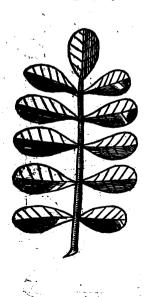
3. Nil sive Anil, Glastum Indicum. Indico or Indian Woade.

Although Nil of Indico be not in forme like Woade, yet for the rich blew colour fake I thinke good water

3. G aftum fattvum. Manured Worde.

3. Nil five Anil, Glaffum Indian.
Indian or Indian Words.





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amion of it here with it, not onelly to thew you what it is, and how made, but to incite fome of our nation, to when manufacturious therein as they have beene with the former Woode, seeing no doubt huz it would bee more sobe inclusives to the control of th larger which comparison may hold a fit correspondence likewise; yet Lipses faith the true hath leaves like Rolemine But I shall here give you the description of the plant by two severall many has been but he was like ment which comparison may hold a fit correspondence likewise; yet Linfor saith the true hath leaves like Rolemin-But I shall here give you the description of the plant by two severall ment the one is Francis Lipsenses, as he is known in Islames de Last his description of America, or the 19-st linding, in pag. 330, and 331. who sait is shrubbe, producing many round smooth wooddy stemmes from the roote, about fix palmes or spans the bott the bignesses of one little singer, of an ash colour, with leaves thereon like unto Cicers, having stability red flowers, and afterwards many long Cods growing together, and hanging downnessed the unto the workings called Assardes which we call Asservants, yet somewhat thicke and full of blacke sade to Last addeth in a Parenthesis, Some say the seeds is like into Femilyeck. Start both ends as if it had been called. For the manner of making whereof hee saith, They cast the seases into a brasse vessell, pouring there sades he was the same of the control of the same of the control of the same o there a falsing hot water, or rather inkewarmety extonic allow, or cold water as bett) ittiring them very well that he water may draw out the tincture, which they poure out into another yelfell that hath an hole therein fonewhat high, whereout the cleare water may paffe, the thicke coloured substance remaining behinde, which afterwards they straine through a cloth or bag, setting the thicke substance in the Sunne; and make it into cakes which thindred and hardened in pans at the fire; Thus farre de Last. The other description is by Mt. Prichas, in his fourth Booke of Pilgrims, the 4 Chap. ps. 439 it is shrub faith he, not above a yard high, and as bigge as a mans thumbe at the biggeft; the branches are woodly like into Broome, having many leaves fet together on a short footestalke, in forme like Cives (minimal for Cices) or Ciche pease, or like those of Sena, but shorter and broader the flower (saith he) is like mount leaves the feede is inclosed in a small round cod about an inch long resembling Fenoreck. feeds, but more blunt at both ends (fuch very feedes for colour alfo we have often had fent for Indico feede, yet never my frang with us but once, and that but one plant, and over hall up plucked up before it had any forme sibedicrated, yet the small chreddy roote was of a pale blew colour, which I doe keepe by me to shew: the feeleds while it is field being steeped in water gave a blewish colour.) These descriptions so like in most things and so nearly also resembling Alpinus his Selbam, but that it hath a yellow fidwer, perswadeth me that Selbam, but that it hath a yellow fidwer, perswadeth me that Selbam, but that it hath a yellow fidwer, perswadeth me that Selbam. has being undoubtedly a kind of Glaux Leguminofa, & fo may Indico be also but differing in the Dye. The manner of making as Mr Fineth faith is theso being varioully described by others. They gather the leaves (when they have, our the branches, in day of and cast them into a long Celemic powring water thereon, and preffe them downe with stones that they may be overcovered, so abiding to certaine dayer that the substance of the herbe may be drawne out into the water, which they let forth into another found Celterne, in the minft whereof is another small Celterne, or Center (the meaning whereof Idoenotunderfland) and labour it with great staves, like batter or whire Starch, fourming of the cleare water. after it is feeled; then labour it afresh, and draw off the cleare water againe being settled, doing thus so often until sobing but a thicke inblance remaine, which they dry in the Sunne being i pread upon cloth, and after it is a link harded, they make it into small balls with their hands, laying them to dry on the land, for any other. thing would drinke up the colour, as also if it take raine in the drying it will lose his colour and glosse. After it is lowen it endured three yeares: that Indico of the first years while the plant is tender, is weighty and reddish. called Note: that of the fecond yeare is rich, being very light and of a perfect violet colour fwimming on the water and is called Crere: that of the third yeare when the plant is declining (and peradventure but fabulous traditions) is a weighty blackish Nil the worst of the three, and called Catteld. The best is made saith here. about Biary necre 20, miles beyond Fetipore in the Mogals country in the East Indies. And Ximenes aforefaid as Last bath it, faith, the Indians of the West call the Plant Kibniquilist piezabnac and the Mexicans call the inchare made thereof Achaitli and Tlecobnitli, but the other Barbarians Tlacchoylinubnitl, and therewith colar their haire blacke. I have not heard that good Indico is one of the Merchandifes of the West, but of. the East Indies onely. De Lines having given the figure of a branch of Indico, I doe here likewise exhibite

The Place.

The wilde kinde groweth in fundry untilled places and fields in Germany, as it is fayd, but the manured is fowen s well in Germany, France, and Spaine as in Italy alfo, in Umbria neare unto Nocera, as Matthiolus faith, where there is a towne called Grands, of the Woade that grew there abundantly; and in the Hands of Terceras belonging to Same: Some have sowen it in our owne laid, but they have found it to be the cause of the destruction of their Bees; for it hath beene observed, that they have dyed as it were of a Flix that have tasted thereof; it is sayd the in some places they sow their Woade upon the same ground, that afterwards they sowed their Cornea which crop of Worde is three times cut in a yeare, and that these rootes that are not turned up with the Plough will beare feede among the Corne. The Plant whereof the Nil or Indico is made, groweth in divers places of the East Indice, but especially in Guzarate, and the best in and about Bianie in the Mogals countrey.

Worde flowreth in Iam, but the feede is late ripe.

The Names. It is called in Greeke Loins, and Ifatis in Likine, Classum allo and Guadam of fome, after the Italian word Guada, whereby they call Woade. Cafes in his fift booke, de Bello Gallico, maketh mention of Glassum, wherewithe ancient Brutaines did colour themselves to seeme the more terrible to their enemies in hattaile as it is thought or that they did then as the Savages of the West Indies doe now delight in such a colour, to paint their nated since therewith. Pliny also speaketh of the Brittaines using of Glasses in his 22. Booke and first Chape but divended diversity imagine from whence the word Glasses should be derived; force have imagined, that if it

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in both thole Authors the word Virram should be read in stead of Glassian, because the Grand would from whence they thinke Glassian is derived, is signified by Virram; and some also would sure to Nitram; but Nitram is not for such use, for it is yet very rare or carie (seene of any wish m; the call it Pils, Deligi; Chare, that is, Alchas, Alchas, or Addien, or as dvicen in, his 12. Chap, said, m; the call it Pils, Deligi; Chare, that is, Alchas, Alden, or Addien, or as dvicen in, his 12. Chap, said, m; the forest Booke; which Serapio callet Hid dail gramm will; but this Niel (for Nir in the Angles of the Booke; which Serapio callet Hid dail gramm will; but this Niel (for Nir in the Angles as some say doth signific any blew colour, such as this Woode or, the Niel or Indies makes) or whence was made a blew colour formerly called with us Ancele for the Dyers and others, and whence was made at blew colour formerly called with us Ancele for the Dyers and others, and whence was made at blew colour formerly called with us Ancele for the Dyers and others, and whence was made at the colour formerly called with us Ancele for the Dyers and others, and whence was made at other colours for of Indies, (as it is probably phessed), pade up with sand all augment the weight; or else it was a worser kinde of that Nil or dail that grew in I never to dail the angle of ed: this faith Dioferides, and peradventure was our very ladice, although related it may be made which sheweth how lame the ancients were in the knowledge of forraise doings a but we have indeed to which thewer now tame the ancients were in the knowledge or rorrange goings bout we nave indeed the dayes, a certaine thing called by divers Forey, which the painters, fometimes me, and is, the set the dyfat, while the cloth is upon the dying a blew colour with sadice or Woode, and Is a fine light The Italians as I fayd before call Woode Guada and Glaffe; the Spinniards call the horte while it agreewing Guida, but when it is made up and dry, they call it Paffel, fore quia in pafilles, expande and Paffel likewife, the Germans Weijs, the Dutch West, we in English Woode, and Wade.

The faculties of Woade are binding and very drying, and fomewhat bitter withall, but not then wilde fort much more, as usually all wilde herbes exceede the tame in the properties, and therefore. putrefaction, and preferveth therefrom more then the tame t the tame flancheth bleedings of the putrefaction, and preferveth therefrom more then the tame to the tame that the tame th malignitie of foule Vicers, and to dissolve tumours, breake impoliumes, and to dry up and binds dissolve maignitie or route vicers, and rountoye tunious types are diffilled water of the horse wa the same effectes that eyther the decoction or the powder of the dryed berbe doth.

CHAP. LXIIIL

Herba Lutea five Luteola. Would or Welde or Diers weede.

Thought good to joyne this plant unto the other before going, both for the dying quality and before alfo, although not fo notorious as the other: but although with many former writers, there is but one fort remembred, yet we have attained the knowledge of two or three other as year in the control of the c them expressed unto you.

1. Luteola vulgaris. Common Would or Diers weede. The common Would or Diers weede groweth buffning with many long and narrow flat leavising the ground, of a darke blewish greene colour, somewhat like usto Woade, but nothing to large, a limit where and somewhat round pointed, which doe to shide the first years; and the next spring flat them rise divers round stalkes, two or thee soote high, before with many such like leaves thereon, to the soote high, before with many such like leaves thereon, to the soote high, before with many such like leaves thereon, to the soote high, before with many such like leaves thereon, to the soote as the toppes of them, where afterwards come the leade, which is small said blacke, entire that are divided at the toppe into four parts; the roote is long, thicke and white, shiding the winter hards better that the entire to be yellow after it hath beene in slower a while.

2. Luttes a watgara Create. Small Would of Condy.

The small Would of Candy hath likewise many long sarrow leaves like the former, and tall high said in smaller leaves on them also: the long spiked heads have come, what larger slowers, more spread upon singly each by themselves, in other things not differ ing from the former.

3. Lutes maxima Creates a promote the larger story of themselves a many south divers great stalker, some as biggers a many said of leaves plant risets the proceeding with divers great stalker, some as biggers a many said stalker some said stalk The common Would or Diers weede groweth bulhing with many long and narrow flat leaves to the common would be built bulhing with many long and narrow flat leaves to the common would be built bulhing with many long and narrow flat leaves to the common would be built bulhing with many long and narrow flat leaves to the common would be built bu

oppose occurs another, every one formers as the property of the service of the se and ending in a long point; the stalkes are but hath one point; the stalkes are but hat onely divers small stalkes, or long the hath onely divers small stalkes, or long the process thrust footh which are yellowish, with many with the same among them, and thank in yellowing the same thrusts; whitein after the flowers are the back full of were food! in met de leads full of very forall reddiff feede the manufactory great and according, and parted into resident or branches, which in the natural planes warms countries, abideth many years, and endure the winters of our cold country, ave lave often proved.

great Would of Candy.

The interpretation of the content of the second of the content of the con and fuch like plants, one bearesh in the color of the although it bears the color of the co

site in the property of the property of the state of the property of the property of the state of t

The Time. The fift Win flother about Inne, but the others flower the let of any at all with us.



,not listeding Reals ? and more pointed an the off to leaves alis than the former, but not fling is ger, and more open gaping white flowers, in raises, ves and flowers, force it ly fee at the toppes, at inthe R the partie of the second is white with many fibresthel



The great Would of Candy both bearing and barren.



The Names.

There is not any Greeke name knowne to be given unto it. Pliny maketh mention of it in his 33 book. There is not any Greeke name knowne to be given unto it. I ming time and the state of the state 5. chap, and calletn it Laters, yet Danishme tertaints, to the and Virgis calleth it Laters, in the 4. Eclerch is 7. booke of Architecture, and 14. chap. calleth it Laters, and Virgis calleth it Laters, in the 4. Eclerch is Bucolickes in these verses.

Ipfe fed in pratis, aries jam fuaverubenti Murice, jam creceo, mutabit vellere Luto.

Tris called also by some Luccola; and by some also thought to be the Referds of Pliny, because they agree 6 well It is called also by some Limenes; and by some also thought to be the Assertion or Melangua in divers parts. Cefalpinus in his ninth booke, and 35. chap, maketh it to be the Myagram or Melangua in Discorides, and calleth it according to the peoples terms in his time, Guadardas It tooke the name of land Disforides, and calleth it according to the peoples terme in his time, Guadarella: It tooke the name of Lincot onely of the yellow colour of the herbe and flowers, where it is dry, but chiefely from the yellow colour of the dye, Trague tooke it to be Antirihinam, because the feede vessels thereof have as it were hole thereis for have taken it also to be Phytenma of Disforiths, and some to be his Gernthinam, among whom are Land Gestion in bortin Germaniae: but Matibiolae calleth it Psindisfruibium t Dadonem calleth it Herbe Latta, the Lincola, Lonicerus and Taberimaniam Carandres. The Second is thought by Honeriae Bellin, in his second is filled to Classim, to be the true Struthinam of Disfories, and faigh that it is called Camera throughout all Generation in horto, seemeth to make it and the common fort all one, the third and fourth are remained by Pona, the one in his Latine, and both in his Italian Edition more exactly.

The Vertues. The Vertues.

Marthielus faith, that the roote hereof, is hot and dry in the third degree, and that it cutteth tough form; maketh groffe humours thinne, it doth releave hard tumours, it digesteth raw slegue, and openethous maketh groffe humours thinne, it doth releave hard tumours, it digesteth raw slegue, Some doe not onely commend it, against the bitings of any venemous treatures, to be applyed as well oxwally to the would or hurt place, as to be taken inwardly, to expell the poyson therhence: but also much commend. ded it to be used against the Plague or Pestilence: the people in some Countries of this Land, de tale to braiche herbe, and lay it to the cuts or wounds, they chance to make in their hands, or legges, &c. the chiefeffulcoher wife they have thereof, is to dye cloth, either wollen or linnen, or filte, raw or woren into a yellowoles, and also to give a greene colour to those shothes or filkes, have first beene dyed with Woade, into a bine colon, which Vitruvius it feemeth was not ignorant of in his time, for he speaketh thereof in the aforeshyd plac, but booke and chapter, that a yellow colour upon a blue, inchanged into greene, and for these nice, there is no ftore of this herbe frent in all Countries, and thereof many fields fowen for the purpole,

CHAP. LXV.

Lamium. The Dead Nettle or Archangell.

He word Lamium which we call dead Nettle or blind Nettle, is divertly taken by diver, in but doe make it a Nettle, and number it among their kinds; others make it a kinde of Galeoft, abdila others Banhinsss who confoundeth them together, maketh those herbes to be Lamis that Chies,

others Baubinus who confoundeth them together, maketh those herbes to be Lamis that Chip, and others make to be Galeofis, & e converso; some also make them to be kinds of Sarquistic, as some those to be Lamis, which others call Chickeweeder and Balma, which see all implications seemed before all the control of the contr foone subscribe unto chem.

fone subscribe unto chem.

I. Laminum virigare folio subretundo sure rubre. Red describette or red Archangell fisch dients square stalkes somewhat is write, in sure the agood distance one from mother, grow rue sid greene leaves, describations the state of the control of the c

whole plant finelleth fixe the ordinary Archangell.

3. Lamble vulgare album five Archangelica flore album White Archangell.

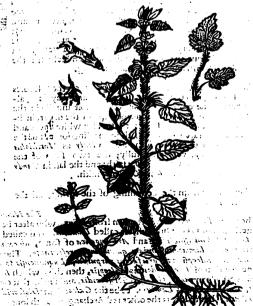
The white Archangell had diverse fourer stalkes, not standing straightful pright, but having deground, whereon stand two leaves at a joynt, larger and more pointed than the other, deturned to the control of the and greener alfo, more like unto Nettle leaves alfo than the former, but not flinging a rie: at the joynts with the leaves stand larger, and more open gaping white slowers, in hinker round states, but not having such a bush of leaves and flowers, so closely set at the toppes, as in the former, where the states are the states and states are the states and states are the states fland fmall roundish blacke seede, after they are fallen : the roote is white with many fibres therest, at g





2. Lamium Hi/pankum Spanish Archangell.





ori neultai

CHAP.66

Talbar downeward, but lying under the apper cruft of the earth, foreading and energiage like unto Conden which abideth many yeares still encreasing, this hath not so strong asent as the former.

which abideth many yeares ftill encreating, this hath not to trong atom as the rouner.

4. Lamium folio oblung flore rubro. Long leafed red Archangell.

Of this fame kinde there is one found in fome places of this Land, agreeing with this last is all thing, but the flowers, which are of a purplish red colour; and another whose flowers are more pale red, and the invited which we will be a purplish to be met withall, but in some places, where the is almost no other had. and hath no ill fent.

leaves, there are certaine markes or spots, and some small short lines to be seem to them, whereby trides guished from the former.

guiffed from the former.

Lamium Plini montanum Columne. Archangell with white lines in the leaves.

This Archangell Columna hath well observed to differ from the last, first in the leaves being larger, and can about with rounder dents, and then in the white lines therein, which in this runne straight forth, and can what large on each side the middle ribbe, and not sported or straked as in the last, which white lines they we will be the straight forth, and can be the state of the last, which white lines they we hold confidences many yeares, after they have beene dryed, whereas the other, either fade altogether que hardly to be different, within a year after they are dryed; and lastly in the flower which in this, are of penants and red, tending to a blush colour. Colourus settleth forth another forth hereof, with smaller and deeper and num ejust leaves, whose white lines in the middle of the leaves, are not so broad nor differing in any thing else.

. Lamium luceum. Yellow Archangell. The yellow Archangell, in the iquare stalkes, and large greene dented leaves, is like the white Arthangell, but that the stalkes are more straight and upright, not bending downewards, and the joynts with leave at more separate in sunder, having longer leaves than the formers the showers also are a little larger, and not go more separate in sunder, having longer leaves than the formers the showers beautiful larger, and not go many family the boards beautiful larger. ping; of a faire yellow colour in molt, and in fome more faint a the roots hereof thave not found more under ground, fo much as the white, but elfe very like thereunto.

8. Lamium peregrinum Scutellaria dictum.

Strange Archangell. This strange gaping Archangell, shootest forth in the beginning of the Spring, a square hayrie straight stalke, about a cubit high, at the joynes whereof, are set the leaves by couples, which are somewhat long and despely indented about the edges, of a fad greene colour, imooth, and a little hayrie withall, flanding upon long hayrie footestalkes: about the middle of the stalke come forth divers branches on all fides, about an hand breadth long, fet with narrower and longer pointed leaves, not dented at all; at the toppes whereof and the fittless frand long spiked heads of purplish
Flore al-flowers, like unto the Archangells, before described, and in fome white, but longer and more open, two fometimes standing in one huske, and with a hood or helmet at the head of them; wherein after they are fallen, are fet foure rough feedes, round and flat, very hayrie, clammie, and fweete, stieking to the fingers, while they are fresh: at the toppes of every one whereof, there is a cleft like a mouth, and about that a crowne like unto an idelmet: the roote is yellowish and stringie not perishing.

The Place.

All there Archangels grow wilde, some of the first forts by wall sides, and the borders of fieldes, and they sides, al-most every where with us the yellow most usually in the wet grounds of Woods, and sometimes in the dryer, in diwet grounds of Woods, and tomerines in the dryer, in divers Countries of this Land; these with white spots and
lines, are very rare to meete with in our Kingdome, but the
fift in Germany as These sales, and in Italy as Matthiolise
and Columna say, very presidently; the two forts of the
fixth in Naples onely as Columna such and the last in Candy
as Pona saith and in Naples in Columna saith and in Naples in Columna
The Same

Sommer long.

The Names.

The name Laminin was fest astem from the who after he had space of Newice, thich that the stringers not and is not hurself the called frames. It is called Vrice from an another that the mordacions led mittiffinis fig. and Archanges of some, ab eximits within an another from the velus cuculto larvas an things quantum the reference. The first is called by Lotte frames mortan, and Galeopsis valuaris frames provided Langdonnessis faith, there is no other herbeine comments destroyed the description of Dissovides this language, then this, which Bankinon alloweth of, calling it Landau feeting substances the Callegos Dissovides, and faith, that Cordon upon Dissovides, Callegos the stringer, and callegos of Dissovides, but I doe not finde that this had more there a language in the caller red Archanged. with longer leaves that Is more like into the strings of the callegos of the unto them; but that it is the other red Archangell, with longer leaves that is more like unto the W



The Theater of Plants.

relow Archangell which they meant; and Clufius as you hall heare by & by, milliked all other figures of Galeophis yellow Archangering three Disferrides his description, for I can finde no Author hath given a true figure hereof snot may answer as whereby it feement that this Laminum in proper to England then to other combefore Label and Dominary Whereby it received that this Lamison is more proper to England then to other countries. Dedenges calleth it Dirica iners afters, I would incline to think this kindof Lamison to be the true Galeopie of Disferrides with Label and others, if the leaves were not for round, but more like unto Nettle leaves, and that of Disserties with Libra and exhers, it the leaves were not so round, but more like unto Nettle leaves, and that which not a kinde, that Aprellech strong, with leaves more like unto the Nettle, as you shall heare in the next which is the long of the white Chart and I would rather thinke also that the other red Archangell that hath longer leaves very like the white worth strong is the strong fent which it would rather thinke are defective either in the one or the other quality, I cannot deeme either the strong both these are defective either in the one or the other quality, I cannot deeme either of heart strong is the strong in the strong in the strong is the strong in the strong in the strong is the strong in the strong is the strong in the strong is the strong in the strong in the strong is the strong in the strong is the strong in the strong in the strong in the strong is the strong in the strong in the strong in the strong is the strong in the strong in the strong in the strong in the strong is the strong in the strong ries us action production of Dodonaus, called by Lobel Archangelica flore albo. led Louis Affrague at English word Archangellas I take it. The fourth is as I sayd, the Galeopsis of Matthio-from whence came our English word Archangellas I take it. The fourth is as I sayd, the Galeopsis of Matthio-in, Ludunings and others that follow him, Tabermontamus called both these sorts Lamium purpureum & album. in, Ludancinis and ansatz that to have a surface and third; Bankinin called for the Laminin purparent of albam, Collina called them Laminin purparent vel allowing called them Lamining purparent vel allowing farm followings. The fifth Thelies called Vrica farmandoisules, and is Tabermontanus fifth Collegis, which Column called Vrita mortal magnitudes about referra, and of Bankings Laminin maculatum. The fixt is the I sains Plini of Augustura, Comprarise and Matthiolas, and by him called Vrticalattea, who would faine have made it the Galospis of Diofeorides, but that he found Pliny to make mention of the white in the leaves of Lamake the Galonfis of Diosoriaes, but that he round Play to make mention of the white in the leaves of Lamina, to be especially used for inflammations, S. Anthonies fire and the like, which made him defilt from that opinion, and conclude it Plants Laminam. Columnia calleth it Laminam Plinij montanum, and Baubinas Laminam also instanted in the first the Islams call Milzadella or Milzadella, which is so highly commended by their spinist the spice to be it, and so do highway the first and both erronloudy: The seaventh is called Laminam Intenum by Lobel, Dodonem and other; Galonfis like luce by Camerarian, and Dalechampiin. Casalpina calleth it Leucoium montanum: the littic alled Cassinaby Columna, and Scatellaria by Cortas in, and those of Italy, as well at Padon as at Mapler, little and said the spinist second. Plaint to the Scatellaria second. Buttim callettie Leading persecutions five Scutcheria, and faith that it is the Scordets scunda Plini of Pona, in his Italian description of Mount Baldin, which I hardly believe, because the flowers are not equall, accorno status description or mount Danism, wanters natury believe, because the movers are not equally according to their figures; as also that Betonies spleefres of Panism & Egineta, that is like Pennyroyall and without fest, whittest I speak is the Chapter of Betony hereafter, by Quadrannius judgement is this kind of Lamism: the Islian call it Ortica morte, the Spaniards Hertiga muerta, the French Ortic morte, the Germanes Tods Nessell, Ind Nessell, and Bissang, the Datch Doove Nestlen, and week in English, Dead Nestle, Blind Nestle, and

The Vertues. The Archangells see from what hotter and dries then the flinging Nettles, and are more appropriate, and with better fuccesse used for the obstructions and hardnesse of the spleene then they, to be used inwardly by drinking the decoction of the herbe in wine, and afterwards applying the herbe hot, or the decoction unto the region of the specificene, as a complasme or formentation with spunges. The flowers of the white Archangells are preserved or conserved daily to be wiled, or the distilled water of them is used to stay the whites, and those of the red to stay the red in women, and is thought good to make the heart merry, to drive away melancholly, and to quicken the spirits. It is commended also against quartaine agues. It stancheth bleedings also at the mouth or nose; if the brie be flamped and applyed to the nape of the necker the herbe also bruised and with some falt and vinegar, or with surrough that is, Hoge Lerd laid upon any hard tumour or swelling, and that in the neck or throate, which is called the Kings Evill doth helpe to diffolve, or discusse them: in the like manner applyed to the Goure, Sciatica or other joynt aches or of the fine wes, doth very much allay the paines, and give cafe. It is also very effectuall for all inflammations, sa a repercussive, and to heale all greene wounds, by drying and closing up the lippes of the wounds, and for old Vicers also to stay their malignitie of freeting, and corroding or spreading, thereby caning them to heals the more speedily : it draweth forth splinters, or other such like things gotten into the fich. Flor highly commendeth it for many other things, as for bruifes and burnings: but the Archangell with reliow flowers is most commended, for old filthy and corrupt fores or corrupt Vicers, yea although they grow to be fillulous or hollow, and to diffolve tumors.

CHAP. LXVI.

Galeopfis. Stinking Dead Nettle.

Have here to bring to your confideration not onely the Genuine Galerifis of Disserties, both in Cla-madiny indoment, but some other plants also, which may not unfirty for their likenesse there-uned by the property of the confideration of

This kind of Dead Nettle hath divers (quare, foft, and hairy halkes, rifing we to be three or foure for high state joying whereof grow two leaves a peece upon long footelaskes, very like and Nettle leaves, but hashing are solvent consensus, but not flinging at all, of a very fireign for the former fact underly are solvent former had not one what hoary or hairy, but not flinging at all, of a very fireign fact to be solved for the former fact underly growing for the former fact underly for the former fact in a great fine for the former fact in the fact of the former fact of the fact of the

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The Time.

2. Gateopsis altera incana, Hoary thinking Dead Nettle.

This other Dead Nertle bath shorter square stalkes soft and hoary, very flender and weake, creeping as it were by the ground, with two leaves fet at the joynts likewife foft and hairy, and more hoary underneath, not so large as the former: the toppes of the stalkes end in a long spike or purplish flowers, let in roundles as in the other; the feede and roote is also answerable unto the other.

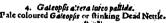
3. Galeopfis lucea Dalechampij. Yellow stinking Dead Nettle.

The yellow Dead Nettle hath square low stalkes not above a cubit high, with long leaves fet thereon by couples, very like unto Nettle leaves, smaller below next the ground then up higher upon the stalkes being hairy, but not flinking, and imelling fomewhat frong like the first : the flowers grow in long spiked heads in the same manner, but are all yellow when they are fully blowne, confifting of two leaves, the uppermost whereof is not so much hooded as the former, but is as it were a cover to the lower. and turneth it felfe up againe, having fome yellow threds in the middle, but while it is in tudde is somewhat reddish : the seede is set in huskes as the other, the roote is threddy and blackish like the former.

4. Galeopfis altera pallida. Pale Galeopfis Or. stinking Dead Nettle.

This hath fundry pale greene broad leaves fet on long hairy footestalkes: the stemme is square and hairy also, with such like but lesser leaves thereon, and fundry small pale yellowish flowers set together at spaces, which turne into small round and pointed heads, with small blackish feedes in them; it fmelleth forong or ftinketh as bad as the

Galeopfis maxima Pannonica. The Dragon flower. This I have described in my former booke whereunto I must referre you, although I give you the figure thereof







Galtee fis legitima Diefteridie

The Place. the full is very frequent in our land, in divers countries, as at Hampfied going from the towne to the Church. ment in the places from Hampfied heath to London: the fecond and third I have not knowne grow wilde. and many other places it out company is the fourth Cassium faith he found growing naturally in his garden at Vienna, and so but only in the garden in Long Acre, not knowing otherwise of any such seeds was sent me, for it grew not is my sown beds, but straiglingly in wast places.

All thefe forts are in flower both in Inne and July; for the most part, and the feede is quickely ripe after the flowers are palt.

The Names. leuciled in Grecke as Diefeariats faith yahlotis, yariotis, & yantoffonor, Galiopfis, Galeopfis, & Galeobdolos. livalled in Greene in a conservation in the parties of a pains former fifty as former thinks, or as Matthio in faith, a yand & but, and then he would adapt the Lamium flug mentation folio unto it, but himselfe disclaiment that deduction, and the other is not right, for the word painting, which signifies mass foots fasted, showeth the truer derivation as Tliny hath it assume figura, must less faith of rithm quadantence exprintents: It is called usually in Latine also Galeophy, as Pliny doth more truly, then Gallesius and Urrica mortus ferida, & Urrica labeo, of the great lippes in the flowers. The first is from Trays called similarly Urrica Hernales, or by others Herculea Trags: of Lancerss Urrica sylvans, of Clusius Galenge legitima Dieferidie, but by Baubium Lamium maximum /ylvaticum fatidum : the second is the Lamium intopp tumme Longitum and the Galeophi rubra of Lugdanenii, whereof he faith there groweth plenty in the groves above Lyan, as well as the other yellow Galeophi; whereof neither as he faith, is any Laminon, either stinking, or not melling, bor as he saith this red different from the yellow, onely in the colour of the flower, both of them being placed heads like the first: the third is Lugdunensis Galcopsis lutea Dalcchampi, called Galcopsis store luteo fulls shange, and redis causisms of Camerarius in borto, differing from the Lamium Inteum, for he mentioneth it also sating the other Lamia : the fourth Clusius calleth Lamium Pannonicum fecundum five exoticum, and is it into another the screpping in the five luces of Baubines, as you shall finde it noted in the chapter of Scropping afterwards but firely it bith little correspondency with the Lamia.

The flinking Dead Nettles, any of the kinds of them, boyled in wine and drunke, doth, wonderfully helpe all inward wounds and hurts, bruiles, falls or the like, and are fingular good alfo for the fpleene, and the difeafestilened: but especially for the hemorrhoides or piles, when they are painefull being swollen and fallen downer the juyce thereof applyed warme with vinegar, both eafeth the paines and draweth forth the blood: and in the fame manner used believe the wares, and other such like hard grumes or knots, that grow in and about the fundament; as also all other manner of hard swellings, as wennes, warts, and kernels, that grow in the necke or throug, or in any part of the body; it is fingularly commended for all manner of filthy ulcers, gangrenes, and cancers, be they corroding or fiftulous.

CHAP. LXVII.

Scrophularia major. Great Figwort.

Here are two forts of Semplataria or Figge-wort, as they are so called by divers, a greater and lesser, the lesser being called Chelidonium minus, whereof I shall entreate bereafter: but of the greater in this Chapter, whereof there are divers other forts that formerly were not knowne.

this Chapter, whereof there are divers other forts that formerly were not knowne.

1. **Proposition are reported in the continuous pract Figgewort.**
The continuous great Figgewort fendeth forth divers great firong, hard, founter, browno stalkes, three or some foothers, which are larger, and harder than any veries leaves, but not stinging, very like unto the leaves of Warer Betonie, so that they are some mistaken, being somewhat hardly discerned one from the other, but that these are not so round dented show the edge, and are also smalled at the ends; at the toppes of the stalkes, stand many rurgle flowers, set in make, which are some stalling and open, but not so much as any of the former dead Meetiles, but closer and smaller, somewhat in allowing a proposition of the stalkes, and the stalkes, with a small point in the middle, where it is stalked the roote is great white and chicke, with divers knowless or bunches are, growing a first stalked the suppose of the ground, and abideth many yeers, but keepeth not his greene layer in the stalked the suppose of the ground, and abideth many yeers, but keepeth not his greene layer in the stalked the suppose of the ground, and abideth many yeers, but keepeth not his greene

stit, growing a file (smile size size street) of the ground, and abidetit many years, but size in the which the smile size is a file in leaves, but more sometimes standing at a joynt, especially the lower. Scrofulde not, the south is a smile size of south conference of source distributions, which, usually stand strate joynts with the standard leaves; the size of the standard strate south of the standard strate strategy with many weake and strategy and shower two footes.

This the standard strategy is a strategy of the strategy of th herothan no hook a confifteth of a long, downeright bigge roote, with many fmall fibres

Great leafed Figure Work of Camp.

Great leafed Fig









3: Seropholaria criticalatifolia. Great leafed Figure-wort of Candin.



This bage ligge work beauth direct the part of the medical participation of the first the participation of the par

en at yellowish, with pale threds in the middles the seed is small in round huskes being by-forked at the

The yellow Figge-wort bringer to forth diverse figure brown falkes, formewhat havrie and foft, about two foothigh, at the joyate whereoff grown two large broad, round havrie, loft greene leaves, deepely dented about the design funding upon very long foothalkes, choice at the foote of the falkes being largest, which in winter lyestabling it in grown to make a count about the foote of the falkes lefter and lefter up to the notified high with the leaves comment forth, which are round and yethous, formewhat like the ordinary for which are round and yethous, formewhat like the ordinary for which are round and yethous for the middle a at the falkes green and heads about in the former, whole point at the end if long, and a little two belowing within them small blacks foode: the roote is thicke and blackish, with many strings and three which, but for having any knobbes thereon at all.

The stream of the string and these wort.

7. Freshularia fados. Endian Figge-wort.
The ladian Figge-wort, hach divers thicke but weaks branches, lying all about upon the ground, full of joynes.





8. Scrophularia Sambucifolio. Bider-like Figge wort.



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with large and long, darke greene leaves, cut in on the edges, into five long divisions, all of them dented the edges, and from the same joynts come forth also other lesser leaves, divided and dented, and with the edges, and from the same joynts come forth also other lesser leaves, divided and dented, and with the edges, and from the same joynts come forth also other lesser leaves, divided and dented, and with the edges, and from the same joynts come forth also other lesser leaves, divided and dented, and with the edges, and from the same joynts come forth also other lesser leaves. the edges, and from the same joynts come form and outer sener seasons of the out fide, and lowers ward the toppes of stakes, divers large flowers of a wellowish colour on the out fide, and lowers ward the toppes or traines, diversitarge nowers on a year which come larger and harder fleads, this within of a reddifficolour, mixt with the yellow r after which come larger and harder fleads, this was the former by much, pointed at the end as the reft; and within them fmall blackiff feeds: the roots in the second bushie, but perisherh in the winter, if it rise up to flower, elfe abiding.

8. Scrophularia Sambucifelia. Elder-like Figgs-wort.

This Figge-wort rifeth up with divers foure tiollow fialkes, two or three cubits high, with fundy many few one against mother, upon a middle ribe are fembling an Elder leafe, and (melling strongly thereafter: the branched stalkes beare the like leaves, joynts with them, and at the toppes thand many bollow showers, hanging downe their heads round stalkes, of a brownish sed or purple coloury after which come small reduced backs seed to the stalkes, of a brownish sed or purple coloury after which come small reduced backs seed to the stalkes of the s 8. Scrophularia Sambucifolio. Elder-like Figge-wort. ends with the like small seede in them as in others : the roote is somewhat long, with divers shen men The Rices

The first is very frequent in all places of this Land, both in moyst and studowie woodes, and in the parts of fieldes, and meddowes a the second Level faith, groweth not but in the warme Countries and the second in France, Ravenna, and Rome in Italy. The third and fourth came from Camers the fift was fent out of the among other feedes; the fixt came from Hangary, and other parts of Germany; the feventh and left from the came from Hangary.

The Time They all flower about Iuly, yet some a moneth sooner, and the seede will be ripe within a month for the

in a sury The Names stage of the stage of the This hath no Greeke appellation more then what may be taken from the Latine, for being of later or use at the least, it hath obtained divers Latine names as Scriphelavia major, because it is available at and major to distinguish it from the lesser, (which most writers call Chelidminis minus, with what in the lesser, which most writers call Chelidminis minus, with what in the lesser, which was in the lesser with the contract of the latin with the latin and major to distinguish it would be sent to wind and Cafraiquila, as well from the forme of the toom, along the many effects, the former ages more then ours did purit too, and did finde it availeable; the other though they want those knobbes in the rootes, yet for the other fluctuation of the fame name imposed a full fluctuation. The following the fame name imposed the fluctuation of Districtions, but Distriction in the last Edition. Fujering Corana, and Douonem on take it to be traceopy to the provider meet, but Douonem in mis last Education has former errour amendeth it faying, that this wanted the strong sont thine Galeophi hath, befider all the Some also tooke it to be Coryfippea of Play, which he saith insecting the Figure help thick knots or kenthalish sides to be strong to the French Grande Scropaliniaghe Germanics Braumware and Grand Grande Scropaliniaghe Germanics Braumware and Grande Scropaliniaghe Germanics Braumware and Grande Scropaliniaghe Germanics and Grande Germ phularia, more to be given unto this plant then unto the Saxifraga alba, calleth it Ocimafrum alterum, alletmer in hortis, calleth it Chymensum mas, and as I sayd before Galeopsis of Fusthins, Cordus, and Dodmen, a his Dutch Herball; the other of the great kind hath not beene mentioned by any before. The second is called his Canima of Lobel, Clussum and others, from them of Mompelier, but hath little or no likeocise to any Rue; and called by many also Scrophularia major absque tuberanis. That hath little or no likeocise to any Rue; and called by many also Scrophularia major absque tuberanis. The state of the canima such fortists to the Siderius and Jonesh section. The such such for individual called his section of the Siderius altera of Dioscorides, and Dodmen's In its Dutch Herball (which the translated into French) Galeopsis extra, Colaspinus calleth it Scrophularia section is such in the section of the secti mer in horste, calleth it Chymenum mas, and as I fayd before Galeopsis of Pullinus, Cordus, and Dodmen, a in natural of the Indies or of Spaine, were cannot tell, for many things are so milconstered; the last case were among other seedes by the same name is in the cite, and by me with many other of our tarest fortion and unto Dr. More while here lived at Todas, and by him imparted to Alpina, who mentioner is a mind

It is very effectuall to dissolve clossed or congealed blood within the body, which happened by any wall or by any braise or fall, both to be taken inwardly by the decocition of the highest, and by applying the little ingest upon the hirr place outwardly; the same also is no less effectuall for the Kinde Kells, for any varieties, kernels, bunches or wennes growing in the stellar wherescover; it is of imputing good into to be applyed in the hemorrhoides or piles, when they grow painefull and fall downe, and for other sitch knobbes of kernels with times grow in and about the Fundament. An oyntment made hereof in this manner may be under all times grow in and about the Fundament. An oyntment made hereof in this manner may be under all times grow in and about the fundament. An oyntment made hereof in this manner may be under the substantial when the string part of the substantial in the substantial into a possible substantial manner with the substantial su The Vertues. led in axing is or oyle and wax, is made the like oyntment, exceeding good to healt all the order of the whole plant rootes and all, is nied for the fame particles, either to take healt ly or to apply outwardly by bathings, and serveth well also for fowle Vicers that are hollow or corroling in

by the malignitie and dry up the fliperfluous virulent moyflure of them; the fame alfo taketh away all redneffe for and freekles in the face, as also the scures, and the Legrale like wife.

P. Petrony were have four confirm X I like in San

tlowers one from any marthet a . . wed 3 . w. 200 July to again ich . Water Berony.

Ecufe this herbe is to like times the former Figwords that than he I fayd are millaten the former Econic time native is to mac unite the research of the properties of the second state of the second second

In greath. Water Botony rileth up tifually higher than the Figwort, with fquare hard greeniff and interimental forms. For with fuch like broad darke green favor, suche Figwort hath, and defined the property is the withful of the property of the withful of the property of the sandt whereast water refembles the leaves of the Wood Betony, but much larger any of the sandt part for are joyne, as the sandt part for the sandt part for

and world into two parts, the upper most being like a bood, and delouelt like alip hanging downe, of a darke red colour, which the sway facts come in their places round heads the same interest, wherein lyeth fmall and brow-

gowing from a treat.

The lefter water Betony.

The lefter water Betony is in all things like the former, but leffer by three parts, for the stalkes are fquare and leavestre round almost, but yet pointed, of the recording, the flowers are of a fad red or purperodes threddy, to that the imalnesse onely el difference.

The Place. The fill printed with us by disch lides, by brookes and the fill printed with us by disch lides, by brookes and the fill printed which the land, and is the fill printed the fill printed which we are fides a the formation we also make the fill printed will well abide in the printed formation, and will well abide in the grounds about Basic as the formation, and will well abide in the grounds as the formation in the granden of Dr. Penny at Lands and Dr. Mintense at Torney.

The Time. Theleflower about Inly, and their feede is tipe in August. The Names . . .

Ititolica Buenica aquatica and aquatilie by Dodoneus, Lo-It to all a Brevite aquatica and aquatile by Dodonem, Lobel Lightsing; Thermontanum, Gerard and Turner, who yet tooks it each Crossens, Gerard and Turner, who yet tooks it each Crossens, Gerard and Turner, who yet tooks it each Crossens, as General foods, calling this Crymonania in the Condition of the Conditio

The Vertues. Dehlers of the metally are thick effectuall for all old and fifty Views, taking of artisting of the property of the leaves in the force drefted there we had not been at the constant of the force of the farme therefore, and for the farme therefore are also not been are affected by the subject of the force of been the farme therefore, and for the farme therefore, and for the farme therefore are also to be the force of the farme therefore a late of the farme therefore are a late of the farme therefore a late of the farmether a late of the farme therefore a late of the farmether and the late of the farmether a late of the farmether and the late of the lat

Betonica Aquatica, Water Berony.



CHAD. LXIX.

Betonica. Wood Betony.



F Betony wee have foure or five fores differing eyther in the leafe or flower, or spikel ledge flowers one from another, as shall be shewed you.

I. Betonies and are in the purpures. Common Wood Betony.

The ordinary or common Betony, which because it is frequent in woods, is therefore a

The ordinary or common Betony, which occause it is recuested in woods, is therefore will be and round as the many leaves rifing from the roote, which are formitted in and round as the made, roundly denited about the edges, franding upon long foresting the among which rife up finall figures fluider, but yet uprights hairy stalkes, with some leaves thereon, at the joynts, smaller then the lower, whose of are severall spiked beads of some roots. Here we will see the roots are the joynts, smaller then the lower, whose of are severall spiked beads of some several At the joynts, in all the country with the property of a redding or purple colour, sported with some water of a redding or purple colour, sported with some water of the colour of the state of the colour of the colour of the state of the colour o which are blackiff, formewhat long and uneven t the rootes are many white thready firings, like the head of Plantsine : the stalke perished but the tootes with some leaves thereon abide all the winter plant is somewhat small and of a resinous savour.

2. Betonica flore albo, Wood Betony with white flowers.

This Betony differeth in no one thing from the former, fo much as in the colour of the flower and a wholly white without any spots at all in them, onely the leaves may seeme to be a little greener, and the blad

head of flowers formewhat finaller then the other.

3. Betoiles minima Alpina Helveties. Small Mountaine Betony.

This small Betony likewise different not from the former, neither in former or colour, but in the smale that lcaves, falkes and flowers.

Caves, stalkes and stowers.

4. Betonics Danies. Broad leafed Betony.

This great Betony likewise different not from the ordinary, in any other thing then in the largeress of its leaves, being twice, and in some at sometimes three or foure times as large as the common fort, and of a large as the common fort a large as the common fort, and of a large as the common fort a large as the common forecast as the common fort as the common fort a large as the common almost stinking finell; and in the stalke which is stronger growing higher, and the heads of purple flowing the

5. Betonica Alopecuros montana dilla. Foxtaile Betony.

This herbe that I here bring to your confideration, is accounted by Bashium as a kind of Betony, or taking thereunto for the likenesse of the leaves, whom I also herein follow, and place it with them; it has substituted the process of the leaves, whom I also herein follow, and place it with them; it has substituted the process of the leaves, whom I also herein follows and place it with them; it has substituted the process of the leaves of the lea

1. Betonica valgata flore purpares. Common Wood Betony.

Small Mountaine Betoon





Brenico major Danies. Broad leafed Betom.

5. Betonira Alop curo montana dilla. Fox taile Betony.



hings the bottome of them fome finall long and narrow leaves, like threds or pecces as it were torne off from hings of the lower; pare of should and finare pointed, fome greene and fome thome the reft of the following pare of should be included and finare one from another, have steen pare the fider rounder, and florrer leaves then Betony, the middle ribbe being blackiff, and dentificant is edge; show the two uppermod leaves come forths fofte and fliked florr head minde of a number of white hairs, fomewhar refembling a white Fox talle, whereof it tooks the name.

The Place.

The fift we forther fixed minde the short is more ufually found in the flifte clay grotinds, then, in any other more ufually found in the flifte clay grotinds, then, in any other more ufually found in the flifte clay grotinds, then, in any other more ufually found in the flifte of a grotinds, then in any other more ufually found in the flifte clay grotinds, then, in any other more ufually found in the flifte of a grotinds, then in any other more ufually found in the flifte of a grotinds, then in any other more ufually found in the flifte of a grotinds, then in any other more ufually found in the flifte of the fourth was

and in the woods by Brownley in Kent; the third grow on the Alps: of Helvetia on Swifferland; the fourth was bought from Dramark by Dr. Label, when he went thirtier with the Lord Edward Zanche Ambassadour from the Quent Elizabeth of famous memory, in the yeare 1 992. The last as Landauenship saith groweth in the moyst valles that are shadowed with trees of the high hills.

They flower in laly, and the feede ripeneth quickly after.

The Names.

The Names of the ะว**มกุรณ์:** มา เอ**รู่กระจัง** การ การเรียกรั

grand that the weapground to

mer but in the qualities and vertues, thus faith Egineta. It is called by the Arabians Chaftura, by the Island Betonica, but as Pliny faith (lib. 25.cap. 8. speaking of his times) Servatally by the French Betonic, and Butter. Betonica, but as Pliny latth (ub. 25. cap. 8. 1 peaking or instrumes) Surraining by the Germanes Braun Betonick, by the Dutch and us Betony. There needeth no further declaration or existing of the feunto you, feeing all Authors almost agree in the name. The third and fourth by their title and his tion of theseunto you, seeing all Authors almost agree in the mainter allest Alepseans wentand, which has are expressed whereupon they tooks their names: the last Lugadanensis callest Alepseans wentand, which has Betony like leaves, and therefore Bankinus as is before fail referred it thereunto. One thing more I would all the last the second of the s Betoriy like leaves, and therefore Banonina as to before least to retrieve at the leaves, although it be fidding vertile you that Vetonica and Betonica are diversly taken in divers Authors for Vetonica, although it be fidding. in some Authors for Betonica, yet more properly and usually it is understood to bet the Car popping, on the flower, and then it is denominated Vetonica abilia.

The Vertues.

Betonie is hot and dry, almost in the second degree : it is faith Pliny auto contine Laudaissima, and to have and is good for those that are bruised by any fall or otherwise: the greene herbe britised, or the juyce appled to any inward hurt, or outward greene wound, in the head or body, will quickely heale it and close it up, sale any veines or supergreeness are cut, and will also draw forth any broken house, or any fill hitting, his there is it is no lefte profitable for old filley faces; and understy year though they be the lousand hollow; but some does advise to put a little salt thereto for this purposes; best though they be the lough Lousand hollow; but some of largue; ore, and other biles, and pulles; the function of the largue; or and the biles, and pulles; the function of the largue; case the function of the case and cut of the largue; the function of the largue; and the salt of the much differing quality from the leaves and flowers, as being much displeasing both to the talle and some procuring some ing, somitings, and telebrings, whereas the leaves and flowers; by whether the the third fill the are common able both in mease and medicing. are comfortable both in meate and medicion.

ERAD. LXX.

Chelidonium. Celandine.

Ormerly there were two forts of Celandine generally knowne, as Diescorides and others make me tion, which differ in outward face, very much one from another, whereof Passend to Shirth this Chapter, but uncertain multackeyee fome other lorus of the greater, which are of his beginning.

common Celandine hiter diverse reader, remained and are common grant of their interest and the common celandine hiter diverse reader, remained and are common grant of the common celandine hiter diverse reader, remained and the common grant of the common celandine hiter diverse reader, remained and the common great being the common celandine with the celandine celandine with the celandine celandine with the celandine celand

therein.

This original and more our in on the original the shows in the fallow of the

Fa 18 8.5. learnesse: this as the other by the shedding of the seede, nich spine before winter; and so abideth flowring the next

mich seine betore wanter.

spring and feeding in sommer.

spring and feeding in sommer.

Great Celandine of Canada.

This frange Celandine hath a fleshie roote, full of a yellow juyee, imelling firong like the ordinary, from whence low juyce, mening mong into greene leaves, cut in after the rife only uncertained, without any foote falke under them, manner of with very thort ones, from among which rife a thort redof winvery me, with a white flower on the toppe of it like mothe flower of Sowbread.

A. Chelidonium minus. Small Celandine or Pilewort.

Although there is no affinity in the forme hereof unto the former, a lbefore fayd, yet because is generally beareth the name of the leffer Celandine, and that it is of an healing named the seller Community and that it is or an nearing quality, epecially for the piles, I thought good to joyne it with the other for this worke, which elfe might be severed. winmediation doth ipread many round pale greene leres, fer on weake and trayling branches, which lye upon the ground, and are fat, smooth; and somewhat shining, and in special states the state of leares monlender foote stalkes, very like unto a Crowfoot, whereunto the feede alfo is not unlike, being many faul one feet together upon a head: the roote is made of many faul kernels, like graine of corne, fome twice as long as others of a whitifit colour with fome fibres at the

There is inother fort hereof; which hath as it were double flowers; confilling of two rowes of leaves, in all other things not differing from the former, which Camerarius in berte, onely mentioneth.

Chellenium majus laciniatum.



1. Chelidenium maju: vulgare. Common great Celandine.



fhelidonium minus. Small Celandine or Pilewort.



5 Chelido.

TRIBE 5.

4. Chelidonia rotundifolia major. A greater small Celandine.

4. Chettaenta rotunayotta major. In gazatta attento grow finall cound knobe: the land inchast a fibrous roote, whereunto grow finall cound knobe: the land This greater fortof the imail Celanume, mail a morous spore, with the grand and another the land are round thicke and smoth, growing almost as large as Afaram, or Afarabacca, sometimes a little wared an are round thicke and amount, growing amount as large as offerener, yet lying upon the ground a the waved has the edges, each standing upon a longer foote stalke than the former, yet lying upon the ground a the sound the edges, each standing upon a longer foote stalke than the former, yet lying upon the ground the waved has the edges, each standing upon a longer foote stalker are as a selected with the sound the edges. the edges, each standing upon a longer roote state than the longer, yet young apollows and larger than they note stand severally as the others doe, upon longer foote stalkes, are of a pale yellow colour, and larger than they not stand severally as the others does not stand severally as the others does not stand severally as the other standards of them, and having some reddish threship.

The first groweth in many places by old wall fides, and by the hedges and way fides in untilled places, talk. The first groweth in many places by old wall flues, and by the first be found therein, the second is not loose ing once planted in a garden, especially in some shady place, it will still be found therein, the second is not loose. ing once planted in a garden, especially in some imagy place, it was the finall fort groweth for the most part where it is naturall, but is received into gardens for the varietie: the finall fort groweth for the most part where it is naturall, but is received into gardens for the varieties, yet will abide in dryer groundes, so a they be the moyft corners of fields, and places that are never water sides, yet will abide in dryer groundes, so a they be the moyer corners or news, and places the art of the last growerh in the wet grounds about Manufacture shadowed; the third in Canada as the title sheweth: the last growerh in the wet grounds about Manufacture shadows as the control of the shadows as the state of the shadows as the shadows as the state of the shadows as the shado The Time

The ewo first forts flower all the Sommer long, and the feede ripeneth in the meane times the other The two first forts nower an time sommer tong, and the flower betimes about March, or April, and is quite gone in May, so at it cannot be found until it tries.

The Names. The first and greater is called in Greeke xtx166100 rd usyd, in Latine Chelidonium majus, and Homen. The first and greater is called in Greeke χελισονίον το μαγά, in Latine Chelidonium mirms, and Hirmsdinaria minus logo major t the lester is called χελιδονίον το μίπερν, and in Latine Chelidonium mirms, and Hirmsdinaria minus logo major t the letter is called years one of the party and tooke the name as Dioscorides faith, because it springeth when said lowes come in; and withereth at their going away (which is true in neither, the greater whereof District lowes come in; and withereth at their going away (which is the life foringing before Swallower one in the lefter fpringing before Swallower one in the lefter foringing before Swallower one in the lefter for the lower one in the lower and is gone and withered long before their departure,) Disferrides likewife and Pliny allo, fay is took the and is gone and witnessed long before their usepartine,) and the wire hart, with bringing this herbe, and puties name from Swallowes that cured their young ones eyes, that were hart, with bringing this herbe, and puties it to them : but Arifotle, and Celjus from him, doe shew that the young ones of Partridges, Dover, Smillow Ec. will recover their fight (being hurt) of themselves in time, without any thing applyed unto them, and therefore Celfus accounteth this saying but a fable. The Chimists in former times, in militaking the Contains. called the greater kinde Celi donnim; and thereupon did highly extoll the Quinteffence drawne from the called ly to expell many diseases, but for many their idle and fantasticke transmutations: the lesser fort besident for mer names, is called Ficaria & Scrophularia minor of Brunfelsius, of Fuschina Malacocissos minor, whom Ma. thiolus taxeth therefore, Guilandinus and Cordus tooke it tobe Amelius Uirgilii, as we shewed you in the Clap-Lugdanensis. Baubinus calleth it Chelidonia vorundisolia: it is thought also to be the Strumes of Play, when he speaketh among the Rannneuli: many doe make doubt whether this herbe be the Chelidonium min fcorides and Galen, because it hath not any acrimonie or sharpenesse therein, as they say is in theirs: but yet all writers doe agree, that howfoever it hath not any acrimony, it is in forme and all other properties the fame, it is as I fayd called Ficaria and Scrophularia minor, a figuatura, from the likeneffe of the rootes unto those Strange called Scrophula, which appeare in ano, & ad tonfillas, and therefore as in many other the like, held powefullo cure them; the greater is called of the Italians Celidonia maggiore, of the Spaniards yervade las geloridida, and Celidrenha : of the French Chelidoine Felongue and Esclaire : of the Germanes Grofs Scholmirez and Goldmin. and Schwalbenkgant: of the Dutch Gonte wortel en groot genme: and we in English great Celendine and of fore Swallow-wort, and Tetterwort. The lefter is called by the Arabians Memicen, by the Italians France and Favoscello : by the French Coullions de prestre, or petite Esclaire : by the Germanes Estimbrant and Klou Fig. wartzen: of the Dutch Cleyne Gouwe or feene cruit: and we in Englift fmall Celandine, Pilewort, and of fore Figge-wort.

The Vertues.

The greater Celandine is hot and dry in the third degree, and of a clenting facultie, It openeth the oblinding of the Liver and Gall, and thereby helpeth the yellow laundies, the herbe or the tootes being boyled in white wine with a few Anne feedes and drunke: Matthiolus faith that if the greene herbe be worne in their finorent have the yellow Iandies, so as their bare feete may tread thereon, it will helpe them of it; the same also then in the same manner, helpeth those that are inclining to the dropsie, or have it confirmed in them by often and it the faire manner, helpeth those that are inclining to the dropsie, or have it confirmed in them by often and it is also for those them fallings, is held to bee of singular good as against the Plagiac or Plagiac or Plagiac or Residuals and single distilled water also with a lattle Sagar, but especially if a little good Treasless bee minuted therewish, and is the upon the taking layed downer of sweets a little with suice dropped into the creations that darken them of sweets a little with suice dropped into the creations and clouds that darken them of specially it is increased with a lattle will well allay it risks to good purpose used in old filthy or corroding and the place of specially and running, and to cause them to heate the more specially the place of the state of the same public of specially and running, and to cause them to heate the more specially the special of the same public of the same pu wine with a few Anne (eedes and drunke: Marthiolus faith that if the greene herbe be worne in their facoults places that are troubled with the itch, but taketh away all the discolorings of the skinne whatfoever, be the sports or markes of bruises, stripes or wounds, the Morphew also, sunburning or any the like; and it thene that it is contained to the skinne what it is sometimes to the skinne what sometimes to the skinne what some it is sometimes to the skinne what some its sense that some its sense to the skinne what some its sense that sense the same its sense that some its sense that sense the same its sense that in a tender body it cause any itching or inflammation, by bathing the place with a little Vinegar it is some helped: the lesser Celandine, because it hath not that acrimony withing the place with a little Vinegar it is some helped: the lesser Celandine, because it hath not that acrimony withing the little white in Green, what Disserted lived, cannot have those properties, they ascribe unto their Coelidonium Mainin, which is, the interest of the little with the little w

rates from the rootes, and put up into the nofe purgeth the head, and a decoction thereof with a little honey put then monthly do the the fame effectually, and doth purge and clenfe the brelt of flegme or any to it and gargled in the mouth, doth the same effectually, and doth purge and clenie the breft of flegme or any other mugh humors that doe offend: it also helpeth a running itch, and those nailes of the singers and toes that conflictormed, and trailed; thus farre Dioscorides and Galen, but it is certaine by good experience, that the southernoon of the leaves and rooted doth worlder fully helpe the piles or hemorrhoides, as also kernels by the eares and brose, called the Kings Evil, or any other hard wennes or tumors.

CHAP. LXXI.

Demaria. Toothed Violets, or Coralworts.

Here be divers form of these toothed Violets, differing one from another, eyther in roote or leafe or both, as you thal prefendy understand.

Demaria bulbifera. Bulbe bearing toothed Violets.

This toothed Violen shooteth forth one or two winged leaves, upon long brownish footestalkes. which in their rifing up out of the ground, are as it were doubled or foulded downewards, and then open themselves into seaven. Leaves most usually, and sometimes but five, each whereof is somewhat long, denied about the calges, and pointed, of a fad greene colour, and fet on both fides of the middle ribbe one against dented about the englishment of the fame of the fame manner with the leaves, and is bare or naked of leaves and is bare or naked of leaves and fo one or two more up higher, each conkaves upon the unexpenses, and fometimes but of three, having alfo the upper most single, at each whereof com-filing but of five leaves, and fometimes but of three, having alfo the upper most single, at each whereof com-ment for a small round Bulbe, cloven, or as it were divided into some parts or cloves, of a fad purplish greene colour, which being ripe and put into the ground, will grow to be a roote, and beare leaves like as the Billbes of ared bulbed Lillie; about which at the very toppe fland foure or five flowers in long huskes upon floor foote-fulke, opening into foure leaves, of a purplish colour, very like unto the flowers of Stocke Gilloffowers, or Dames Violets; after which come small long hornes or cods pointed at the ends, wherein lye such like feede, Dames Violets; and which come aman rong nornes or cous pointed at the enday, wherein the footed is in table code of Dames Violets, which will as foone as it is ripe, breakethe podde and fall out; the roote is very white fmooth and folining, made of divers fmall round knobbes fer together not growing downewards, but pinglaing, and encreating under the appear crust of the ground, having very few fibres shereas; the taste both of lease and roote is formewhat bitter, hot and sharpe like Raddish; as all the rest of their forts are all the rest of the constructions. Cinquefoile Correllworts.

The full local Cinquefoile Correllworts to cheeked Violet, both likelikes of the construction of the constructio

The first fort of Cinquefoile Corrallwort or toothed Violet, hath likewise one or two leaves fishing from the toore, upon long footestalkes, confisting of five parts or leaves, each of them somewhat like the former, and dented about the edges, but they are longer, roughet and harder in feeling, and more closely fet together, rifing for the most part from one joynt, like as the Cinquefoiles doe: upon the stakes also are some such like leaves, fetone above another, at the toppe foure or five such like flowers, but somewhat larger, of a purplish colour, somewhat deeperthen the former which turne into such like pods, with the like seedes in them, and hath no bulbes on the stalke: the roote hereof is greater, made as it were into joynts not so white as the former, and with longer fibres issuing from betweene the joynts.

1. Dentaria pentaphyllos altera. Another Cinquefoile Corallwort.

Thereote of this Corallwore is very like the first, consisting of many round cleare white knobs but more in number, set together by peeces, with divers long fibres growing out of it, which shooteth forth a smaller and lowerstalke thenthe former, being not above a foote high, with some leaves set thereon, as also there is some of those very like the last, but narrower; more smooth and gentle, of a paler greene colour also a the flowers that fluid at the coppelike unto the others, are of a purplish colour, after which come the like pods with seede in them,

4. Dentaria triphyllos. Trefolle Corallwort.

This Cortallwort fendeth for the ewops three leaves confifting of three parts of a darke greene edour; about the middle of the that the original states and one that the original states are the lower part being bare or naked of leaves, frank three leaves each of them standing by it fell a month of the state of the st

Dentaria Heptaphyllos. Setfoile Corallwort. The Setting Canalis derrifeth likewise with two or three leaves from the roote, set upon long societal kes like mot the first fore, consisting of seven leaves fet all along a middle ribbe in the lange manner, and sometime two five leaves, of a paler greens includes on the upper side, and more grayish vader sain; the stake hap some side of the like leaves like one to the sain or the sain

6. Descript an another of the colour, but note among the flowers which grow many together, of fulfiller, but thicker and of a discourage of the colour, and primed it the ends formewhat like the leaves of Ptarmica from the leaves of the colour, and primed it the ends formewhat like the leaves of Ptarmica from the leaves of the first like feat labbs as are in the first lart, but thicker and of a datter with colour, but none among the flowers which grow many together, of the

2. Dent erie pentaphalles & tripiques. Cinquefoile and trefoile Corallesses.



<. Denteria Heptaphyllos Serfoile Corallwort.







the fame fashion with the other, that is, of foure leaves the tame raintout water to color, that is, or route leaves a peece, but they are of a whitish color, after which come long pods with feede like the other the which come rong pour with neede like the other the rote is white and formewhat short, growing allope as the residence with forms, formewhat closer merchant with some sibres at it.

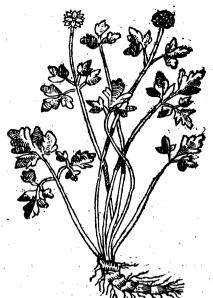
The least Corallwort.

Militagh I know that this plant is referred by most unto the Adjusted or Crow feet. St so have I done here before, the Language and a more perfect figure thereof, and con-liding the imall likenesse it hath with any fort of Crowfore, and the nearer refemblance of it unto these kindes a passet parwing equings to intert it in this place for the min fike, and likewells of the roots, although you make that the circle in the roots and the Crowfeets under the name of Ranuaculus armorofus Majebasella tilin. files hive prefumed to infert it in this place for the The Place.

The fittend the left have beene found in our land; the fift a Magnet in a wood called Highrende, and in market wood there also called Foxholes, both of them belonging to one M. Stephen Perkharft at the weising horses; the rest in the shadowie woods of German sy, Switzerland and Savoy, 2 aples, Italy, and divers other places.

Wicyflower shoug the end of Aprill, and beginning of milliest elig, and are withered and gone before Ist for the most part, the rootes abiding safe under ground. Ash Shaw & The Names.

Neither Disfanishmer Rhing, nor any other of the artcient writers is divers have supposed have made any



7. Alabaftrites five Demaria minima.
The least Corallwore.

mention of chefe plants, but being found out by later fearthers are called diverily; fome from the forme and co lutt of the worm, ralling them Denswis, Pentillarie, Coralloides, and Alablaffrites as Lubel, and Densaria Coradioi radio 22 a difference from other Dentarias; and some also thereupon tooke it to be an Acombum, as Dalachamin don' in Lugdanen fix; some both from the roote and the flowers, that are like more Stocke Gillesoners, which were anciently comprehended under the name of Viola, called it Viola Dentaria, as Dodoness. lonowers, which were anciently comprehended under the name of Viola, called it Viola Bentaria, as Dodoness, four househeeffeds and properties as Gordan lib.2. plantarum historia cap. I I I. and Comercial and a suffrigation movies, and faith that about Savor they call it Pulmonaria, but Gelasina belieff it to bee Cordina. Planjand the werh plantilly that this Dentaria, hat hat he the properties that Planjand the werh plantilly that this Dentaria, hat had lit the properties that Planjand he were plantilly that the popular shall be propertied that Planjand the werh plantilly included in the state of the plantilly declared the control of the plantilly declared the properties and plantilly declared the Ashrive. Chicken tree Service and Wallnut, Sc. the whole lease Printilly and not one precessarier another, as in others that are flightly, which is a fine note how to know a winged lease from others, but I showed you for merly in another place. This first and structure the plantilly declared you for merly in another place. This first and structure are the plantilly declared you for merly in another place. This first and structure the plantilly declared you for merly in another place. This first and structure the plantilly declared you have called Declared by the plantilly declared you have called by the minimum the plantilly declared the pla

The Uertues.

Th

CHAP. LXXII.

Lenceinm. Stocke Gilloflowers.

Have in my former booke shewed you many sorts of Stocke Gilloslowers, there yet doe me divers others which are of lesse beauty and durabilitie to be entreased of here, as I there provide And because the word Lencium in Latine, is referred as well to these Stocke Gillosowen, an the Wallflowers with this diffinction of Latesm onely. I will also diffinguish and separate the entreating in the next Chapter of those that beare yellow flowers and greene leaves, which is the distinction betweene a Wallslower and a Gilloslower, yet I will here give you the figure of the single and Stocke Gilloflowers.

1. Leucoium marinum maximum. The greatest Sea Stocke Gillowslower, This Sea Stocke Gilloflower hath divers long thicke whitish foft leaves, lying upon the ground eat with This Sea Stocke Gilloflower hath divers long thicke whitifi for leaves, lying upon the ground oil with another in a round compaffe, and are fliffer then the other Sea kinds, or the garden kinds formerly fit fat, jagged also or cut in on both fides evenly, into deepe dents like the knagges of a Backs horne, which are it feetne the more beautifull: thus it doth abide for the first yeares growing, but the next yeare it beauth the ry white stalke, three foote high or thereabours, branching forth into many parts, somewhat thicks be used fearfe able to stand upright, whereon grow narrower leaves little or nothing jagged about the edges, and any ber of slowers at the toppes one above another, for a great length each of them consisting of femiliarly ted leaves a peece, but not altogether so sweet as the other Stocke Gillossowers, yet somewhat lains, and and he leaves a peece, but not altogether to sweet as the other Stocke Gillossowers, yet somewhat lains, and a pale blewish purple colour, almost like unto a Dove or Crane colour, after which come fach like lag pole as the rest have, with seedes lying in a double row in the same manner, larger and of a darker coloured is white hard and long, spreading into many branches, which abideth not after it hath yeelded sede, burnel eth as the other Sea kindes doe.

2. Lencoium marinum latifolium. Broad leafed Sea Stocke Gilloflower. This Sea Stocke Gilloflower hath many hoary leaves lying about the roote, the terrand broader then neotic Sea kindes, harder also in feeling, and as it were rugged, more hairy and finely determentant the tight from among which rife up divers round hairy stalkes about a fooce high, bearing purplish blow flowers the and small long pods with brownish flat seede in them.

3. Leucoium marinum majus. Great Sea Stocke Gilloflower.
This Greater Sea Stocke Gilloflower hath divers long thicke hoary leaves lying on the ground for the fif yeare; fome of them being cut in on the one edge and fome on both, with but one gath and fome not at alite stalke rifeth up the next yeare about a foote high, or more spread it no divers branches, yet all of them want, all rather bending downewards then standing upright, whereon grow leaves little or nothing parted of their, and divers flowers on the toppes of them, of a pale purple colour, drawing neare to the colour of red with imput

Lencolum allum vel purpareum. Ordinary Stocke Gilleflowers white red or purple.







both this and the tien finel! I weeter after the Sunge is downer, then in the day time: the code that follow are long and conceptable, with reddill first feede in them, the roote is divided into many parts.

A. Lesspinsh may insum minime. The lesses Stock Gillosswer.

This like kinds hash more upright talkes; divided from the bottome into many branches, whereon grow for wordly leaves, finallier, narrower, and before lagged than the former: the flowers that fland at the toppe of the thunder, are implied than the other, but made of fourt leaves like the rest; of a frash red or arimson the branches, are implied than the other, but made of fourt leaves like the rest; of a frash other; in their color, which upon their fading seeme up be of a deeper colour, and of a weaker sent than the other; in their place come long pade wherein are contained the like red seede; the roote is wooddy like the other, and perishents seed in the color of the second of the second of the color of the second of the

The left Ses flock Gilloflower, hath a brownish fquare stakes not above two since high, fer with five or fixe small and smewat long round pointed hoary and havrie leaves, on both sides thereof, hearing at the toppe one or wobles; it has been been considered to be so the state of the state o

The greater Condy Stocke Gilloflower, hath a round weake shalke, branched into many parts, whereon are set.

The greater Condy Stocke Gillossower, hath a round weake shalke, branched into many parts, whereon are set. The greater Condy Stocke Gillossower.

The greater Condy Stocke Gillossower, hath a round weake shalke, branched into many parts, whereon are set. The greater Condy Stocke Gillossower, hath a round weake shalke, branched into many parts, whereon are set in some what there are such in greater, as it were in thirs, consisting of source leaves a very sew, and at their toppes many showers clustering pogether, as it were in thirs, consisting of source leaves a peco, whose ends in a round weaker on the parts of the purple when they are full blower, shally reflect some parts of the parts of the

ends, with long socrefulkes under them: the toppes of the stalkes are parrent of the blue tolor; such when sustaine sundry small slowers, form what long, made of four leaves a perrent of a fair blue tolor; after with fultaine fundly mall nowers, tomewnat long, made or route leaves a peech, or many sour, antropied come small blackish seede in long cods like the other: the roote is small and slender perishing yearsly after forty time, yet abideth a winter from the feede; but fowen in the spring groweth quickly to flowing and to mueth in flower most part of the Summer. You have a branch hereof expressed in the table with Legistant teum utriculate femine in the next Chapter.

10. Lencoium faxatle Thymifolio. Small Rocke Stocke Gilloflower.

The Rocke Stocke Gilloflower for the beauty of the flowers is not unfiely placed here among this Trile, while the Rocke Stocke Gilloflower for the beauty of the flowers is not unfiely placed here among this Trile, while the content of the Tolkepie, at the definition on the weaks a finall this plant, having hairy finall leaves like unto those of time; there very thicke on both to of the weaks stalked, which doe lye in such a round-compasse that it seemeth like a small round both of area in thinking sent, but that pe bining taste, comming nearer to the degree of a Thest in the service, as Godon with inselfe, who settled it forth; it bearest small showers plentifully on the stalkes and true a blewish purple colour, the middle part being of a whirish yellow with a service in the stalkes and true.

The first was brought out of the Isle of Ree by Rockel by Mr. Iohn Tradition when the Dake of was fent with supplies for Mountieur Subje: the second growes by the Santa and Spaine and Spaine standing the site of the standing the site of the standing the site of the santa spaine standing the sa brought them out of Candy : the ninch Baubineu faith was brought out of Signor Contarent of Ponce his Cand but Alpinus faith from Candy, the tenth Columna found on the hills Valvenses in Naples. The Time.

They doe all flower in the Summer moneths of Inne and July for a great while, and the feede ripents at untill August.

The Names. The Greeke word Adactor is given to all these wilde plants as well as to the other of the Garden, Forested in my former booke, whether they be those we call Stocke Gilloflowers or Walflowers a for so Disserting Pliny and the rest that follow him, have distinguished the Leucoium (as the Latines also call them) into the contraction of the lours, white, purple and yellow, for of a blew one as some copies of Dioscorides have it there is some doubteness many writers, in that Pling, Oribasius and Serapio, all following the Text of Dioscorides, and as March sub the Text of Diofcorides also in the Sclavanian Longobardian Characters hath no mention at all of a blew one, be this word revenier Leucoium that is, Viola alba, here is not opposed unto warier Melanium (which fignish Viola nigra, and are our March Violets, white or purple as the composure of the Greeke words import) in the properly is Viola, but is imposed upon these plants, as the proper names to them; for so Dissemble division them into severall places and Chapters from the whitnesse of the leaves rather then of the flower as I thinke and yet the name Leucoium is so varioully transferred to other plants in Diescorides text, that the flowers of may herbes, much differing one from another, are referred by Diescorider to the flowers of Leucoium; and 6 Play faith, that the name of Violets in his time were given to very many flowers, that were put into garlands for the beauties fake and fweete favour of the flower, cultome prevaling above reason, year many other nations in the like manner, have followed them and called them. Violets, as Viola Damascena or Matronalis which are or like manner, have followed them and called them. Violets, as Viola Damafeens or Marrosalis which are or Dames Violets or Winter Gilloflowers, at those in Italy, Viola marina. The first hath the name in the this is the felt in my judgement. The second Lobel calleth Leuteins marinam alternam Laifelines. Commission Laccium marinam alternam Laifelines. Commission Laccium marinam alternam Leuteins marinam Laifelines, and doubteth whether it be not the Leuceium maritimum minus of Lugdemensis, which as he saith some tooke the Helperis. The third and fourth are Clussion his Leuceium marinam majos and minus, and so doe Lobel and converse call them, Bankinus calleth them marinam laifelines and angustificium; the fift Bankinus onely meninch by the same name in the title : the fixt, seventh and eighth Classes calleth, Lencoinm marining Creticum primms cundum & tertium : the ninth Banbinus thinketh to be that Lencoinm Creticum pulcherimum forte Lencoinm can chiaum & terium: the inth Bannam thinketh to be that Lencoiam Greticum pulcherimum, force Lencoiam con-laum Diofeoridis, that Pona mantioneth in his description of Mount Baldus, and calleth it finds less Lindian Con-ticum minimum folio subportundo, and after a fort describeth it in his Prodromus, and peradventure may be him for there described likewise, for I finde little difference the one from the other: but Alpinus libre de planitum tick describeth it more perfectly and exactly, and calleth it Lencoiam caraleum marinium. The last Column last forth by the name of Litboreo Lencoiam minimum spinusm, and Banhimm Lencoiam satisfic thymistis in the caraleum purposeum, but might as I sayd be rather accounted a Plaspi.

The Vertues. These wilde or Sea Stocke Gilloflowers are of the same qualitie with those of the garden saving that the These wilde or Sea Stocke Gillossowers are of the same qualitie with those of the garden saving that my are not of so sweete a sent, and are almost esteemed as effectuall as the ordinary yellow Leutenine of Williams, Gillossowers (for under them I camprehend the vertues of these allo as I says) especially the dividence, Gillossowers (for under them I camprehend the vertues of these allo as I says) especially the dividence rather then the fresh and greene boyled in wine and drunke doth rectifie the indisposition of the Liver and mins, provoketh womens courses, as also helpeth the sardnessed and paines of the mother, and expelleth the secondary afterbirth, and the dead child also, yea and the living also saith Galen, if they shall dink of it when it is quita and made for them to sit in doth the same, & the seed or the suice drunk worketh in the same manner also, if the same the decoction of the rootes in vinegar, is held good for the hardnesse growine weake, loose, or says loose, well as inwardly. The distilled water of the flowers is availeable, to all the purposes afforesayd, and single clens the blood, to comfort the inward parts, to ease paines and to procure a metry distinguished, and single selection the site of the same store and to procure a metry distinguished the same store and to save the same store and to the same store and the same store and to the same store and the same to save the same to grow over the sight to take it quite away: it is good also to gargie the meanly, will the decoration of the same to grow over the sight to take it quite away: it is good also to gargie the meanly.

fasen and fone tony put to it, and a little allome, and is found good for silvers and fores therein, as alfo all the should distribe the state of case, as also to the forms and applyed was no apon the place pained by the Goute, state have made and applyed was no apon the place pained by the Goute, with the supplied of case, as also up the same and applyed was no applyed was not pained by the Goute, sight a contract of case, as also to the joyne and interest that have weakenede and paines, or are troubled with the june of the lines of the contract of the paines of the paines.

phopolical approach with a little to Chapea LXXIII as each leader on the sale

Keiri five Leucoium luteum. Wallflowers.

dolla le nucle, allali a Have in my tormer booke, shewed you all or most of those Wall flowers that carrying beautifull sources are received as the delights and ornaments of a garden of Pleasure. I there also declared that there were some other, of no such beauty, or sense fit for that place, and therefore to be referred to the said of the s

The Momentage Wallflower rifeth up with divers upright, strong, and wooddy italkes, as high as any man In More with many thort greene pointed leaves, dented about the edges: the flowers are fingle, but forements retire with many forty and of a faire yellow colour, confifting of four leaves, finelling very fweete like them, the long pods that contains reddiff feede, are fomewhat flenderer than the other scheroote is wooddy disperied under the ground into branches, and endureth long especially in the warmer Countries, where the frosts are not so extreame, as they are with us.

2. Keiri fen Lencoium Sylvestre Clusii. Wild Wallflowers of Clusius.

This wild Wallflower, hath formetimes many, and formetimes but one head of long narrow greene leaves. lying on the ground about the roote, tome what like unto the ordinary Wallflower, but a little waved or fparingly dented about the edges, which so abide the first years for the most part; yet some the years of their first fpringing will fend forth a stalke or two, of about a yard high, with many such like leaves fet thereon, as grew below hat findler and with few or no dents on the edges at all: the flowers are many that stand clustring topetion, as tweet in an umbel, (and not in a long fpike, as the ordinary Wallhower doth at the toppes) confi-ling of tour leaves a pecce, not altogether to large as the Wall-flower; nor of fuch a yellow colour of little or million that it after which come long flender pods, with flattifh feede in them like the other; the roote is long and lingle, with divers fibres thereat, and perifheth after feede time.

3. Lencoism luteum Eruce folio. Wallflowers with jagged leaves.

This kind of Wallflower, hath his lower leaves much more and deeplier jagged on the edges, (almost like

Kiri five Leucoium vulgare luteum vel alium. The ordinary yellow Wallflower or the wiffee.

3 Keiri feu Leucoium fylve ftre Clufil. Wilde Wallflowers of Ciufius.





thofe

those of Rocker, et of the wilde Poppie) than those upon the falke, yet all of them very long groun sales and somewhat haprie : the stalks which is round and somewhat haprie : the stalks which is round and somewhat haprie : the stalks which is round and somewhat haprie : the stalks which is round and somewhat haprie : the stalks which is the stalks which is the stalks which is the stalks which is the stalks when it in an umbell, and of the smell of new Waxe: but afterwards doe more separate a sender, when it bearing long pods like unto the other; the whole plant hath a sharpe quicke taste.

4. Lencoium Creticum Intenum utriculate semine. Candy Wallstowers with roundish pods.

From a small Wooddy roote divided into standry branches, rife up divers wooddy stalkes, about a foreities branching forth and fet at feverall places, with many small whitish greene seaves set suggester, sever many of the ordinary fore, harder in handling and fet with sharpe baires: the flowers are yellow at the tops of the ordinary fore, harder in handling and fet with sharpe baires: the flowers are yellow at the tops of the ordinary fore, harder in handling and fet with sharpe baires; the flowers are yellow at the tops of the ordinary but broader and the come yellowish roundrish pods, conteining many whitish seedes, like unto the ordinary but broader and the come yellowish roundrish pods, conteining many whitish seedes, like unto the ordinary but broader and the come yellowish roundrish pods, conteining many whitish seedes, like unto the ordinary but broader and the come yellow is the come of the come branching forth and fet at feverall places, with many small whitish greene leaves fet together, lessether

The Place.

The first Pone hath set forth, in the description of Mount Baldas, in his Italian Edition, but not in the Latine. found growing there: the second groweth in Germany, in many places, as Gefner, Tragm, Camerarin, and Clufius make mention; and in Spaine alfo, for from thence hath the feedes thereof beene brought to me: the third Columna faith groweth in the vallies of the Campoclare hils in Naples: the fourth in Candy,

The Time.

They flower almost all the Sommer long, and in the meane time ripen their feede.

The Names.

I have shewed you in the Chapter, next before this, the Greeke and Latine names to be Leucoium, and the derivation and transposition thereof, to many other herbes; whereunto I referre you, onely these yel-low kinds, as well as the other fer forth in my former booke, are called Leucoium luteum, or aureum, 48 2 distinction to severthem : the Arabians doe properly call this yellow kind Keiri, or Cheiri, although divers doe transferre the name, to all the other forrs of Leucoium; but because this is

4. Leucolant Creticum Intenmatriculate Com Meriagus Creticus caraleum.

Yellow Seoche Gillostovere with round headto and the
Leaft Gandy kinde with blue flowers.



more excellent and vertuous, than any of the Stocke Gilloflowers, even by Galen his judgement. I hold to name Keiri, more proper to this kinde than that: fome also call it Viola lates, as Treem, Fuschin, Delma, and Casalpinus, but Tabermentanus Viola petraa lutea: The first here set downe is called by Pona storting, Lacoint literum montanum forrate folio: the second is called Lenceisms sploestre by most writers thereof; by Toga Viola literas sploestre is it is very probable that it is the same also, that Bestram in horse Eisteress, called Lenceism sploestre indorum store flavo pallidore, as also the Lenceism sploestre of Clusson, although Bastians would mit them two severall plants, calling the one Lenceism lateum sploestre of the same and the other Lancium land sploestre angustifolism: the third Columna calleth Lenceism servestre major and Panality. Lenceism land the other Lancium land sploestre angustifolism: folio: the fourth is onely found extent in Alpinus de plantis exorice by the plantis call it Viola Gilla.: the Spaniards Violas amarilas: the French Violas limits of Violatile Colleges: the General Willes, and Winner Violan; the Dutch Speen Violeren: we in English Wall Boward, Wall Gillofower, Winter Gilloflowers, and some Bell flowers, and yellow Stocke Gilloflowers.

The Vertues.

All writers doe atttribute the most especiall vertues, of all the forts of Lencoinm, to the Lencoinm land, which is our common Wallflower : and some of these wilde kindes here expressed, doe come to neere thereum. though wanting that I weete font that they may be used in their stead; for even character some so neere under the hot, and conduce (but especially the extinuty or sweete kindes) unto all the proposition are specially the extinuty or sweete kindes) unto all the proposition are specially the extinute of simple medicines, there exists the same of the same wortemore powerfully than any of the other kindes, and therefore of more use in Philicke: it clenseth the bood and treeth the laves and relines from obstructions, provoketh womens courses, expelleth the secondary of the contract that the book of the contract that the contract the contract that the c die and deal child, helpsech the hardnesse and paines of the mother, and of the spicene also: stayeth inflamdiscuss of wellings; comforceth and freengehner hany weake part, or ont of joynt; helpeth to clenfe the eyes from milline fie and illnes growing oh them; and to clenfe foule and filthy ulcers, in the mouth or any other non manual same and sa fingular remedy for the Goute, and all aches and paines in the joynts and finewes. ง แล้ว คระทั่ง และ อะมัก คระทั่ง และ และ เลือน และ

Entering collegenst paiver CHAP, LXXIIII.

Hester's le Hesperi live Viola Matronalis. Dames Violets.

Have in the former booke let forthrivo forts of Dames Violets, both of them with fingle flowers. but the Prefie had fearfe passed that Chapter, where I mentioned them, but I did understand of two others, with double stowers, the one that was sent me from Paris, and yet was in England Clong before, as I understood afterwards, although I heard not of it; and another likewise nursed up with the other, in the Well parts of our Land, which I meane to declare tinto you here, (and imple material to disjoicher single ones, when that booke shall be reprinted) together wish some other

1. Hifteris five Viola Macronalis flore also pleno, Double white Dames Violets.

The double white Dames Violets groweth not so great in any part thereof, nor so high as the single doth. Incomme white colour, which being very thicke of leaves, of a pure white colour, and many flanding in a cinfer, freem allo than the ordinary, and longer abiding, cauleth it to be had in some effective; it hath somewhat there and the definition of the state of the

3. Hefperis flore pleno purpur sinte. Double purple Dames Violets.

This other double Dames Violets different not much in any thing from the former, but in the colour of the flowers which in this is of a fine pale purplish colour, and not fully so double as the others, nor so many clustering

Berls Melancholica. The Melancholy Gentleman.

Hefperis Syriaca Camerarit. & 5. Sylvefiris latifolia flore albo parvo. Dames Violets of Syria, and the Imall white flowred Dames Violets.





TRIBE.5.

3. Hefferis Pannonica includes, Vultarier, Dennes Violers of Hargary.

This Hefferis is a like unto the ordinary fort, in all otherschings faving the fent; that there can be no determine found betweene them; this onely bath no fent at all, neither morning the reasoning, neither day, nor sign to commend it, which maketh it to be a differing fort from the reast of and found have made another different for each of the fame.) that heaventh greenish flowers,

4. Hefperinfylvestrainelis survey. Wilde Rannes Violers, with waved leaves.

This Dames Violet fendeth forth an hairy, rough, crefted, pale greenes stalke of about a foote high, panel are top into divers branches, with leaves set thereon from the bottome, which are thicke, rough, and hairy, narrow and longer then the other. and waved about the edges, the lowest having footestalkes, and those aboves.

top into divers branches, with leaves let thereon mount the bottoms, which are throughout, and their shortes, and those shortes, and those shortes, but fland close to the stalke: the flowers are as large, and consist of source leaves in the same manner that the but fland close to the Italke: the nowers are as large, and counter tours neares in the lame manner that the rest doe, and smelleth pretty sweeters slot but of a deeper sed colour then shows the cods with seeds in them like the other and perish after seeds time most usually. Yet sometimes abiding a third years of it selfs, brank certainely if it be hindered from bearing too many branches and sowers. By centing them downstant the

goe to flower.

J. Helpein filvestric argustifest flore perve. Anall surgle search Denses Violen.

The leaves of this small Helpein are narrower and longer popping that is the common series. Less and deepelier cut in or dented on the edges: it have a state about sales a year high. beauthed sound the with very small shower of the ordinary; the pods that follow are long but much smaller.

6. Helpein fitvestrialstips flore side parve. Angell white sourced Danses Violen.

The leaves of the flower of the ordinary; the pods that follow are long but much smaller.

6. Helpein fitvestrialstips flore side parve. Angell white sourced Danses Violen.

The leaves of this kinde are large and broad, small at the bottome of the slade where it is a limit pant of torne, but crumpled and depted all about the edges, a little rough but a sub-woodly but is same and the stalke rifeth up the next years after the stift springing about a year high, branching forms at the top into the stalke rifeth up the next years after the stift springing about a year high, branching forms at the two into the stalker in the stalker of the s white and wooddy perificing yearely after it hath borne feede : the flowers have little hot and drying take. I have given you onely a least lorgest, and a few flowers while the leaves have a little hot and drying take. I have given you onely a least lorgest, and a few flowers while of the Hefperis Syriaca.

Because both the Leucoium Syriacum and Melancholium, that I have set forth already in my other book, as there call them, partake more with this Helperis then with Leucoium, in that their leaves are greene, under white like them; and in that the feede in the pods of the Melancholium are not fat but long and road like the species. I have given you here the figure thereof, and with the Syriacum a leafe and some flowers of the like I might have multiplyed the forth of Helperis unto you as Banbissis doth if I would follow him, who make the Lencoium alterum faxatile obfolete flore of Columna to be of a different fort from the Melancholium, which which the columna to the state of the doubtedly is the same, and the Hesperis Syriaca or Leacoium Syriacum, of Cameraring, and Clusium tobethe Leucoium Melancholium also, which certainely also are differing plants, and even Bandings Himlelse would be have acknowledged, if ever he had feene both the plants.

The first was as I sayd before some first out of France, which perishing I had both agains and the score also by the isboral friends Mr. Dr. Archemy Sadler a Physician in Exerce son to the elder Sadler and Apothecary then who both additionable me for corresponding the purple also although post to plantially, before my booke came forth, but from when the driginal of the came is not knowing a the chindre Chapter first growth in the skirts of the plantage of the single state from the came are Transfer in Antiques the Lourth growth as Bankinum from Bankinum relations, and the source of the life places in Procunge that we may state with springs: the fift also neare Manageria. It has been proceed that we may savely be some seed a received from some characters. It has been procupally the Time.

They all documer in the Sommer Monethank June and July chiefly, and the land longell, if ithat not too much in the Sunno.

There is forste doube appoint wasty learned. This title this Uiela Matronalia, as it it fittally called in Laint, should be the Hefper's of This plant in the first Booke de cassis plantamm and 25. Chao, before he is sorted then in the day affine a second of the continuous for the cassis plantamm and 25. Chao, before he is sorted then in the day affine a second of the continuous for the continuous for the cassis plantamm and 25. Chao, before the is sorted then in the day affine a second of the continuous for the cassis plantam and 25. Chao, before the in the day affine a second of the continuous for the cassis for

÷ 2,6 + .

teres cough or are thort winded s it is also of a curring quality for tough flegme, of a digelting property for my and analigefled himseurs, and of a clenting stature for foule and filthy Cankers, Vicers and fores, eyther inwardly in the mouth of outwardly in any part of the body.

CHAP. LXXV.

Lychnic, Campions.

Have given you a dolen forts of Campions in my former booke which are all delightsome and pleasant plants fit, for that worke, being A Garden of Pleasure; there are many other forts to been carried of which shall be here exhibited, even to the least fort which is like Mosse upon the ground, they want may understand all the varieties shar names has he have all the like Mosse upon the ground, contents of which that ye are to complete, even to the jean for which is like Mosse upon the ground, that so you may understand all the varieties that nature hath shewed us, and because two forts with the like the publication of my booke, which else should have been a because the many Edition 1 will hear the publication of my booke, which else should have been deale howers are come to our superviseing times the publication or my booke, which elle should have beene shring afferted, and may bee at the next Edition. I will begin with them first in this Chapter, and adde unto shring afferted, and my been expressed and of the rest in the other following, yet give you the stem single kinds and declare the properties.

1. Lyclaria Coronaria stere also plens. Double white Rose Campions.

The double white Role Campion bath not altogether fo woolly white leaves, as the other Role Campions here, but are a little greener and finaller, the flowers grow upon the branches of the stalke in the same manner have, but mes authorized in the lame manner but his set mind to high as the double Red, fet in whitish cornered huskes, and consisting of two or three our ne sousses of the fame manner; this is a little more tender to keepe then the double Red, and defireth more 2. Lychnie Chalcedonica flore albo pleno. Double white Nonesuch.

This double Noneluch is to like unto the other double Red, for the forme of the leaves and manner of growinstante is bardly any difference discerned before it come to flower, yet the leaves seeme to bee a little fader green the fallor rifeth not fo high, and the flower it felfe is not fo large as the double red and is of a gat which colour.

the which colours.

Lychnic Chalcedonica miner fimplese. The leffer fingle Noneffich or flower of Briftow.

The leffer finde might not to high as the other fore by the halfe, neither is the stake so great having but a few lesses in the toppe like wife are fewer but of the tions colour, the roote is small and fibrous and perisheth every yeare.

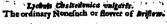
These are onely noursed up in Gardens with us, and their natural places are not knowne.

They both flower at the time of their other kinds.

The Names.

I huseled in Greike Mores (Lychnie, from Nor . Lucerna) and More Elychnium quase lucerna funica?

Lychis Ceyonaria walgarin. Ordinary Role Campion.







Inwand thereof tooke the name, for in the former times they used the lowes of the Catapians as of many of plants in their lampes infliend of the week to burne. The finale kind as called the by there where where a large, or Ballaria, Genicularia, and Corymbe of Columnia, in his tenth booke, as Kauthan thinkuth, where Columnia this Verfee.

Nune veniat quamviu sculis inimica Corymbe. Vnlesse he understand Crambe thereby.

The Greeks also called it 25 a. 26, in inimica Corymbe. Vnlesse he understand Crambe thereby.

The Greeks also called it 25 a. 26, in inimica called the thing of the second the second the second the called the call

The Rose Campions are of little use in Physicke now adayes with us, being chiefly used as flowers stocked the Garden or the house, Galen saith that the seede observed is hor in the second or third degree, and differently into said and profession; and Disserties is that the seede of the Rose Campion drunke in wine doth helpe those that are supply a Scorpson; which if it be true and so found now a dayes; I see no reason be suffered that the saids between the saids between the saids between the saids between the saids that wee have many thing of sectuall against the Plague, which will expell also the poyson of the Scorpson, or other wenemous best in leaves applyed to any old or soule Vicers in the Legs or other parts, doe close and heale them. Of the Nassuch, there is neither ancient nor moderne writers hath given any property, but is wholly neglected sall.

Снар. LXXVI.

rivally estris. Wilde Campions

Because we have to the property of the first wilde Campital to desire that you i I think to mother than the first way, to diffinguish them into several chapters, that so the first wilder the first wilder that wilde

The white the state of the stat

The red wilde Camping towers in the ground.

The red wilde Camping towers in the fame manner as the other, but his leaster from the fame manner as the other, but his leaster from the fame manner as the other, but his leaster from the fame manner as the other, but his leaster from the fame manner as the other, but his leaster from the fame manner as the other, but his least from the fame manner as the other. It is the fame from the fame manner as the fame from the fame manner as the fame from the fame

1. 2. Lychais friqueficts fore atha w. t zuhia.

4. Lychnis jylvest is conticulis structie. Wild Campion with straked buskes.









Lychnis froughtis augulifolis.



3. Lychnis /ylveftris rubra minor. The leffer red wild Campion.

3. Lychnis/ylvestris rabra minor. The lesser red wild Campion.

The lesser red wild Campion, is very like the former red fort, but smaller, and lower, yet very inches, and with darker greene leaves: the slowers are reddish, but smaller, and not so much denote a conds: the huskes and seede, are like the other, but smaller, and the roote perisheth after seede time.

4. Lychnis splvestris caliculus strains. Wild Campions with strained lankes.

This wild Campion risers up with a round joynted stalke, with two greens leaves a peece at them, some and smaller pointed then those before, and branched, bearing small slowers of a stillen reddish color, pushe the ends, standing in large hard skinnic huskes, striped or strained with white and givene, the seeds is that the other: the roote is small, growing downeright, with a few sibres thereas, and publish to evere.

5. Lychnie fylvestrie alba minor, sive Ocimoides minit albam. The smaller white wild Campion.

white wild Campion.

The smaller white Campion, is somewhat like unto the first wild Campion, but that his great lend, in as it were no stalkes, and are not so still of veines or ribbes, much less also and marrower than the what hayrie likewise, and pointed at the ends; but those that rise up will the stalke, and stalked and less than opposite to the other, doe as it were compasse the stalke, being lesse, and lesse, and the stalked and lesses with two or three or more white showers upon them, smaller then the former, and were finall branches, with two or three or more white showers upon them, smaller them the stalked and well showers which come small grayish seeds, in somewhat large pointed baskes the roots is somewhat large pointed baskes the ro and yeeldeth new shoots every yeare.
6. Lychnie sylvestrie angustifelia. Narrow leased wild Campions.

This wild Campion hath divers narrow long whitifh greene leaves, lying on the ground, from whereher yeare after the springing riseth up a stalke, divided into branches from the joynes, whereon grow learning. rower leaves than those below, forestimes three or foure, and forestimes more fet together; at the opposite of grow small flowers, made of five leaves a peece, notche or cut in at the ends, white on the infide, all the what purplish on the outside, twining themselves before they fall, as the last doth : the buskes that makes fmall grayish feede, are very hard small and round a the rootes are small, and perish after seede that

7. Lychnic Notisfora. Morpheus sweete wild Campion.

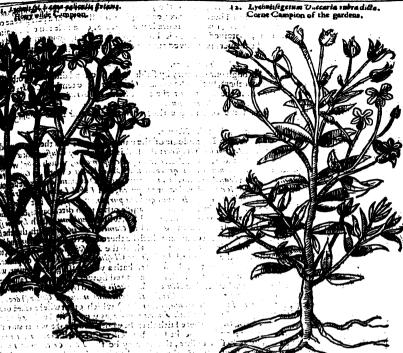
This sweete wild Campion, that smelleth sweetest in the night time chiefely, and little or nothing being and in the hot Sommer onely, and not toward Autumne, is but an annual plant, rising not a yard by will be a smellet be a fmall narrow whitish greene leaves on the stalke, set by couples, whose flowers at the toppe, are of a way with tish blush colour, parted at the ends as the other are, and standing in hard huskes, which will be a limited

8. Lychnis fy'vestrishirta major. The greater hayrie wild Campiou.









athebase of Sommer formetimes, and yet but feldoing : the feede is grayifh and small, and the roote perifbeth,

is the base of Sommer former functiones, and yet bur feldoing; the feede is gray the and small, and the roote perishesh, very year.

8. Epolonic freely the term and the property for the greater having any form of the first period of the greater flavore, which campion, having and hours is the function collection, the property for the first period for the greater flavore, described of the first period of the greater of the g

end while shah beale the itch, feables, and running fores,

والمدادة

Taini

into fundry branches, having two long leaves fet opposite at the joynts, being broad at the bottome, tallound into lundry branches, naving two anig serves are opposite the find in a small point of a pale greene color the stake and branches, almost like unto Thoroughwaxe, ending in a small point of a pale greene color fing the stalke and branches, atmost tike unto a non-negative acceptance, of a pale red colour, after the toppes of the branches stand fundry flowers, made of foure leaves a peece, of a pale red colour, after the toppes of the branches stand fundry flowers, made of foure leaves a peece, of a pale red colour, after the the toppes of the branches train tumory nowers, made of touche the recipe is long sphire and come fmall round and hard blacke feede, conteined in skinnie huskes: the recipe is long sphire and the state of the sphire and the state of the sphire and the sphire an wooddy: this plant for the beauty of the flowers is received among others into our gard ten out of my former booke.

The Place.

The three first forts grow commonly through our Country by fields, hedge fides, and different out beene found some by Cingus, and some by others, both in Spains and Germany 4 the tensh in Country by plentifull in our Corne fields; and the last in the borders of the corne fields in Germany The Time.

All these forts flower in the Sommer, some comming earlier than others, and some shifting others.

The Namet:

I have shewed you in the former Chapter the Etymologie of the name Locket, at the repeate it there againe. All these are called Lighthiae splves free; the first sixth against Vasional unto Melandrium of Pliny, in his 26 books and 7, chap, then the Paperse someone, which the thereunto, and therefore entituleth it Melandrium Plinii quorundam. Another the the Commissional Commission of the American State of the Melandrium Plinii quorundam. Another the Commission of the Commission of the Commission of the Melandrium Plinii guorundam. Another the Melandrium Plinii five agnatica particle and the Melandrium of the Melandrium of the American particle and the Melandrium of the Melandr not well cut, and that he meant the Musicipula that is common, which he there exists the of Classus in his history, very truely set forth. Baubinum likewise makethe the Armerius of Dodonaus, which is the same single Lychnis of Classus show the Armerius of Dodonaus, which is the same single Lychnis of Classus show the Ben rubrum Monspeliensium or single Musicipula hath not, but a red slow that the purpurear Baubinus likewise maketh a doubt whether that Musicipula Lobellia and by the form which single many or single Lychnis sylvestris of Clussus whether that Musicipula Lobellia and by the form of the Lychnis sylvestris of Clussus him to name Constantinopolitamus, but Flos ab Hierosofymis major of minor) which otherwise he called Octable perceprinum; the greater I verily thinke is the Lychnis Chalcedonica simplex as we call it; but the lesser some ly cannot be the Ben rubrum or Musicipula, for Gener there sain that they both sudgue the winter after the ting of seede which this Musicipula doth not; and againe he saith his effect that Raviores shows the Bow rubrum of Ludens shows and that hath many: but thinke as Is say before, that it may be the Flos Coccious of Ludens. not well cut, and that he meant the Muscipulathat is common, which he there alle ring of feede which this Majespaladoth not? and againe he faith this little-first finite that the strain of the first for the first flowers, and that hath many; but Ithinke as If frydbefore, that it may be the Flos Coccinem of Lucia

CHAP. LXXVII.

Lychnis viscosa five Muscipula. Carchflie.

te next ranke or or wild Campions, is as I before fayd of those whose stalkes are glutinous and clammy, which it was are to be entreated of in this Chapter: one of the I have already set forthing former booke as sed Mustipula Lobely, and therefore neede not described; here againe, I will sely give you the figure thereof here.

I. Lychnis friesfri viscosa lastifolia Clusti, five Mustipula Canada.

Clusius his Catchslie of Canada.

This was Campion hath many leaves lying upon the ground, which are thatks fit and heavy, white former this way to the very low and upon the ground, which are thatks fit and heavy, white former what the most the eaven of the yellow Assiculating Beares cares or Freyer Courtly is fine on the party years of the shirt which are glutinous of the first years of the springing: the stalket river up the party years of the heavy of the regulation of the party years of the heavy of the party years of the heavy of the party of the party years of the heavy of the party of the party of the party years of the product of the party of the

Therodo of this Catchdie is white, long, and growing small downered of a singles thickness, bearing about transpher of long leaves which are small at the lower end, growing broader to beyond the middle, and enluging points, from among which rise up divers stalkes a foote high with few joying, and two small long leaves as it were in umbells, and out of them some small stalkes as the result of them shoring sundry white flowers at their toppes as it were in umbells, and out of them some simes other sinch like small slowers will fart, all of them like the ordinary Catchdie; the seede vessells that followers will start, all of them like the ordinary Catchdie; the seede vessells chart followers. low are final and round pointed at the end, with small blacke seede within them the phole plant is very clammy ausing everything to spicke thereunto that toucheth it. This is not that former Lecture larifolia of Clusius, aligner (nith, yet they are so like that any that shall judiciously view the figures without sight of the plants will firely account them both one, and therefore I give you their severall descriptions and figures also.

1. Muscipula aliera flore also. The white flowred Catchflie.

Theother Catchilis shooteth forth divers branched stalkes, with small darke greene leaves fer thereon by

Mefcipula Lebelij five Ben rubrum Manfpelien fiens The Freub Catchflia.

1. Lychnis five fris latifolia Ciufij, five Muftipula Gretica Anticuli urfi facie. Gufin his Catchflie of Candy.

Samuely Charles and Carrier





2. Vifearia manima Cretica Apini, Great Candy Catchilic of Apina.

The lefter Spanify Catchilie



couples, the tops whereof where the flowers fland, and under them also are so clammy that it will fitte the fingers of them that touch them, especially in the heate of the day, and in the hot Summer time : the hour are small and white, made of five leaves notched at the ends, and smelling somewhat sweete, the seeds in and blackifh contained in fmall hard huskes : the roote fpreadeth many long ftrings under the ground, with deth many yeares.

Aluscipula Salamantica major. The greater Spanish Carchile. The greater Spanis Catchflie hath divers grayilly greene leaves lying upon the ground next the roots, middle small and so long at the bottome as if it were a societalk, but broader toward the end and somewhat of agrayish greene colour, from whence rise up divers round greene stalkes a yard high, bearing such life. the joynts by couples up to the tops of them almost, but smaller where the branches beare many some greenish flowers at severall spaces round about them, and where in the heate of Summer there will be a regular or glutinous sappe on the outside, fit to make any small light thing to stick to it: after the slowers are the store of the state of feede theweth it felfe of a grayish colour, conteined in small hard greenish huskes: the roots is with

long, shiding after feedetime, and foringing a fresh every yeare.

5. Muscipula Salaminica miner. The smaller Spanish Catchille;

The smaller Spanish Catchilie differents so much in forme from all the other forts of wilds Camp might seeme to be none of the family: but because as Clussius sith, the learned of Salamanes and call it is as they did the former, which is most fit to be of the number of the wilde Campions; like thought a made less not unfit to joyne them together, and so doe I, untill I may know a fitter place to set it. I think the thicke long greene leaves, like unto line or flax upon the slender states. fet thicke thereon one above another, but without any order or proportion; at the toppes whereof gow and fpiked heads of small flowers of a purplish greene colour at the first, which turne into which greene there are with four round heads in the middle, wherein when they are past grow small bleed the seasons. Flue a bo. roote is somewhat great and white, and not perishing: Clusture faith hee found another soft hereof, with flowers and woolly leaves.

6. Lychnis fylvestrie viscosa rubra angustifolia. The red Germane Catchille. The red Germane Catchflie fendeth forth from the roote divers long and narrow darke greene leaves. at the ends, somewhat rough or rugged, and not fully smooth as many other forts are, which ye upon the goal and from among them rise up two or three, and sometimes but one browne falke, a yard high bearing two in leaves at the joynes, which are much separate one from another, and which will bee clammy like the ods, at the hot Summer time: the flowers have no sent and sand almost from the middle of the fallse upward, only branches divers set together, every one by it selfe, upon a small footestalke, of a lively deepered only like the single red Rose Campion, made of sive round leaves, parted in the middle, with a pater red did to be to the controller. Set in overse business sent as the second servers and the second servers are servers as the second servers and the second servers as the second servers and the second servers are servers as the second servers and the second servers are servers as the second servers and the second servers are servers as the second servers and the second servers are servers as the second servers and the second servers are servers as the second servers as the second servers are servers as the second servers are servers as the second servers as the second servers are servers as the second s bottome, fet in greene huskes, fmaller at the bottome and larger at the head, wherein after the fallen, the feede groweth of a brownish colour: the roote is somewhat thicke and blacking ny yeares.

TAIPALS. 7. Lichiis viltofa flore albo Italica, five Muscipula Italica alba. Woolly Italian Carchflie.

7. This white Italian Carchflie sendenth fortha browne joynted stalke two soote high, branched therefrom in This white the claiming towards the toppes the title others, let with two leaves a pecce thereat, which

deraplaces, no leffe clammy towards the toppes their the others, let with two leaves a peece thereat, which is forewhat long, narrow and hairy, or as it were covered with a folt downe upon the greene and pointed at its forewhat long, narrow and hairy, or as it were covered with a folt downe upon the greene and pointed at the foreign of the round pointed leaves, our in at the ends to the antifer of the round pointed leaves, our in at the ends to the antifer of the round pointed leaves, our in at the ends to the antifer of the foreign of the

is the fill the state of the st he had the falkes and branches that ger then the former that he had the falkes and branches that grow up higher and effective the toppes are more reddiffs or browney and as clammy cishy a histoppes are more reddiffs or browne, and as clasmy as my of the other, from whence come forein divers darke browish striped stalkes bearing many flowers; consisting of five narrow leaves, cut into the middle of a smalkic perpission of five narrow leaves, cut into the middle of a smalkic perpission of five narrow leaves, cut into the middle, thicks and white within, with swalkinger threads in the middle, thicks and purplish as the ends, and since other in the middle, thicks and purplish as the ends, and since other thouse with white tippes; when the flowers, beginned of case, they wine themselves as the last doth; the heades and feede are like more the last, and so is the roote like wise which endureth

Muscipula Italica flore carneo. Blush coloured Catchflie. This bloth Muscipula hath woolly stalkes and scartis for thereon at the joyats by couples as in the reft, where also toward the topes on very fide, at every place and joynt with the leaves commen form a wouly finged twolnes basks, with purplift white or bight coloured sowers, of five leaves a peeces divided at the ends in the middle, with some threde therein also a the roote of this

ends in the middle, with former time the terms at the terms in finall and peritheth the farme years it beareth feede, which is infinilly the fecond or third after the fowing.

10. Majcipula afters Lobely. The other Catchille of Lobel.
The leaves of this Catchille and Comewhat broad round pointed. and of a whitish greene colour, but not woolly or hairy, not much mike the other Musicipala called Ben rubrum fee forth as I faid in my former booke, and the figure allo here : the stalkes have two

The mixed to promise the control of the control of

alating a complement of gray Train to the second of the second

Fraction of garbant to L. deuf y

The ser of the service of the servic

or three joyne with leaves at them, and are sharinous towards the tops, where the flowers fland in childers many fet together being very small, and of a yellowish greene colour.

The Place. These have their places fignified in their titles, where they grow except the third, which came among other kedes unto me from a friend, the original place being not knowne, and therefore there needeth no more tobe fayd thereof.

They all flower in the Summer monethe, and fome not untill winter, efpecially the last,

The Names.

The Names.

The kinds of wild Campions are called Adofeipule, quia multithe capitale, because they catch flies decimal.

The Vertues. There are no especiall properties allotted to these Plants, but may be referred to those of the other wild Camp

pron, whereunto they are likely in face and outward appearance.



CHAP. LXXVIII.

Lychnides mineres & repentes. Small and creeping wilde Campione.

He laft kind of wilde Campions are those, which eyther lie downs and forest or creeps with the

the last kind of white campions are transposed which eyemen is cowned and pregint ches, whether they be greater or (maller, or affected figure) wildle Campion.

This creeping wildle Campion fendeth forthelivers flender wealed trayling flexible branches, into others, fer full of joynts, and two leaves alwayses at these which are formwhat long like unto Mitth has or as Lobel faith unto knotgraffe, but larger, that is shorter and broader: at the toppes of the branches a

bium coloured flowers in hairy long greene huskes. like the common wilde Campien, but leffer, many five small round pointed scarce, cut or dented in with some threads in the middle, the roote is small and an interest the small result of the state of th

many together in houry long huskes, like the wilde Campions.

3. Lychnic marina reprint affecting all about upon the ground (much distributed for the ground content finally ones) and or three foote long, thinks for with finall about upon the ground (much distribute of every branch Randeth one fhort, thicks, whirifts ground hisks, parted or denred at the toppe, one with shootesth forth a single library with the control of the first library with the single content of the first library with the single content of the first library with the single content of the first library wilds. Compions have the roote in sender and long and that conteined in fuch like huskes as other wilde Campions have, the roote is flender and long, and distant

Lychnis marina repens flore rubelles. Rett flowred Sea Campion. This red Sea Camplon differeth not from the former in any shing but in the colour of the flower, which the

This red Sea Camplon differeth not from the stormer in any shing but in the colour of the flower, which is of a fine delayed red colour as in the other it is white.

5. Lybnin, gruenfir miner. Anglica, The small white field Campion.

The lower leaves of this our small wride Campion are small and heiry, very like unto the small Months, is those that grow upon the slender small stalke, which is sometimes single of it telfe, and sometimes may be the roote, are not above a foote high, two alwayes being the telegesther are formed the state come for the state with white spons; from the bosome whereof, that is, between the state and the state come for the other leaves, much smaller then they, without any manifost take the slowers are small and white like made other wilde Campions. after which come small long heads, white or with seede in them a the roote is small and other wilde Campions, after which come small long heads, with grayish seede in them : the roote is small at white and perisheth every yeare.

White and perinetti every yeare.

6. Lychnis fylvestris lannginosaminor. The fittle Spanis wilde Campion.

This small wilde Campion hath a small stender uprighe stalks, about an hind breadth high, or link mil with divers joynes, and two leaves as every of them which are heavy. Constituted long and narrow the res stand single for the most pare, each comming forth at the joynes with the lease, and some allo at the upper the stalks. of the state and branches set in small long hoary hiskes striped, consisting of sive small bright red leave, do ted at the ends in two places somaking three points: the roote is small and dyeth after seeds time.

7. Lychmi stripe in small round brownish states wilde Campion.

This wilde Campion risethup with a small round brownish sales a soote high, foreasting small round brownish sales a soote high, foreasting small round brownish sales a soote high, foreasting small round brownish sales as soote high, so where the sales are small round brownish.

joynts (where there are two small narrow and pointed leaves, smaller then the last, otherwise not much wile)

joynts (where there are two small narrow and pointed leaves, smaller then the last, otherwise not muchasis) very small branches somewhat; rough or hairy, on the top of every one wittereof stander one purplishous made of five leaves, so dented in at the end of every lease, that it expresses the forme of an hart; he say contended in the small heads is tike the other; the roote is small and endured for.

8. Lyndmic rubns. The very small and endured for.

This small Plant might rather by accounted a kind of small Plake, if the head with seede did not guissing. For it hath many small grasses like leaves at the source of the stalks, and at the sopret of them, which sad the together, two or more such like leaves but smallen the flowers stand at the sopret of the stilker two or the together, two or more such like leaves but smallen the flowers stand at the sopret of the stilker two or the together in slender long baskes, were like unto those of that Massingle or Catchistic, that is kalled limited Massingle or Catchiste, that it kalled limits and talted hot satisfactors in this stony sign last in the source of the growing of leaves, or possine of that this hath seldome above two saves as a joyne, the slowers chiefely distinguish them, which are small but growing from the upper joynes, and some at she can be seen so the second like the source of a pile greene color, at without any notch or dent at she and of the slowers the scale within are small she like the solution of the scale at the color, at without any notch or dent at she and of the slowers of the color field like states and she at the color, at the solution of the states at the color, at the color of the states are small and like the solution of the states. roote is like a thred, like unto these two last, I here show you three other small Plants whose description and eye may reade that feeth the figures; 72?

10. Ocimoides mufco su Alphan. Small mountaine wilde Campion. The roote of this small Campion although small, yet is wooddy and of a whitlsh colour, not growing the but spreading much under ground, and shooteth forth a number of heads of small greene leaves very thicked together in tufts, in that manner spreading much ground, and covering it like Mosse; from the middle of the head whereof, rifeth up a small blush coloured flower, out of a small long huske, but standing upon to shall halke above the leaves, they is it sardes to had some the same to the same wild company to the same will be sam fialke above the leaves, that it is scarse to be discovered, in each part very like unto the first creeping while the species is small and browne, it hath no great sent to commend it, but onely the beauty of the sent of th and builbanthicke intermixt like a wrought carpet to please the light.

i. Octivoides repens. Creeping wilde Cambion



. Lydnis fyloeffris Launginofa miner. The leffer Spenife wilde Campion.



10. Ocimoides mafcofus A'pinmi



î bre= other íma^ll

The Place.

The first groweth on Mount Baldin, and in the shadowie hills and woods of Provence, and in other such in places: the second Columna saith he found in Naples: the third groweth by Harst Castle peate the life of wate and in the sayd Isle also in many places by the Sea side: the fourth is found in force of those places aloned as also about a mile from Southampton, in the ground of one Mt. Gones a Divine: then of them shelp and as also about a mile from Southampton, in the ground of one Mt. Gones a Divine: the hot them shelp and the first groweth in divers ground be call. Ster in Essex, and in a field called the Millfield, behind the house of St. Thomas Lacces neare Column the fixt as Clusius said in the sound no where else then on the hills neare Salamanca in Spains 14th seventh growed the foote of the hill that is by Bontoner neare unto Momplier, and in the boarders of the fields neare Parterine eighth and ninth indiverse places of our owne Land: the last upon mount Baltin, as Possitistin, and by Chymin report upon the Alpes of Austria and Stiria, on the highest places of them.

They all flower in the Summer Moneths of Inne, Inly and August, tome entire or later then others, with feede is ripe quickly after.

The first is called Goimoides repens by Camerarism and Pona, Labor addition follow Saponaria fore. Going hort's calleth it Ocimoides Alpinam. Bankinam taketh it to be the Government of the destribution, but I think croping is therein much mistaken, for that as Classin faith, that Cocordin beartesting under the cases of the think in Languismens; bistoria solo 1364.) somewhat like unto the beart of the think with a Reade distribution of the beart of the think of the control of the co

Two Cafia at que alije interest fuavibus herbis,
Abdia luscola pingit vaccimia caleba.
And in the second of his Georgick.
Viz hamiles apibus cafias roremque ministrat.
And in the fourth of the seme,
Nec circum cafia virides & clouis at at
Serpylla, & graviter spirauses copia thymbra
Florest, viriguamque bibut violaria sontem.

All which doe plaintely frew that Caylas was commonly accounted with them a fweete herbe, usually plantife Bees to feede on as well as to put into Garlands; and not that Caylas which is a tree dike unto Cindmon, all of the Apothecaries Caffia lignea, for which earle it is very probable that Game in translating Thomphy. Greeke copie into Latin, put Cajia for Cneordina, taking them to bee bothome: for Cneordina Thomphy. Greeke copie into Latin, put Cajia for Cneordina, taking them to bee bothome: for Cneordina Thomphy. Greeke copie into Latin, put Cajia for Cneordina, taking them to bee bothome: for Cneordina the Game in translating Thomphy groweth upon Thymelea, being the fruit lightenth of the both in face and qualitie differ much is finded groweth upon Thymelea, being the fruit lightenth from those of Thomphague, reflect to bee declared, this is and agree with his blacke Cneorum, needether of the other of Thomphague, reflect to bee declared, this is and agree with his blacke Cneorum, needether of the demonstration then is shewed before: burging it cannot neare to his white most doe agree, yet some things therein are doubtfull, as first there is no shew therein, which is the called white, secondly the branches therein are doubtfull, as first there is no shew therein, which is the called white, secondly the branches therein are doubtfull, as first there is no shew therein where the strength of the branches are: thirdly interested the strength of the branches are: thirdly interested the strength of the strength

selig time Commid sumforfus adliphing til Faubinis Lychnis ellipina pamila false gramines film Marieis Alpinese sphilisters. Brayone hach his English mante in vicle fie en distinguish them.

All or most of these here are of learn knowledge. So that there is but little fayed of their terrum, yet by sheir sale forest the head of their terrum, yet by sheir sale forest the head of their terrum, yet by sheir sale forest the head of the forest of blood and moyst vices or fores the Sea kinds take somewhat the forest that they are of the case and sale there, or stewed and so earen.

ten lei Guan LXXIX.

Saponaria. Sopewort or Bruilewort.

S a supplement to the wilde Campions, I have some other forts of herbes to bring to your consideration, which both for face or forme, and for use and properties are so like unto the former, that they might well be taken as species of the same construction.

1. Saponaria vulgaria. Common Sopewort or Bruisewort.

1. Saponaria vulgaria. Common Sopewort or Bruisewort.

Having thewed you in my former booke the double Saponaria and under it in a fore described the fact of each of the same in the described here agains to fet it forch, which indeede I would not have does the this being there as well in the description is in the vertues in that place. I thought good here to enlarge safety additionary to infert the description thereof as well as another fort thereof vult it. The roote cree-sate additional fairt and nears, with many joyns therein, of a browne colour on the outside, and yellow-the wide libitioning forth in divers place many weake round stalkes, full of joynts, set with two leaves a peece at every act of them of the contrary side, which are ribbed somewhat like unto Plantane and sashioned like the commented white Campion leaves, seldome having any branches from the side of the stalkes, but set with diversions in the toppe standing in song junkes like the wilde Campion, made of sive leaves a peece, round at the many a since desired in the middle, of a pale Rose Colour almost white, sometimes paler, and sometimes of a setter colour of a reasonable good sent.

2. Saponaria Anglica convolute folio. Hollow leafed Sopewort.

This had of Sopewort, which is peculiar to our owne land, in the forme and manner of the running of the roose west filtering the former, but much smaller sending forth divers weake round stakes, with sewer joynts then in the former, and at every one of them one lease and seldome more, which eyether compasses the thalks at the bottomes many of them doe, or being shollow the whole leafe like a pipe or trunke compasses it before it open it sales on the outside, or sometimes doth not open it selse at all, and are ribled like the former, somewhat

7. Septimie volgeri. Common Sopervort. 2. Sapenaria Anglica convoluto felio. Hollow leafed Sopewort.



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Ther ar used Il on

TRIBLE broader and rounder at the ends : these stakes have no branches at all, bor from some of the upper jone, mig the toppes frand three or foure flowers, upon flender footefisikes in long huskes, made of two bases in the the toppes stand three or foure mowers, upon memor requestions in long three or times breaking the most part formers and many times breaking the long. most part tomewhat broader at the choice the transport of a pale white colour end ining to a binfly especially on the wherein they stand, on the one side or other, of a pale white colour end ining to a binfly especially on the life. wherein they fland, on the one fide or other, or a pane winner colour circumage to a pane any on mean of little or no fent at all 1 wee never yet observed the feede or feede veficile, being increased sufficiently

The Place

The first groweth wilde in many low and wet grounds of this lands, by the brookes, and sides of running ters, and is brought for the flowers sake into many country gardens also, to serve to decke up their books, to other was first found and set forth by Mr. Gerard in his Herball, and hath not become found to grow any what the country which is nearly unto Lichbarrow in Northamstenships. else then in that little Grove called the Spinny which is neare unto Lichberren in Northampton Bire. The Time.

They both flower in July, and usually not before, and so cotinue all Alegast and part of September, beforeign will be quite spent.

This Herbe is usually called Saponaria because it serveth in stead of Sope to wash any thing within the Fuschism first of all other writers as I take it, set it forth for the critical Structions of Diosecritics, Galon, Market and Plan, which commeth from the Greeke word specific which fignificant Canae purgare, or consider June, in and Plin, which comment from the Greeks while residue to which as well as many others may be solidise, this of their feouring and elenting quality, yet none of them have the right description of Strategic the Latines is called Radicula, and Lanaria herba, and by some others also transferred to this Sapanja lanaria herba, and by some others also transferred to this Sapanja lanaria herba. neonfly) and overpassed by Dioscorides as too well knowne in his dayer, and therefore needed no describe abut remembred onely by Theophrassu in his fixt Booke and third Chap, of his history of Plants, among the later whose leaves are prickley. Pliny in his 19. Booke and third Chap, describeth Structuum at large in one words I thinke fit to fet downe, and afterwards interpret them, that all may know what little care and ju divers have shewed in referring the more obscure Plants of the ancients, in not duly comparing and their Authors words and declarations. At que vocatur Radicula (faith Pliny) lavandis demans land formation and provided their plants of the ancient of the ancient of the ancient of the pliny) lavandis demans land formation of the ancient of the pliny of the plants of mirum quantum conferens candori molliticque. Aque nascitur sativa noique, sed sponte pracipue in Afalpino, saxosis & asperin locie, trans Euphratem tamen laudatissima, caule ferulaceo, tenni, & ipso ciou indigenarum espin, o Jarojis G ajorn com, o mas Lapor activisment come, o live tingent quicquid fit com quo decoquatur, felio Olea, Struthum Graci vocant: floret affate grato afottu voma mo odore, spinosa es caule lanuginoso semen ei nullum, radix magna qua concidium ad quem dictim est usum: which be thus Englished, But that herbe which is called Radicula, hath a juice or sappe therein sit to wash clothus. wonderfull to fee what whitenesse and smoothnesse shereby it giveth unto them. The manured fort growth whitenesse and smoothnesse shereby it giveth unto them. wonderfull to fee what whiteness and importanente mareby regivers unto them. The maintenfort growth many in divers places, but of it owns accord in Aga and Syria, in rocky and rugged places; but the chieff of most praise worthy groweth beyond Euphrates, having a small ferulous stalke, which the inhabitants done with their meats, and is apt to colour or dye any thing that shall be boyled with it, and hath the leafe of most tree: the Greekes call it Strubbium. It showeth in Summer, and is pleasant to behold but without any sea, by ing prickly, and the stalke woolly : it beareth no seede, the roote is great and being cut in peeces serven for the uses aforesayd. Thus farre Pliny. Now if you will compare the Saponaria with this description, you shall at that the Saponaria, hath no Olive like lease, but rather like a Plantane, it hath no femalous nor woolly stalk is that the Saponaria, hath no Olive like leafe, but rather like a Plantane, it hath no ferplous nor woolly fialk, is smooth and joynted, it hath no prickly leaves but smooth nor no great roate but small and creeping; it was neyther fent nor feede, as Pliny saith Strathing doth: so that it is wonderfull that any should make them one, for one qualities sake onely of sowring of clenting, when so many delimeations are absolutely different therefore doth Matibiolus contrary Fuchium blainely as also those that took the Lurea, or Lurea but hat the Lurea, or Lurea but have them which he therefore called Pseudo Stranbium. Divers also in taking it to be Stranbium, called it also said the Arabians, which is thought to be the Stranbium of the Greekes, and have applyed and used it for almost purposes whereunto they have appropriated their Condist unto: but Bellumens; giveth the description of Culis in these words: It is the roote of a plant (that hath prickly leaves like a Thisse) of the thickness of an account of the substrated but the s thumbe formewhat yellowish on the inside and blacke without, sharpe both in sent and raste (Sergio and Discovides faith) the roote is long and round, and of a quicke sharpe raste, which words are wanting as Lympia faith in the printed Latine copies) with the decoction thereof they use to clenke both wooll and close; with fweete oyntment makers in Damafoo, doe put stanto their confections that are made of honey, and boylet was fweete oyntment makers in Damafos, doe putit into their confections that are made of honey, and borledwis, which giveth them such a whiteness that they seeme as if they were made of Sugar, and Starch: withdroom cut into peeces, the Sprians use to wash the fifth out of their garments or thirts instead of Sope or Lye. Ibm beene somewhat redions in declaring these things, that others might understand what Struthium and Consist, and that neither Saponaria nor Luteola can be in, for there is no heate or superpenses in eyther of them, both their differing forme: the first is generally called Saponaria by all writers except Tragm who calleth it Fuluaria, and Fuschium, who as is sayd called it Struthium: the other Gerard called Gentiana concava, and pand it next unto them, thinking it a species thereof, built is plainely seene and knowne to agree with the Sapona, both in rootes leaves, and slowers, and not spirit separate but in the birtetnesse. It is usually called in Light Sopewort, and of some Bruisewort: the country people in Kent and Sussex call it Gill run by the livet.

The Country people in divers places do use to bruise the leaves of Sopewort, and lay it to their sugarhand.

The Country people in divers places doe use to bruise the leaves of Sopewore, and lay it to their figure or legees, when they are cut to heale them up againe. Some make great boalt thereof, that it is distribute provoke arine, and thereby to expell gravell, and the stone in the reiner the kidnies: and account tallouing lar good to avoyd Hydropicall waters, thereby to cure the disease, but their practicke is not I think thereby autentike, upon their theory or speculation, to inforce beleefe that it will clense the inward parts, aby comence it is found to doe the outward of womens treene and pewter vessels: they no lesse extell it topring an absolute cure in Luc Venerea, then eithet Sursapanilla, Guajannegor China can doe; which howeve it is to there judge, that have judgement upon true knowledge of the truth; for my felfe, I cannot be industriant. the one halfe, untill more evident proofes doe convince me.

CHAP. LXXX.

Trackelism five Cervicaria. Throatewort.

three lider the name of Trackettam (which is a kinde of Campanula or Belliflower), may all the reft of the fell-flowers be comprehended, whereof fome I have already for forth in my former books, but beinferince are so many. I chinke fitted to distribute them into severall Chapters, that so they may be
the bener expressed, by me, and apprehended and retained by ton, and distinguished to all. In
this Caper I will onely mention the rest of them that have rough or havry servers, and in the next those that have imooth.

have in colling in Tragletism major Belgarum. Great Throatewort

This great Throatewort hath very tall and great hayrie stalkes and leaves of the fashion of the other fortism have set forth in my other booke, there called the greater Canterbury Bells, hat greater than it, both in salle and leafe, the slower is of a purplish blue colour, almost as large as those of the Caventry bels, in all other things it agreeth with the other.

2. Trachelium petraniu majus globosum. The great globe rocke Throatewort. The greater of the two rock Throate worts, rifethup with brownish or reddish straked havrie stalks, about two foot high, bearing thereon divers rough or hayrie darke greene leaves on the upper fide, and paler underneath. foot might pearing the cold in the detect of the cold in the cold the topics of the ttalkes expecially, grow many nowers, culturing together in a round fathion, and forme at the most joynt also with the leaves, but not so many, and some also under them at the lower joynts, but shill sewer at the property being all of them, of the forme of the former Throatewort, but of a white colour, and smaller than the first or ordinary fort, and ending in five, size, or sometimes in seven points, having in the middle many yellowing the size of the property of the size of gent thin any of the reft.

3. Trachelium petraum minus globofum. The lefter globe like rocke Throatewort.
The lefter of thefe Throateworts, hath the first leaves somewhat long and not dented on the edges but pointed, and after them rife diverse others that are round, and cut in on the edges, standing on long footestalkes, an hand breach long at the least, formewhat like unto those of Cimbalaria Italica bederacea, the Ivie like lease, or Italias Gould but not so thicke, fuller of ribbes and veines, deeplier cut in on the edges, and of a darke greene co-lour, from which rise divers naked of bare stender stakes, about halfe a foote high, which usually have one or

1. Trachelium majus Belgastim. Great Throatwort.

The greater globe rocke Throatwort.

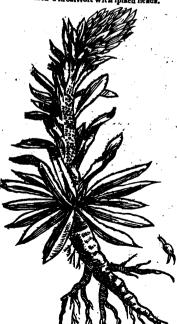




i. Trache jum majus pett eum globofum.



7. Trachellum fpicatum tennifolium Thinne leafed Throatwort with spiked heads.





Trasbelium minus The fmall Throatwort or Camerbury Bells,



reo kires shout the middle of them, with little orno stalke at all to them, formewhat deepelyer dented about two kives mount to present the feller stand foure or five long and narrow greene leaves, like unto those that the edges, are the copyed to the fraikes, but leffer, narrower and more jagged compassing them at the heads, and are more manuscoring mannes, but letter, manuver and more jagged compassing them at the heads, and from the middle of them start forth divers small flowers, fer in a tust together, of a darke blewish purple co-lor, with very short fortestalkes under them, and are fashioned form what like a bigge believed bottle, with a hor, with very short foorestalkes under them, and are fashioned somewhat like a bigge beliyed bottle, with a fast long necke, opening at the brimmes into sive points, somewhat deepely cut downe, with divers threds in the middle, one being bigger and longer then all the rest, issuing a good way beyond the necke which in the intended one being bigger and longer them all the other: the ropte is very rugged whitish and wooddy.

It are the immunitation of the state of the s

iomental like those of Alkanet, see at the portone of the liender round reddish stalke, which is about a foote or morehigh, with very few leaves thereon, at the toppes whereof grow a few long flowers, fomewhat like more ordinary fort, of a rate purplish colour, with a long Pestell in the middle.

5. Trachelium montaunum Tragongi felty. Narrow leafed Throatwort.

This Throatwort hath sundry narrow long leaves lying next the ground, somewhat refembling those of Goates beard, the flowers at the toppes of the stalke are Belltashion and somewhat small, of a blush colour the seede that follower is finall like the reft.

6. Trachelium saxatile spicatum. The rocke spiked Throatwort. This foiked Throatwort fendeth forth from a white great roote full of bunches or knots on the outlide, as it dongrowed, and spreading under ground many branches with fibres thereat, sundry round and crooked heary

songrower, and pressuring under ground many branches with whitefalks, of an unequal height, fome being a foote and foneless high, with broad leaves fer thereon without order, most assally but one at a joynt, but fometimes two unevenly denrelabout the edges, fomewhat like the leaves of Doronicome, or of that herbe is called by fome Pulmonaria Gallorum, by others Philifia major, and Chondrilla aurea, and we in Engif as I have thewed you in my former book Grim the collier, but heavy, especially underneath : from the middle of the Ralkes nowards, come forth fome flowers at the joynts with the leaves, but especially at the toppes many together spike fashion one above another, which are small and of a blewish purple colour, but like in forme unto the ordinary Rampions. or Throatwort : after which come fuch like feede veffells and browne feed in them as is in the smaller Throatwort: this as the religiveth milke both stalkes and roopes, which is no lesse pleafant and edible then the reft, and endureth many yeares, although the stalkes dye downe every yeare.
7. Trackelium spicatum tennifolium. Thinne leafed

TRIBE.5.

Throatwort with spiked heads. This thinne leafed Throatwort hath many long and narrow hairy greene leaves, somewhat like unto those of wilde Bassill, but much smaller, betweene which riseth up a strong round greene falke, about a foote high or more, fomewhat straked, and of the bigneffe of a finger, fer with narrower leaves and longer, from the bottome to the middle of the stalke and from thenceup to the toppe, come forth small whitish coloured flowers,like the others, standing at the joynts with the leaves, ending in a long spike of flowers and leaves, fer thicke together very orderly : after the flowers are past commeth small heads, containing very small brownish seede: the roote is thicke and white, as bigge as ones finger, and rugged on the outlide, with fome bigger fibres fer thereat.

8. Trachelium umbelliferum caruleum. Vmbelliferous

blew Throatwort. This Throatwort groweth with a number of small fibres fet at the roote, from whence rifeth up a stalke about two foote high, having a few hard rough greene, and somewhat long

leaves fet one above another, very like unto the ordinary fort, and dented about the edges in the same manner: hom the middle of the stalke upward at the joynts, it sendeth forth branches, set with such like leaves as grow below, bat leffer and leffer, every branch being bare or naked of leaves for a little space next mader the toppe, where there fland two fmall narrow leaves, and from thence rife many fmall perfit blew flowers, fet upon little thor footefalkes in manner of an umbell or cuft, all of them in a manner flanding to an equal height, formewhat like to mountaine Spikenard, the heads and feede are like the reft : all the whole plant giveth milke, and is of an aftringent and sharpe taste, but is very impatient of cold and therefore must have some extraordinary care be-Rowel on it in these colder countries, to preserve it in the winter.

O. Trechelium pumilum Alpiumm. Small Mountaine Throatewort.

This small Throatewort hath many leaves rising from the roote, like the common small fort (whose figure I here the defeription being extent in my former booke) every one flanding upon a long foete stalke, smong which field my former booke) every one standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which field my former booke) every one standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which field my former booke is a standing to the standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which field my former booke is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong which is a standing upon a long foete stalke, smong upon a long standing upon a



every one flandeth a reasonable large flower in fashion like the ordinary, ending in five points, bir of a per of the property of the period o every one standers a reasonable large nower in manufacture in colors; after the flower blewish almost ashcolour in some, but of a deeper blewish purple color in others; after the flower blewish almost ashcolour in some and the same desired when they are rise. blewish almost ashcolour in some, our or a uceper new in purpose the stay are ripe, and are dreefn the heads wherein the small whirish seede lyeth, turne downewards when they are ripe, and are three in the heads wherein the imal waitin record specification while and great, for the proportion of the plant, having divers heads at the toppe thereof, who the roote is white and great, for the proposition of the proposition of the leaves shoote forth: the whole plant hath a soft down somewhat whitish upon it, and giveth somewhat whitish upon it.

10. Trachelium foliu Echii. Wild Buglosse leafed Throatewort.

The lower leaves of this Throatewort or Bell-flower, are many long, very rough and narrow, lying was the lower leaves of this Throatewort or Bell-flower, are many long, very rough and narrow, lying was the lower leaves of this Throatewort or Bell-flower, are many long, very rough and narrow, lying was the lower leaves of this Throatewort or Bell-flower, are many long, very rough and narrow, lying was the lower leaves of this Throatewort or Bell-flower, are many long, very rough and narrow, lying was the lower leaves of this Throatewort or Bell-flower, are many long, very rough and narrow, lying was the lower leaves of this Throatewort or Bell-flower, are many long, very rough and narrow, lying was the lower leaves of the lower leaves leaves leaves of the lower leaves The lower leaves of this i progression of pental ower, are unappeared by the progression of the progression fronte high, round and rough also, set with few leaves but smaller, at the toppe whereof fland five or fuel flowers Bell-fathion, upon thort footestalkes hanging downe their heads, whose brimmes as also de him wherein the flowers stand, have some hayrie douninesse upon them. There is a lesser of this sort as lesser of the sort as lesser of the sort as lesser or the sort as less o faith. which hath hayrie shorter leaves and lesser flowers, found on the hils among the Switsers.

11. Trachelium ferotinum, five Viola Calathiana forte Gerardi. The late flowring Throatewort. This late flowring Throatewort hath the lower leaves very like for forme unto the Campanula Pyramila This late flowring Throatewort hatn the lower leaves very like for lorine unto the Companies ryantis a fleeple Bell-flower but fofter in handling, the stalkes rise a yard high being soft or almost woolly like the language divided into some branches at the tops, bearing many Bell fashioned flowers like the ordinary greater form stalkes and of a pale ble wish or purplish ash colour, which by reason of their late flowring gave meno feet and butters. veare, the roote is thicke and bushie.

12. Rapunculus Scabiosa capitule caruleo. Rampions with Scabious like heads. I was long in suspense with my selfe and unresolved, whether I should fer this plant in this place on the self of I was long in superice with my teste and unecontain which is a long in superior that followeth his parties and Columna onely and Banbinss that followeth his back from them and make it a Repuntium, first, because it giveth milke which no Scabious dorh, and then the ing altogether Rampion like, wherein I would judge of a plant most materially, I could not upon these meaning altogether Rampion like, wherein I would judge of a plant most materially, I could not upon these meaning ing altogether Rampion like, wherein I would judge or a plant most materially, I could not upon these ratios is joyne it with the rest of the Scabious, but place it here according to the title with this description. It has many crested stalkes, brownish at the bottome, rising up to be a foote high, from a long white living rouse milke with many small narrow, and somewhat long leaves, whose edges are somewhat dented, or rather and writhed, than cut in standing thick thereon, without order on all sides, and covered with a small some and writhed, than cut in standing thick thereon, without order on all sides, and covered with a small some small some standing the standard or a small some small small some small some small small some small s hayrinesse, unto the toppes almost, yet leaving a good space bare: the flowers stand in a round head, make the narrow short blue leaves, the middle part formed into white starres and standing in greene huskes cut in the middle, which flowers are long at the first, and rice by degree to the control of the contro falling away when others are beginning to open themselves; all of them when they are past, and fallen benefit greene huske standing like a starre, in the middle whereof groweth a small head, conteining such like browne seede as the others have.

13. Campanula Drabe minoris folijs. Bellflowers with small dented leave The leaves of this Belliflower are rough or hairy, greene and fmall, about an inch long, and haife an inching inipt about the edges, and pointed at the ends, standing on each fide of the hairy stakes that are fettles in high, without footestakes: the flowers are but few, of a meane file, formed like Belliflowers, but ending as. corners or points, of a blewish colour set upon long footestalkes: the roote is white and long like the Ruboing 14. Viola Mariana peregrina. The Syrian Coventry Bells.

Vnto these kind of Plants may very well fort the Coventry Bells, as being nearest unto them, and these Vito thete kind of Plants may very wenter the Covenity point, as the first man after Rannelfus had if thought it not amiffe to joyne this unto them, in this Chapter, fet forth by divers, after Rannelfus had if declared it as he found it at the foote of Mount Libanus in Spring, in the shadowy woods. It hat said he may be a support of the said he may long and narrow leaves, r fing from the roote which is somewhat great and long, very like those of the Ribbewort Plantaine, but more cut in uneven ly on the edges, and hairy also, but upon the stalker thefology. are smaller, and not cut in at all, bearing the flowers at the joynes with them up to the toppes, which me in and more open then the ordinary sort, and parted into seaven or eight corners of a pale purplish colour them. he could not observe, being not the time of ripening:

15. Trachelium subrotundis folijs. Round leafed Throatwort.

From a small creeping roote, a stalke of halfe a foote high being a little hairy risethup, with a few somewhat round leaves fet thereon, hairy or rough alfo, of about two inches broad, and as long, and little dented store to edges, at the toppe whereof stand a few small blew pendulous slowers like unto the others.

The Place. These grow naturally in divers places, as some in Candy, some upon Mount Baldus, and others of the April Germany, in Italy also and in Naples, as Clusius and Columna hath set it downe, onely the last save one in Spins is aforefayd, and the last was fent Banhimus from Helmstade.

They all flower in the Summer Moneths of Iune and Iuly, but yet some of them flower not untill all these are past, and scarse perfect their seede, but are encreased by their roote.

The Names. It is called Tedynator, Trachelium both in Greeke and Latin, or Cervicaria, for that it helpeth the fores of the test and throate, either inward or outward; it is also called Yvalaria, because it helpeth the Yvala the peter dise mouth (which hath the diminitive from Uva) for the likenesse unto a grape, when it is swollen and fallen down others call them Campaunle of the likenesse of the flowers unto Bells, and therefore called Bellflower; which generall name not onely these but the others in the next Chapter, and many other plants are also Some also call them, Rapi spivestrie genne, but unproperly, and Rapenenles or Rapenenium, Rampions, but they are like unto Rampions, and many of them edible as they are. Cefalpinno onely as I take it, thought great ordinty fort to be Archangelica: the French call them Gauselesses and Gaus de nostre Dame, the Gramman and Daniel Hale having and many of them of the Gramman and Canada and the Comment of the Com Dutch Halekmis, and we in English Conterbury Bells. and Throatwort, of some Haskewort: the fathers in forth is that sort that Lobel calleth Trachelium major Belgarum, and Bankium to vary the name Companious ma folis latissimis: the second and third is set forth by Fona, in the description of Mount Balker; the pour where of Backers and State of Plants.

The Total Companies of pints | pherecopholos and the lefter Responsible Alphane corniculatus, which in the Popopuses, and state of the and pare to both the defeription and figure more plainely: the first called Trachelisms of Landauments, which Bankinsus callett Campanula | figure more plainely: the first called Trachelisms of Landauments, which Bankinsus callett Campanula | figure more plainely: the first called the state of the property of the first called the state of the first called the state of the first called the state of the first called called t timbefore spoken of, that it cannot be any fort of Scabious but a Rapuntium, and calleth it Rapuntium montanum contains leprophilm, and Banhinus as it is in the title : the thirteenth Banhing, onely intuitioneth in his Physics and Propose by the faste subsection of the little of the contract of the subsection course wie bead or buth of howers, feening like borne

similarly still guides of hattly of these be two seein take, and therefore eaten in Salleta, cyther new or firmed a histograph points for the still work of the seein take, and therefore eaten in Salleta, cyther new or firmed a histograph plants of the seein take, and therefore eaten in Salleta, cyther new or firmed the seeing seeing seeing seeing the seeing seeing

on the man seed of any and are the man seed of the man seed of the seed of the

211 - 30mm

Repuneuli feue Campanille glabre. Rampions ot wild Beliffowers.

I had foliner Chapter I frewed you the folies of Bell-flowers, that had hoary, rough, of hayric The control of the co

The manufacture of the state of the point of the point of the point of the state of the point of ting broken, as all the rest of the plant doth; thooting two or three branches almost of an equal bignesse, which



is sweet intalte, and there we much ufed to be caten. I did not all and a process with the same of the land to

- Com ante de 2. Rapunculus spicatus Alepectroides Long Portraile Rampione. withe lowler leaves of this Rampins are somewhat broad and counts, was ending it a point, demand that adjust of a darke greene colour, in some places spotted with bulket space, and shading upon small but for stalkes, but those that grow upon the stalkes are somewhat longer and narrower, yet but sparingly saling there, leaving the toppe bare, where sandeth a small spikes head or bush of slowers, seeming likes to the saling the saling saling stalkes. Specially when it is boyled, and after flewed with butter sec.

this big base of Rampion differeth little in thew, from the rooke Throstoworth, deferibed in the Chille fore, but that the roote hereof is more full of milke, tenderer and familier, not for lard or woody, this leaves at the bottome are pointed and smooth, not baytie or hoary: the stake a foote high or more, to the stake a foote high or more than the stake a foote high crefted having narrower and longer leaves on them than the lower, and fixe or feven flanding together, at the toppe, under the spiked but round head of flowers, which are long and crooked, like unto those of the total Throateworts, with five pointed ends, of a deepe purple colour in fome; and white in others, and fomeyelds threds in the middle, the heads and feede are like the other Rampions.

threds in the middle, the heads and feede are like the other Rampions.

4. Rapurculus filvefiris umbellatus trium fieterum. Buth headed Rampions of three form.

The three differences in these Rampions are that the one having somewhat house and long sayand the string dented about the edges, and standing one above another, upon the stender low stalker, have small open showers, like unto the garden Rampions, buttors, buter colons, many set, together in the small open showers, but hath narrower-leaves and hore depress, and sowers at the toppers standing, and the truck standing the small open showers are the rooten than the former, of a blessish colons also, the third is the least of all, having lowers are the rooten than any, being almost like graffe; the slowers likewise be like crooked the standard of a rate blessish colons. ted at the end, and of a pale blewish colour.

The first leaves that spring up from the speede of these Rampions, are round like anto Violet leaves nothing dented about the edges, which so abide the first years, but these that rise after ward within much different from them, being much cut in and deeper upo several party set on both sides of the manual of the edges, which so abide the first years, but the side of the ward within the edges, which so abide the first years, but the side of the ward within the edges, which sides of the wards within the edges of the edge Service of of the state doth, the sing wo as branches of the

4. Reputedat fy wifit is middletus trium feegerum.
Butheaded Rampions of three forts.

S. Estromarula Cretica five Rapuntu lus Greticus. Candy Rampions.



sedimes below, but mailer from the middle of them to the toppes, flored abundantly with many reddiffs.

cathen as below, but finaller from the middle of them to the toppes, flored abundantly with many reddiff, faal puple flowers, and fomerimes white, one above another in a long spike, which are very like unto Rampious in somewhat longer, more divided in at the corners, and each part turning at selfe a firtle backe againe: sint which come very middle brown in the selfer in heads, both of them like us to the other Rampious a the roote is general white, parced into many branches, giving milke as the leaves and talkes also doe, and abideth many years, adjudge the fulles and leaves perifficery years, firely springing up before winter, againe: this is somewhat made years adjudge the fulles and leaves perifficery years, firely springing up before winter, againe: this is somewhat made years and talkes also doe, and abideth many years, and required to be aliettle defended and preferryed is the winter with us.

6. Rapanculus five Campaintla Pyramidals minor. The feller steeple fiell-flower.

This small Rampion or Bell-flower, call it which you will, hath from a small long, white almost transparent note, like ambothat of the shiftlier garden Rampions, and long abiding, many, long and long what broade leaves a single-steed bloom the deeper fet on each side of the single round stalkes rising about a yeard high or more, broad basing with bloom gittle or pointed, frowing our of the middle of each like flowers of the middle of the stale with the stale of the stale with the other peach leaves and the middle of the middle

The wood Rampion hath the lowest leaves somewhat long and dented about the edges, yet not so long as the that come after them, which are very long and depted also, standing upon thors italkes with some similar long, but not so tender as the other Rampions, of a pale watcher colour, the roote lates which and long, but not so render as the other.

The same of a whitish colour enclining to reason to runner the same of the sam

6. 17. Campanula Pyranidalu minor & Rapinculus petraus. Rocke Rampions, and the leffer Steeple Bell-Royner.

Reposentus semerofes Wood Rempiens





deth but one flower of a meane fife, that is neither fo great as many others of the following Bellflowen many yet fo small as the littlenesse of the plant might seeme to promise of a fullen darke purplish colour: the small roote are answerable to the Peach leafed Bellflower, which as I sayd is extant in my former booke, and the firm thereof here exhibited.

thereof here exhibited.

10. Campanula revivalifelia minima. The least broad leased Bellshower.

This little plant hath divers leaves rising from a small, long, white, threddy roote, which are somewhathal and round, a little dented and hard. Eich set on a small scottalke, among which rise up two or three same small reddish stalkes, not an handbreadth high, for the most part without any leaves upon them, at the man whereof grow usually but one small blewish slower, sashioned like the other blew Bellshowers, ending in set or fix corners with a pointell in the middle the leade is small like the rest.

11. Campanula miner size from remaissoils. Wilde field Bellshowers.

The lower leaves of this kind of Bellshowers, that lye upon the ground are alwayes round and small like unto a Violet lease, but rounder, snipped or dented, from whence rise divers weake stender stalker, about the foote high, set from the bottomes to the toppes, with many very small long and narrow leaves, where the some

foote high, set from the bottomes to the toppes, with many very small long and narrow leaves, where the small found upon severall small long stalkes, very like in fashion and bignesse, unto the small Garden Rampion, but of a perfect blew colour, and sometimes white, as hath been coherved in some places, yet very sedoments

of a perfect brew colour, and comernmes wrate, as natioeene observed in come places, yet very analysis finall feede followeth in finall heads like those of the Rampions; the roots is small and thready.

12. Campanila minima specific so. Small wilde Bellflowers.

This Bellflower different little from the fift; but in the flender fieldes, which having very few leavestones. or none at all, are not flored with more flowers on them usually then one, but of as perfect a blew or white

lour as the former, and almost as large.

Y3. Companied Halfolia carnies. Flax leafed Bellifower.

All the leaves of this Bellifower, as well the lowest as those upon the flender weake stakes, searce a foreign or able to sustain themselves, are small, marrow and long like unto Line or Flax; the flowers are of a patherical contract. purple colour, like in forme unto the other of the small Beliflowers, and so are both feeds and roots.

purple colour, like in forme unto the other of the Imail Bellitowers, and to are both seeds and room.

14. Companile layed limifelies, Small yellow Belliflowers.

This is also in most things like the last, siving that the lower leaves are a little larger, yet long, and some them a little dented about the edges; in the forme of the slowers or manner of growing this different sounds the colour, which is of a pale yellow.

This small Belliflower hath many slender weeks brownish branches, rising from a small thready root, that companies the growing branches, rising from a small thready root, that companies the growing branches and should be branches, very like any

This imail is citiower fach many liender weake brownish branches, rising from a small thready roots, we creepe and shoote forth rootes as they lye upon the ground, divided into other smaller branches, very like my Wilde Time, or Mother of Time, having many [mail] leaves of a pale greene solote underwhith for round, fet by couples one against another, along the single ribbs, long-for them being greater. The distribution ple Money word, and others like the wilde Time bord character in the distribution of the power grow at the ends of the interest from the joynes with the leaves, it and my upon stender thort foote stalkes, sometimes two negations.

Campanula Perfici faila. Perch leafed Bell flower



14. Campanula intestinifolia; Smallycllove Bell flower,



ar. Campanula minor fylveffris rotundifolia. Wilde field Bell flower.



25. Campanula Serpilifella Tyme leafed Bell flower,



TRIBLS hanging downe their head, like in forme and bigneffe unto these last Bell-flowers, but of a reddish purple color; the whole Plant doth foresemble wild Time, that but the flowers onely can or doe distinguish them.

the whole Plant doth foretemble wild 1 ime, that out the nowers onely earlier to the nower.

16. Campanula Cymbalaria folisis. I vie leafed Bell-flower.

The stalkes of this Bell-flower rise up to be scarse halfe a foore high, yet leane downewards upon what should be the stalkes of this Bell-flower rise up to be scarse halfe a foore high, yet leane downewards upon what should be supported by the stalkes of this Bell-flower rise up to be scarse halfe a foore high, yet leane downewards upon what should be supported by the stalkes of this Bell-flower. The stalkes of this Bell-Hower rise up to be scarse name a roote ingu, yet the without order, with round and on next it, and brancheth forth from the bottome almost, fet very sparingly and without order, with round and on. next it, and brancheth forth from the bottome aimon, let very aparingly and the Cymbalaria, which let is nered leaves, unevenly dented about the edges, like unto those of ground Ivie, or the Cymbalaria, which let is need leaves, unevenly dented about the edges, like unto those of ground Ivie, or the fightes, and fometiments. nered leaves, unevenly dented about the edges, like unto those of ground avec, or the stalkes, and sometimes is former than the stalkes, and sometimes is former than the stalkes, and sometimes is former than the stalkes and sometimes is former. fomewhat like it, every one upon a man rong rootstant a at the other Bell-flowers, upon long long the fides of them, ftand fomewhat long blue flowers, like unto the other Bell-flowers, upon long long

17. Rapunculus petrasu. Rocke Rampions.

The roote of this Rampion is long white and of a fingers thickenesses growing so fast into the Rockes the The roote of this Kampion is long white and of a image structure, for the roote of this Kampion is long white and of a fweetish and sharpe taste, often taken as a faller; hath divers thicke, and somewhat broade leaves, ending in a point, from whence rife two or three sender hath fearfe a foote high, having narrower and longer leaves on them fet opposite, at the toppes whereof standrom heads, of many blewish sowers set together without smell, after which follow very small yellowish seeds, bigge as Poppie seede. There is another with thinner leaves and smaller flowers. The Place.

Many of these are strangers to us not growing wilde in our Land that I can heare of, but some incaothers in Italy, and some in Germany, &c. yet some of them in divers places of this Land, as the first, second, seven eleventh, and twelfth.

The Time. They flower all the Sommer long, some abiding long, and lasting untill the Autumne cold dewer documents away, others fooner fpent.

Some call these Rapunculi, and Rapuncia, Gesner, Dodonaus and others call them Rapa streeting line The Names. likenesse at all with Rapum, the Turnep, but in the ediblenesse of the roote, although the name be a diministration thereof. Others call them Campanula of the forme of the flowers, being like little Bells. Columna taken he Rapunculus minor, to be Erinus of Nicander and Dissertides, and the other Rapunculi to be kinds then ! Matthioliss taketh the Campanula perfici folia, to be Phyteuma of Dioscorides; and Gasalpinus calleth the Lune. culm spicatus five Alopecuroides, Phyteuma folis Rapunculi, chiefely because the heads with seede have bosin them, as Dioscorides faith the seede of his Phyteuma hath. The first is called Rapunculus and Rapunculus und by Matthiolus, Camerarius, Dodoneus, and others; Tragus calleth it Rapunculum vulgare, and Lobel Rapunculum parvum five Pes locuste Avicenne. The second is called Rapunculum Sylvestre by Tragus, and by Dodonen lan Solvestre majus, and Repunculum Alopecuron, by Lobel Rapuntium majus Alopecuroides compso flore, by Chia Rapunculus Alopecuroides longa spica, by Thalius Rapunculus sylvestria spicatus, and by Tabermontanus Rapunius nemorosus primus: the third is called by Clusius Rapunculus Alopecuroides orbiculari pene spica, by Columna Rapunculus tium corniculatum montanum : the first of the fourth kinde Thalius calleth Rapunentus (yevestvis carulem umbian minor, and is the second Rapunculus umbellatus in Camerarius his figures, at the end of his hortus medicus, with Bauhinns calleth Rapunculus umbellatus latifolius: the second of the fourth kinde, is the fitst umbellatud those three figures of Camerarius, and is the Rapunculus sylvestrie caruleus umbellatus major of Thalin, which Bauhinus calleth umbellatus angustifolius; and the third of the fayd fourth kinde, is the seventh umbellatus with Baubinus calleth unpetiatus angunziolius; and the third of the layd fourth kinde, is the leventh unpetiatus will Thalius, and the third of Camerarius his figures, which Columna calleth Rapustium alterum angulijolium ship num, and Baubinus Rapusculus unpellatus folio gramineo; the fift is Petromarula, seu Latiuca petra Creica, but by Honorius Bellus, in his first Epistle to [lusius] and by Pona in his Mont Baldus, and by Perrantes, puperuis his generall History, which thereupon Babinus calleth Rapusculus Creicus, seu Pyramidalis altera: the sine called by Baubinus Rapusculus Alpinus seu Pyramidalis minor, and thinketh it to be the Campanula solii service of the Campanula seu. Note this units rulea of Besterns in horto Eystetens. The seventh is called by Thalins Rapunculm Campanulatus Nery soliu min, and by Tabermontanus Rapunculus memorofus. The eighth is called by Columna Rapunculus five Erims man for, and by Baubinus Rapunculus memorofus magno flore minor. The ninth and terith are so called by Bains as they are in their titles: Anguillara taketh the eleventh to be Cantabrica Pling, and Cafalpinus Phymas. unico flore, in summis cauliculus, and is also the Campanula minor retundisolia of Lobel, or Alpinaretundent bus imis folish of Clufius, which Banhinus would diftinguish, and thereupon hath given as he faith, atmerfque of that Alpina rotundifolia minor, but affuredly they cannot differ, otherwise than the place may give it, forther I have feene and gathered both these forts, with the differences specified, in one and the fame ground almost The twelfth is called by Tabermontanus Rapunculus sylvestris flore ex purpones candicante, and by Gerad Camp and among allow of purposes for that they grow usually on the barren dry Heath of Hampfred, and other ground under the bushes. The thisteenth is called by Baubinus Campanula Alpina linifalia cerules: the fourteenth by Tebermontanus Rapunculus nemorofus terrium, and by Baubinus Rapunculus nemorofus angulifolius parvo flore, and in it is the same with Gerards Campanula Intea linifalia. The fifteenth and Extremit are so named as their under the same with Gerards Campanula lutea linifalia. monstrate them by Bankinas, who onely remembreth them : the last is remembred by Alpinase in lib, de canin-The Vertues.

The rootes of all the forts of Rampions, and folikewife fome of the Bell-flowers, especially if they have any greater rootes, than the ordinary ftringie ones, are used for fallets either cold with vinegar order and poper, or beyled and ftewed with butter or oyle, and fome blacke or long pepper caff on them; either way or any wyells they are familiar to the flomacke, ftirring up the appetite, and by freaton of their temperate quality, quiets good digetion, and engendreth flore of milke in nurses breaters; the rootes beaten small, and mixed with long meale of Lupines, clenieth the skinne from foots markes, opporter discolourings. The distilled was our whole plants, rootes and all, performed the same, and maketh are face very plendent and clears.

CHAP. LXXXII.

Digitalia. Foxglove.

Lthough I have set forth in my former booke many sorts of Foxgloves, being all of them pretty ornament to a Garden that is kept for delight, yet there is one remaining to bee fpoken of, being commonly knowne to grow wilde in our land, in every countries almost, so that it is not thought worthy a place in our Gardens (although in other countries beyond the Seas, where it is not so familiar, it is as greatly desired as any other withus, that is common with them) but I thinke not amisse to expresse the names of them I have formerly set forth, that so you may see all

the form one place Digitalis maxima ferruginea, Dun coloured Foxgloves, Digitalis major flore carneo, Blush cheionn one piace de la company de la colonie foregloves. Digitalis major alba, The greater white Forglove. Digitalis major lutes flore amplo, en white Forglove. Digitalis major lutes flore amplo, The grant yellow Foxglove, whose figure I give you here with the common: and Digitalia minor lutea, five mile, The small pale yellow Foxglove.

Digitalia purpurea vulgaris. Common purple Foxglove.

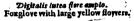
This common Foxglove hath many long and broad leaves lying upon the ground, dented about the edges. a link fortor woolly, and of a kind of hoary greene colour, among which rife up fundry stalkes fometimes, and but one very often, bearing fuch leaves thereon, from the bottome to the middle; from whence to the top it is fored with large and long hollow reddish pulple flowers, a little more long and eminent at the lower edge. with some white spots within them one above another with small greene leaves at every one, but all of them mining their heads one way, and hanging downewards, having some threds also in the middle, from whence rife round heads, pointed tharpe at the ends, wherin small browne seede lyeth ; the rootes are many small huskie fore, and some greater strings among them; the flower hath no fent, but the leaves have a bitter hot taste. The Place.

Iteroweth indry findy grounds for the most part, and as well on the higher as lower places under hedge sides. in every country almost of this Land.

Ithowich feldome before Inly, and the feede is ripe in August. The Names.

It was not knowne unto any of the ancient Greek or Latin writers, for it hath fearfe attained a Latin name other then Divisalis from the hollow forme of the flowers, which are like finger stalles : Some have taken it to bee a kinde of Verisherm. Cesalpinus calleth it Virga regia major fore purpures, Alisma also and Damasonium, and Fifulapassius. Tragu calleth it Campanula sylvestris flore purpures, and store lutes: Columna taketh it to bee the Epiemerum of Dioscorides, and Dalechampius upon Pliny taketh it to bee Calathiana Viola Plinij, as I sayd be-

Digitalis purpured vulgaris.
Common purple Foxglove.







fore ?

TRABEIS!

TRIBLE fore: the Italians call it Aralda as Camerarius faith, the French call it Gent'de nostre Dame, and Distin, the Garmanes call it Fingerhuet and Fingerkraut, the Dutch Vingercruidt, and we in English Foxgloves. The Vertues

The Italians have an usuall proverbe with them concerning this herbe, called by them Aralda which is Aralda The Italians have an usual proveror with them concerning this increase any fresh or greene wounder that the piaghe salda: Aralda salveth all fores: for they use it familiarly to heale any fresh or greene wounder the invite in old fores in old forest in all the invite in old forest invite invite in old forest invite invite in old forest invite invi tutte piaghe falia: Arala taiveth all tores: for they use it ramiliarly to hear any field of greene wounder or the leaves being but bruifed and bound too, and fometimes also they use the juyce in old force to clear the the leaves being but bruned and pound too, and tometimes and they are such by the bitter quality there when dry up their moyflure, and heale them the more speedily, which is performent by the bitter quality there when by it is found to be heating and drying, and clenting withall; fo that whenfoever there is neede of a rank extenuating of thirke tough flegme and viscous humours troubling the cheft or ftomacke; the decoding hereof made up with fome Sugar or honey is availeable, as also to clense and purge the body both unwanted downewards comercines, of tough flegme, and clammy humours, and to open the oblinications of the Live at downewards tometames, or rough negme, and clauming manners, and to bee in it, there are but few Physician is our times that put it to these uses, but is in a manner wholly neglected: It hath beene found by last experient to be available for the Kings Evil, the herbe bruised and applyed to the place, or the juice made up into a second control of the control of the second ment and used thereon : And it hath beene of later experience found also to be effectuall against the Fallings nesse, that divers have beene cured thereby; for after the taking of the decoction of two handfulls theres, four counces of Pollipody, of the cake bruifed made in Ale, they that have beene troubled with that dies 26. yeares, and have fallen once in a weeke or two or three times in a moneth, have not fallen once in 4 or, moneths, that is untill the writing hereof, which I thinke may be fayd to be an absolute oure, not to be prefer that after so long stay it should returne againe.

CHAP. LXXXIII.

Helenium sive Enula Campana. Elecampane.



Lehough Dioscorides, Theophrastus and Pliny that followeth them, did in ancient times account of vers herbes to be called Helenium, which were much differing one from another, and which we are fo well knowne as guest at by us in these times, what they are, as that Helenium Agyptimus Dia. fcorides in his Chapter of Helenium, and that Helenium Comogenum, With Whole rootes Comme

wont to be adulterated, as he faith in his Chapter of Coffee, if they be not both one; and that He. lenium of Theophraftsu in his fixt Booke and fixt Chapter numbred among the fweete herbes put into Calade which may also be the same with that Egyptium of Diescorides; and although Baubium in these times working ferre the fler Solie, and the varieties thereof unto it (of some whereof I have spoken in my former book) will

meane not to speake of any of them in this Chapter, but of the most ordinary fort, even the first of Dioscorides, which is most usually called Enula campana, Elecampane: (and of that which is thought to be Dioscorides his Heleniu Agyptium in the next:) the description of which you shall have in this manner. It shooteth forth many large leaves lying neare the ground which are long and broad, small at both ends, somewhat soft in handling, of a whitish greene on the upper fide, and gray underneath, each fet upon a fhort footestalke; from among which rise up di-vers great and strong hairy stalkes, three or source foote high, with some leaves thereon compassing them about at the lower ends, and are branched towards the toppes, bearing divers great and large flowers, like unto those of the Come Marigold, both the border of leaves, and the middle thrumbe being yellow, which turne into downe, with some long small brownish seede among it, and is carryed away with the winde : the roote is great and thicke, branched forth divers wayes, blackish on the outfide, and white within, of a very bitter tafte, but good fent, especially when they are dryed, no part else of the plant having any imeil.

The Place.

It groweth in the moylt grounds and shadowy places oftner then in the dry, and open borders of fields and lanes, and in other waste places almost in every countrey of the Land.

The Time.

It flowreth in the end of Inne and Inly, and the feede is ripe in August, the rootes are gathered for use, as well in the Spring before the leaves come forth, as in Autumne or Winter.

The Names. It is called in Greeke istrer, Helenium alfo in Latine, and of fome Innla, and Ennla, and Ennla Campana: fome thinke it tooke the name from the teares of Helen, from whence it sprung which is a fable; others that shee had

Helenium fice Enula Campana. Elecampane.



ber bunds full of with fict be, when Pay's carried her away : others fay it was fo called, became Hellen first found it be hade the organic the brings and thingings of venemous beatts; and others thinke that it tooks the name from sentence against the was found to grow: the Arabians call it Iafin, and Rafen, the Italians L'ella, the Band Helena, where the best was found to grow: the Arabians call it Iafin, and Rafen, the Italians L'ella, the Hand Ittiens, White Spaniards Raiz de alla, the French Aunce and berbe Alaine, the Germans Alant, and Alantand Linux and Linux, the Dutch Alanwartel, and Galantwartel, and we in English Elecampane generally, yet in some countries of the tangolome Season ort and Horseheale Anguilara and Cordon tooke it to be Panax Chironium Theophraste. The Vertues

The fifth rootes of Flecampane preferved with Sugar, or made into a fyrupe or conferve, are very effectuall to warms took & windy fromack, and the pricking and fritches therein, or in the fides caused by the Spleene, and to warman with the first of breath and wheeling in the Lungs; the dryed rootes made into powder mixed with helpeth outs, ferve to the fame purposes, and is also profitable for those that have their urine or their men-Suggrand inten, terre to the targe purposes, and is also promised for those that have their prime or their menfineshoped, those that are troubled with the mother, or are pained with the stone in their reines, kidneys or
blader, it estitish poyson, and frayeth the spreading of the venome of Serpents, &c. as also of putrid and peblader, it will be Plague it selfe; for which purpose it is put into Treakles, and other medecines for that
the state of the property of the state of the moused flant condited, which it may be sheeded to helpe digestion, to expell melancholy and forrow, and to confeminate or move the belly downewards, for all which they are also effectuall: the rootes and herbe beacome unique to me Alcor beare instead of wine, as they use in Germany, sealy and other places, and daily drunke of the that have weake and dim fights, cleareth, threngthneth and quickneth the fight of the eyes wonderfully, of uncommended of the rootes in wine, or the juice taken therein, killeth and driveth forth all manner of wormes in the help floracke, or mawe, and gargled in the mouth, or the roote chewed faineth loofe teeth, and helpeth to keepe them from patteraction; the same also drunke is good for those that spit blood, helpeth to remoove Crimpesor Convultions, and the paines of the Goute, and the huckle bone, or hip-goute called the Sciatica the Company containing of the control of bruife: the rootes boyled well in vinegar, beaten afterwards, and made into an oyntment, with Hogs Suet or ove of notters, & alittle falt and vinegar in powder added thereto, is an excellent remedy for any scabs or itch. in young or old; the places also bathed or washed with the decoction doth the same; the same also helpeth all forms of old putrid, or filthy fores or Cankers wherefoever. In the rootes of this herbe lyeth the chiefe effect for all the remedies aforefayd, yet the leaves are sometimes also used to good purpose: And the distilled water of them and the rootes together is used also in the like manner, and besides is very profitable to clense the skinne of the face or other parts from any morphiew, spots, or blemishes therein, and causeth it to be cleare,

CHAP. LXXXIIIL

Helenium alterum Dioscoridis, sive Helianthemum. Dwarfe Cistus or small Sunflower.

Coording as many good Authors doe, I account this herbe for the second Helenium of Dioscorides, als though it hath received other names by divers writers, and therefore joyne it next thereunto, and because it much resembleth some other forts of Cistus, I thinke it fit to entreate of them in the succesding Chapters, and not mingle them together, for of these kinds there are many sorts, some whereof Ihaveset sorting my former booke, which are the Camecistus Frificus, the Dwarfe Holly Rose of Freezeland, and Cillus ananus, the Holly Rose of ayeare, which I shall not neede to describe againe in this place, but referre you thither where you (hall finde them yet I will here give you their figures.

1. Helianthemum vulgare, sive Chamecistiu store suite & Flos solis quorundam.
The ordinary yellow Dwarfe Cistus or small Sunflower.

This low or Dwarfe Ciffus fendeth forth from a hard wooddy brownish root, growing in time to be fornewhat gest, but not very long, and divided into small branches at the lower end, sundry small and weake, yet hard and almost wooddy branches, lying for the most part round about the head of the roote, upon the ground, whereon are let by couples many finall and somewhat long leaves, a little soft or hairy, with other small leaves also growing betweene them: at the toppes whereof stand three or foure small pale yellow and sometimes gold yellow flowers, confishing of five rounds pointed leaves a peece, with fome yellow threds in the middle, of a pretty fent in some places, but lesse or none in others; after which follow small round heads, containing therein small yellow feede: this dyeth not but abideth many yeares, increasing in branches, which yeeld a viscous or muciliginous juice, like unto Comfrey and is of an auftere and aftringent tafte.

This citus different little from the former, but that it rifets formewhat higher, the leaves being a little whiter and longer, and not fer forthicke typether; the flower also is formewhat higher, the leaves being a little whiter and longer, and not fer forthicke typether; the flower also is formewhat longer and white, in fome places being a little wette, and inothers little or nothing at all, but an aftringent tatle like the other.

3. Helland home Manager and Market and Substitutes. The Savoy small Sunflower or Dwarfe Cistus.

This is likewise one of the fame kind, differing very little from them, having flexible but tough reddish branches having somewhat more upsigns and divided into other lesser, with source small narrow leaves usually set at a joyntomrary to all the reft, yet the slowers are like the others, being in some yellow, in others white; the steel and soot care nor malice. feede and roote are not unlike.

4. Helianthemum angustifolium. Narrow leafed fmall Sunflower or Dwarfe Ciftus. This finall low or Dwarfe Ciffig in like wife a small plant, having most of the branches lying on the ground, with leaves let thereon but in a different manner from all the reft, that is confusedly, for they are very many, mall and narrow, and in a manner houry or white; at the tops of the stalkes rise up small whitish or pale yellow flowers, like in forme unto the other, with small threds in the middle: the heads that follow are small and three iquare, like unto those of Line or Flax, with reddish feede in them; the roote is wooddy and sibrous. 5. Chame1. Helianthemum vulgare.
The ordinary divarfe Ciftus or fmall Sunflower.

3. Helianthemam Sabandiann. The Savoy Bwarfe Ciffur.





Chamaciffen Frifens. The Dwarfe Ciffus of Frengeland

5. Chamacistus latifolius. Broad leafed small Sunflower or Dwarfe Cistus.

The small branches of this low or Dwarfe Cistus doe lye on the ground, but the leaves are somewhat broader then in any of the former, nearest in forme unto small Mirele leaves, and pointed at the ends: above the leaves on a small stalke stand source or sive small yellow slowers like the rest; the heads for seede are three square, and the seede withing them somewhat rough and reddish; the roote is like the rest abiding long.

6. Chamacistus birsutus. Dwarfe Cistus with rough leaves.

The stalkes of this low Cistus grow more upright then the former, more blacke also and more wordy, about halse a stoote in length, having so many small, rough and hairy darke greene leaves for thereon, somewhat like the last, and so thicke that they seeme to have source at a joynt: at the toppes of the stalkes and branches for they are divided into smaller ones, standusually but one somewhat large flower, and sometimes two, consisting but of one lease, yet cut in so deepe that it seemeth to be sive round pointed leaves, of a pale purple or light blush colour, with a long purplish stille, or pointell in the middle, compassed about with ten small chives, tipt with blackish chives, after which come sive square round heads, conteining small yellow seede: the root is wooddy and spreading.

7. Chamecistus Erica folys. Heath leafed.

This Dwarfe Ciftus.

This Dwarfe Ciftus is likewife a small plant, having most of the branches lying on the ground, and some bearing themfelves upright, which are of two forts, the one with very short leaves, which is the lower, and in the other which riseth higher much longer, set both so small that they are most like unto the leaves of Heath, or Tamariske, with small



relow flowers at the toppes of them, like unto the former, after which come small heads that swell out in the middle are straked and yellowish, & containe within them small round seede like Millet, but greater: the roote is somewhat long, bard and wooddy, blackish on the outside with divers long sibres thereat.

is forcewhat long, sale all the Serpills folio flore Inteo. Yellow Dwarfe Ciftus with wilde Time leaves.

This Dwarfe Ciftus creepeth upon the ground, like unto wild Time, with fuch like fmall leaves fet upon the reddibbranches very thicke, or as it were in a double row, of a darke greene colour, and a little hairy withall, to the longer and whiter next unto the flowers, which stand three or foure together, every one on a pretty long bairy footestalke; conflicting of five small yellow leaves like unto the other and somewhat sweete: the long target flowers or much spread under ground.

The great Durante Cistualistic Service of the standard control of the standard control

rooten very notices and control of the folloging for carneo. The great Dwarfe Ciffus with wilde Time leaves.

This other wilde Time leafed Ciffus hath creeeping blackish branches, farther extended upon the ground than the other being about a foote in length, and taking roote as they creepe, having such like but small leaves fertheron by couples, of a sad greene colour on the upper side, and grayish underneath: at the ends of the branches shadthere or four side were together, made of sive leaves a pecce, of a kind of blush colour: the heads that there he seed are sive square, and open themselves at the toppes shewing very small seede; the roote is small and wooddy: all these forts of Dwarfe Ciffus or Sunflowers are durable, not perishing in the Winter.

The Place.

The first and second grow in divers places of this land, but especially in Kent, in every tract thereof throughs on, which in some places is greater then in others, yet that with the white flower is more rare to finde then the other; the third according to the title in Savoy; the fourth Clusius saith he found on the hills about the Bathes of Islaw; the fifthe likewise saith groweth plentifully on the Alpes of Anstria and Hungary; the first also upon the same will so the Alpes; the seaventh on the open sunny sandy hills in divers places of France, Spaine, and Islay: the eighth Clissum saith hee never sound but upon the highest Alpes of Austria and Stiria; and as some thinke is that son is most usuall with us here in England; the last also on the snowy hills of the Alpes.

The Time.

All these sorts of Dwarfe Ciftus doe flower in the Summer, some earlier and later then other by a moneth, yet most of them are so some fading, that their flowers endure but a day or two, and perfect their seede some after.

The Names.

I am verily perswaded that Dioscorides hath made mention of this herbe in two fundry places of his works, the one in the Chapter of Helenium which he laith Cratevas called B'Abstor Algoritor Helenium Egyptium, and great one includes which Pling also in his 29. Booke and 10. Chap. confenteth, saying Heleniam is sayd to grow of Hellens teares, and the best to grow in the Island Helena; it is a small shrubbe lying on the ground, with layes like unto Serpylum or mother of Time, and in the 22. Chap, of the fame Booke hee remembreth it agains and given the vertues thereof, which are differing from the other Heleniam or Elecampane; for he there faith, ther the inject thereof is sweete, and being drunke in wine is a furtherer of mirth, and may be held to be the No. pentle, whereof Homer fpeaketh, that putteth away all forrowes : but fome thinke that this different from the Helmismof Theophrafius, because he numbreth it still among sweete herbes that were used in Garlands, as Serplum, Silfumbrium, and Abrotanum, and therefore judge it to be Marum, or herbe Masticke : the other place in Discouries in his Chapter of Panax, and called Theraus releases Panax, and Panaces Chironium, which hee there faith bath leaves like unto Amaracus or Marjerome and yellow flowers, and a small roote; all know the leaves of Marierome doe not much differ from Serpyllum in the forme, but in the largenesse and hoary whitenesse: and therefore divers Authors doe call it diverfly; fome, as Lugdunenter calleth it Helenium minus Dioscorides, and others Helenium alterum, five Egyptium, and some Panax, and Panaces Chironium as Matthiolus and others that follow him, or Chirenia an Cefalpinin: some also take it to be Helianthe of Pliny, which Cordus calleth Hekenbemm, or flos Solis, and so doe Lobel, Thalins, Tabermontanus and divers others: Gefner in hortis Germanie callethit Gratia Dei, or Hyllepoides, for the likenesse of the leaves, which deceived both him and Tragus, who called it Hyfform campefire, and Lonicerus who called it Hyfform montana, five fylvefire, who all follow the common appellations of their countries. Cords faith it was called by divers in his time. Confolida aurea & so saith Clafin also, yet he would nather referre all these sorts to the family of the female Cistus, and make them of his third order of Cistus, calling them Chamacistus, because they are like unto them, both in face and propertie. Lobel in his Adversarie would rather referre it to the Centaurium luteum, whereunto as he saith it is both in face and verme not unlike . the first which is as usuall with us as in Germany is called of the Germans Heyden Tfop, that is, Heathen Hystope we may call it in English, and so the rest, eyther small Sunflower or Dwarfe Cistus : the third is remembred by Tabermoutanue under the fame title, it is expressed here : the fourth is the fixt Chamecifens of Cluin the fift is his third Chamaciffur in his History of Plants, but are the first and second in his Pannonicke observati-00s, and there called Angustifolism and Latifolism, as Baubinus doth also: the fixt is Classus his eighth Chameciin, another called Angustiplism and Latifestim, as Banhinus doth also the lixt is Cissium his eighth Chamacia, and the did by Tubermontamus Cissus humilia Austriaca, by Banhinus Chamacis the hir fata: the seventh is called by Latinus River to the Corional River to the Corional River to the Corional River to the Corional River to the River to the Corional River to the River to the River to the Corional River to the Riv Chameiffur, and therefore left fethere as an Anonima, without name big confidering afterwards better upon it, he furthir forth in his history of Plants for his seventh Chameiffur, Plants at classifier it Chameiffur Serpylli file feribar carein, and taketh it to be the Rosa Alpina altera foliss minimis of Gesser in bort, and the Alpina al-

The Vertues.

All the clotts are drying and binding or aftringent, with some bitternesse joyned thereto, especially in some than in others, and not without some small sent also; the decoction of this herbe and roote, is singular good.

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for them that fpit blood, and to stay all bleedings, eyther inward or outward, as also all sluxes or lasker, and the aboundance of womens courses: the same also is very effectuall to wash fore mouthes, and the Vicers that have pen in the privy parts of man or woman: it is no lesse profitable in other Vicers of the body or legges, which are long kept from healing, by a defluxion of moilt and sharpe humours falling upon them, which it contained and dryeth up, thereby causing the fores to heale the more speedily: it slikes use to detect and clotch up the lippe of greene wounds, for it is very powerfull in consolidating, binding, and strengthning any part, and is a single all as any Comfrey for burstings, the strengthning of weake joynts, or any other binding propertie, whenever any Comfrey may be applied: being bruised and applyed to the biting or sting of any venemous creatur, it has eith the venome from further spreading, and healeth the party quickly; especially if they take also of the size, or the decoction thereof in wine: the distilled water of the herbe is held to beautifie the skinne of the fac, or any other part of the body.

CHAP, LXXXV.

Cistus mas. The male Holly, or Sage Rose.

Ecause I entreated in the last Chapter of the small or Dwarfe Cistus, which upon good ground at take it I referred to the Helenium alternum of Dioscorides; I thinke it not amisse here to prosent the take it I referred to the Helenium alternum of Dioscorides; I thinke it not amisse here to prosent the other kinds of Cistus, whereof there are two principall, one that beareth the sweete Gum Ladom and another that doth not, according as some doe distinguish them; or as others doe into make the male; yet some make three kinds, and the Cistus Ledon to be the third, but it may bee comprehended under the female kind, in that it beareth white flowers as the female doth, the male alwayes bearing red flowen babecanse there is so much varietie in every of them, I will distribute them into their severall Chapters, at impeding to speake of those here, I have spoke of in my former booke, which is one of eyther of the twossistion, and two or three of the last, yet if I give you their figures, it shall be to shew you their differences.

and two or three of the last, yet if I give you their figures, it shall be to shew you their differences.

I. Cife mas angultifelium. Narrow leased male Cissus.

This small Cissus groweth like a small shrubbe or bush, with divers wooddy branches thereon, set withlerse on each side two together, which are longer and narrower, softer also, and not altogether so hoary or woolly as that fort which I have already set forth, else not differing from it, for the slowers are like use this of the wild Eglantine or Brier Rose, of a fine delayed reddish colour, like unto the other, as the heads and scales also; this roote is wooddy and groweth not deepe: this is somewhat more tender tokeepe, and will less the injuries of our Winter frosts them the somer.

2. Ciftus man folio subrotundo. Round leafed Male Ciftus.

This other Ciftus is somewhat more woolly then the former, and his leaves are larger, rounder, and matual

Ciffus mas valgaris The more ordinary male Ciffus.

1. Cifes was enguftifoliss. Narrow leated male Cifus





thenit: the flowers also are somewhat larger and of a deeper color, and the heads of seede bigger, hard and hairy as the other, with reddiff seede in them, and herein consistent the chiefest differences from them.

ferences noun them.

3. Cifius mas folio breviore. Small leafed male Ciftus.

3. Cifius for io I may call it, as well in respect of the This small Ciftus for io I may call it, as well in respect of the growtheing lower, and the branches stenderer; then in any of the other as in that the leaves hereof are smaller and shorter them in the fifther e fer forth, and are also greener, and rougher and more clammy and sweeper also then any male Cistus: the flowers more clammy and sweeper also then any male Cistus: the flowers areof appler colour like in forme unto the other, but somewhat areof appler of this fort, and larger and sweet, which is not found in any other of this fort, and abide larger in their huskes before they fall; in other things it

This Ciffus mas hamille. The low male Ciftus.

This Ciffus groweth lower, bending downe his many branches from the roote almost to the ground, not much above halfe a yard tong, the leavest that are not fet by couples, as in the other fortiof Ciffus are finall and crumpled, unevenly waved as it were onthe edges white and hoary: the flowers that stand at the end of the branches are many fet to gether of an equall height, in form of an umbell, or tust, or no segay, but smaller, yet of a brighter eddish purple, then are in the second forthere fet forth: the brads which containe blackish feede, are smaller then in the other, and are almost hidde in the small huskes that hold them.

The Place.

All these forts grow in Spaine and Portugall, and some of them in France and Italy.

They all doe flower in Any in their natural places, but about Midfornt with us, and sometimes earlier.

It is called in Grecke vigrand wir 39: Ciffu and Cifthus which the Lidnessilo doe hold, not having any other name whereby to expresse it found sit wis eye and wis eye, Cithuron and Ciffurn spectadventure derived from wis Ciffus Hedera, which

causen Pliny his croit; for in writing of Hedera in his 16. Booke and 34. Chap. hee saith it is of two sorts, male and semile, &c., which in his 24. Booke and 10. Chap. hee saith the Cistus hath; but it may bee Pliny was herein deceived by a saide copy of Theophrassem, which hee followed which had reare instead of ries for Gaza intrassing of Theophrassem, doth sail into the same errour with Pliny, making Hedera to bee male and semale, with sowers like Rose but a sure furedly unlesse the copies were saisely Written, which bred that errour, we cannot judge that Theophrassem, who had written so exactly in another place of the severall forts of Ivie, should be so much sorgetten in this, to say Ivie hath flowers like Rose, &c. Some call it Rosa Sylvatica: the Arabians call it Ramits solitants, respectively that since the spaniards Corynacos and Estopa: the Portugalis Rosella: the Frends and Dutch ciffe, and we in English made Cistus likewise or the Sage Rose, because the leaves of the one sort arranged and hoary like Sage leaves; and the slowers like single Roses, but why Gerard should call it the Holly Rose seems and the solitant proposit. Will will set it to passe. All chartes forts of Male Cistus, with the other fort him my other booke, are rememberedly Chase in his History of Males Cistus, with the other fort him my other booke, are rememberedly Chase in his History of Males Cistus, with the other fort him my other booke, are rememberedly Chase in his History of Males Cistus, with the other fort him my other booke, are rememberedly Chase in his History of Males Cistus, with the other fort him my other booke, are rememberedly Chase in his History of Males Cistus, with the other fort him my other booke, are rememberedly Chase in his History of Males Cistus, with the other fort him my other booke, are rememberedly Chase in his History of Males Cistus, with the other fort him my other booke, are rememberedly Chase in his History of Males Cistus, with the test forts him my other booke, are rememberedly Chase in his H

The Vertues.

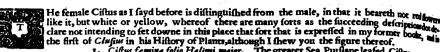
The Male Ciffus is drying and aftringent, and not without forme little heate, yet fome thinks it to be cold, and ivery profitable to tay bleedings at the mouth or note, vormitings, and weakenelle of the fromacke, and first of blood or humours in man or woman, as the Laske, the Bloodhydix, and all other extraordinary knowing gloodeness of the besty, and womens inordinate couries: the flowers faith Discover and Colored are the mot distingly for the purposes, to be drunke in red wine, yet the leases and young throots or buildes may been used by the profit of the purposes, to be drunke in red wine, yet the leases and young throots or buildes may be used by the profit of the purpose the profit of the purpose of the best will be the mortility; they all cornifers and layd to any greene wound, closeth the lippes thereof and restaurable to the leases and the layer and they oung shoots boyled in wine, and filthy or old Vicers at the wills the decorbion thereofical although they be sankrous, earing or spreading Vicers, will wonderfully and they the free layer than the diffilled water of the leaves and sowers is of the like and the profit of the difficulty and the profit of the diffilled water of the leaves and sowers is of the like and the profit of the

ciftus mas breviore folio. Small leafed male Ciftus,



CHAP. LXXXVI.

Ciftus femina. The female Ciftus.



like it, but white or yellow, whereof there are many torts as the increasing description of the clare not intending to fet downe in this place that for that is expressed in my former book, which the first of Clusus in his History of Plants, also the first of Clusus in his History of Plants, also the first of Clusus from the figure thereof.

1. Ciffus famina folio Halimi major. The greater Sea Pursane leased Ciffus,
This kinde of Cistus groweth up with slender hoary brittle branches, two or three soote high usually remains plentifully stored with thicke hoary leaves, very like unto Sea Pursane; somewhat round pointed the control of the forts of Cistus the tops of the top of the top of the tops of the top of the alwaves fet at a joynt, one opposite to another as is usuall in most of the forts of Cistus, the tops of the branch are furnished with many yellowish sowers lesser then those of the first semale Cistus, with some yellow in the middle of them, after which come somewhat long and three square heads conteining within them

brownish feede.

a. Ciftus femina folio Halimi minor. The lesser Sea Purslane leased female Cistus.

This other Gistus riseth up more high and upright then the former, but no lesse boary, and fee with some narrower and longer leaves then the former, and more pointed at the ends, the middle ribbe at the back of the hoary leaves, being greater then in the other, yet both of an austere, sharpe, and binding tasts; the flower han to beene observed by Clusius who first set it forth, and from whom all others have expressed it.

3. Cistus semina folio Sampsuchi. Marjerome leased Cistus.

The stender weake branched stakes of this Cistus are thicke fer with many small hoary leaves, vary lightly the stake of the cistus are thicked for every lease. Two propose and

Marjerome, but fomewhat leffer, and with a thicker ribbe on the backe of every leafe, two together sink all in the reft : the flowers are small and white, composed of five round pointed leaves, with a dark page spot at the bottome of every leafe, with divers yellow threds in the middle; the seede hereof is graph, the followeth in small three square heads.

A. Ciftus from the last is in the leaves, being small and long like unto Lavende, yo so like that as Clustus faith, he verily thought them plants to be Lavender that he first faw, and so neglected than untill feeing the flowers upon them which were wholly white, without any spot in them, he plaintly that fay that it was a kind of Ciffus.

5. Ciffus femina folio Thymi. Time leafed Ciffue. The stalkes of this Cistus are brownish and wooddy, rising a foote high for the most part without any low

> Ciftus famina volgaris. The ordinary female Ciffus.

1. Ci fin famine Halimi felio mejo. The geater Sea Purllane leafed female Cifu.









to the second se The second of th

Gifine annuns flore guitate. Spotted annual Ciffus.



upon them but toward the toppes: there frand many small greene leaves at a joynt, very like unto those of The flowers are smaller then in the other, and wholly white like unto the reft.

6. Cifto similis frutex exotics. The Cistus like strange shrubbe I must needes joyne this shrubbe unto the rest, seeing Lobel who first fee it out did so account it, and a con-

that have mentioned it fince him doe referre it thereto, although it have small likenesse but in the leaves unto any of them (for as I have fayd before, and the rule is most certaine, the flowers and feede of any plant doe best demonstrate under what genus any species is to be referred, which in this is farwhat groups any proces to be referred, which in this is rar-theft remote, having round woolly head) and I thinke none of us ever faw the plant, but as Lokel faith it hath wooddy branches like unto a Ciftus, with rugged long leaves thereon, like unto those of Sage or Mints, and round woolly heads at the toppes like unto Plane tree heads.

7. Ciffus annus folio salicis. Willow leafed annuall Ciftus.

The Willow leafed Ciftus of a yeare (for I have given another of this fort in my former booke whose figure I here give you) hath divers small hairy leaves lying upon the ground, somewhat like in some to Ollive or Willow leaves, but much smaller, among which rise up hairy stalkes about a foote and a halfe high, fer with two leaves at a joynt, much fmaller then those below, at the toppes whereof grow many small pale yellow flowers, and sometime more white one above another without any spots on the leaves, as in that other is fer another without any spots on the leaves, as in that other is let forth already, which do scarse abide a day but suddenly fall, the seede vessells that are skinny and three square, containing small seede appears quickly after.

8. Ciffus annique folio Ledi. Ledum leased

annuall Ciffus.

This other Ciftus rifeth higher with greater stemmes but not leffe hairy then the other, having two or three leaves fet at the severall joynes, longer and narrower then the last, and fmaller pointed, formewhat rough, and of a deeper greene colour; the flowers fade as quickly, and grow fingly towards the toppes, with the leaves as large as the last, and of a faire pale yellow colour: with heads and feede fucceeding in the like manner and yearely perishing also, yet it hath some-times abidden a Winter in my Garden when it hath not flowred with me in the Summer before.

The Place. Some of these grow in Spaine, and some upon the cold Alpes and Mountaines in Germany.

They flower some in Aprill and May, or sooner in their natural places, but not untill Ism with a or in Iuly.

The Names are sufficiently expressed in their titles, as they are used to be called of those that have wims of them; onely I would give you to know thus much, that the Spanier of the called of those that have wims of doe say, doe call the annual Cistus, as well that which hath spotsus that which sate hath none on the slower, but name of Twaners, from Turmus which signifies Tabers, those Spanish or which shall note on the slower, but to be eaten; because where that shrub groweth they usually finde those trained to breight, and therefore Legisland in Tubersaria, and both Clustus and he doe thinke it may be the high shophyshe of Pamphylus in the name, because it showed where those puries doe grow.

The Vertues. The female Ciftus are no leffe drying and aftringent then the male, and the used with as good success, it all the purpoles before recited, whereunto the male kinds are applied, and therefore it shall not needed to

CHAP. LXXXVII.

Ciftus Ledon. The sweete Gum Ciftus.

Here are more varieties of this sweete or Gum Cistus then of both the other force before, chieff difring in growth & leaves, yet all of them smelling somewhat sweet of that viscous or classing dwist that is upon them. Vato them also are to be referred some other plants for the likessesse and nextendance. fome whereof I have expressed in my former booke, and therefore neede not here againe describe them.

The broad leafed sweete Ciftus riseth up with divers wooddy branches five or fix foote high, spending and other fmaller branches, whereon are fet two leaves at a joyat one against another, fomewhat broads the the



8. Cifius annum folio Ledi.

TRIBE 5.

inny former booke, comming neare to the forme of Bay leaves, of a darke shining greene colour on the upper indy former tooks, commany indicate to the common in feeling as the young shoots and stalkes are also, and of a fide, and grayini distributions of a serial places, much more from five feet a great way off, especially in the hot Summer time, & in the naturall places, much more from five feet at the copyed of a serial branch come for the feet and the serial branch come for the thong tweet contries : at the toppes of every branch come forth fingle white flowers, made of five broad round them there contries without any force in the same of the broad round then in their conditions without any spots in them, as is also to bee seene in that other with narrow pointed traves, totaled, and fometimes having a darke purple (pot at the bottome of every leafe pointed upleres formers y a sea regreater in others lesser, with divers yellow threds in the middle: after the flowers are wads, water mit tome at a great former what round great hard heads, conteining within them small brownish seede; pathere come in their paradeth many branches but not very deep. Lobel maketh mention of a fort hereof which Myrtifell-theroxis wooddy, and ipreadeth many branches but not very deep. Lobel maketh mention of a fort hereof which Myrtifellthe roots woo day, and the first of the state of the stat differing from the former. 1. Ciffin Ledon Populaca fronds major. The greater sweete Cistus with Poplar like leaves.

This greater (weeter Ciffus rifeth not fo high as the former, but about three foote, the brittle branches have lare fer on them, in the same manner that they are in the former, that is two at a joynt one against another, but letter the larger then in any fort of Ciffus, being like unto the leaves of Ivie, or the blacke Poplar tree, broadest at the are target used long at the end, greene on the upper fide and grayish underneath, somewhat thicke and track, mapping the state of the when they are growne old: the flowers are wholly white, and smaller then in eyther of the former, yeelding five fquire pointed heads, with small blackish feede in them.

3. Ciffus Ledon Populues fronde minor. The smaller sweet Cistus with Poplar leaves.

This other Cillusis in all things like the last, but that it groweth much lower, and the leaves although of the

fanc forme, yet much smaller. 4. Ciftus Ladanifera Cypria. The sweete Gum bearing Cistus of Cyprus.

This Candy kinde of sweete Gum Ciffus groweth with his blackish spreading branches not much above two foothigh, whose blackish greene leaves are not so large as the first here set forth, nor so narrow as that kind which is expressed in my former booke but betweene them both, plentifully stored (no doubt) in the namind is expressed with that I weete clammy dew or gum that is in the others of this kind, although nothing fo much in these colder Transalpine countries: the flowers are white like unto the second forthere expressed, and so are both heads and feede. 5. Cifiu Ledon hirsutum sive quartum Clusii. The sweete Gum Cistus with hairy leaves.

The leaves of this Ciftus are fofter then in others, and fomewhat hairy, being long and narrow, burround poinred iet on the flender weake branches that are icarie rwo foote high, but as full of that clammy gumminesse. requestioning as well when they are young as old: the flowers are small and white like unto those of the temale Cifius; the feede that followeth them in great skinny heads is black but larger then in any of the reft.

cifus Ledon angustifolium.

Ciffus Ledon Myrtifolium Lobelf. Lobel his broad leafed freete Gum Ciftus.





2. Ciffus Ledon Fi Pulnea fronde major. The greater fweete Ciffin with Poplar like leaves. 2. Cuffus Ledon Populnes frank min.
The finaller ivecete Ciffus with Poplarlem.





5. Ciftu: Ledum hir futum five quartum Clufit. The sweete Gum Cistus with hoary leaves.

6. Ciftus Ledon Olac foligs. The sweete Cistus with Olive like leaves.

This Ciftus hath stronger wooddy blackish branches then the rest, whose flat and clammy leaves are long and narrower then those of the Olive tree; the flowers hereof are white, but the smallest of any of this kind, the seede is small and browne.

7. Cistus Ledon angustis foliys. Narrow leafed sweete Cistus.

This sweete Cistus is very like the first, but that the leaves are narrower then they and the white flowers larger; the branches and leaves have such sweete Gum on them, as is on the others of this kinde.

8. Ciftus Ledon septimum Clufi, sive Rosmarinu hispidus folijs.

Sweete Cistus with hoary rough leaves.

The many branches of this sweete Cistus are of an ash colour, plentifully flored with long and narrow leaves like Rofemary, all hoary, and rough withall, yet clammy with that fweet Gumupon them as is in the former: the flowers are many small and white like

9. Cistus Ledon octavum, sive Rosemarinis folius subtus incanis.

Hoary Rosemary leased sweete Cistus.

The branches of this C iftus are not much greater but more spread The branches of this C issues are not much greater but more spread abroad then the last: the leaves are thinner but long and narrow, greene above and whitish underneath, like as the ordinary Rosemary hath, as clammy with that sweete Gum as others; the slowers are many, small and yellow that stand all along on the stalkes, and the toppes of the branches: the seed is of a blackish gray colour.

10. Ciftu Ledon Rosemaring folip; abrue non incanie.

Rosemary leased sweete Cistus not hoary.

As the small narrow leaves of the last were greene above and gray.

As the small narrow leaves of the last were greene above and gray ander fide, but are somewhat larger then it, and more thinnely or



TRIBE. 5. L. Cifte Liden avgufth felijs. Nattor leafed (weece Caltas,



12. Mytocifius Pennei. Dr. Pennyhis Mirule like Ciffus.



10, Cifim Ledon Rofmarinis folije fabrus non incante. Great Rofemary lenfed freete Ciftus.



1:3. Cifius Ladanifera Cretica vera & Pfeudo eifit Leda duo; The true sweet gum Ciftus of Candy, and 2. Bastard (onti also.



LII 3

sparfedly for on the dry saplesse branches, which are lower then it and more Gunnay, whereon the flower flow 11. Ciffm Ledam folis Thimi. Time leafed fweete Ciffus.

This Ciftus beareth small leaves not much unlike Time leaves on the clammy blackish small branches, of the burshe heads of this ways. This Cittus beareth imain teaves nor miner minine a mine neaves on the last, but the heads of this were many to ding together upon long footestalkes, without any feede in them.

12. Myrto Ciffus Pennei. Dr. Penny his Mirtle like Ciffus.

The Mirtle like Ciffus of Dr. Pemp his finding, is a firmbbe of four or five foote high, whole this and branches are covered with a rugged barke, fet as it were with knobbes or bunches; which quickly all my branches are covered with a tugged darke, let as it were with knowles of punches, which quickly all my from the elder branches; the leaves are very like Mirtle leaves, and are an itelle rugged then the barke, he mount in time, and are fet one against another at every joynt, bedewed, with that I weeke classify modifie as in others, the flowers are small and yellow, consisting of five long leaves, with many wellow threats in the midd, after the flowers are past, come somewhat long five square heads with small seed; therein. 3. Ciftus Ladanifera Cretica vera. The true fweete Gum Ciffus of Canda

Although I fayd in the beginning of the Chapter of male Ciffus there the male kind thely bounded from the female white, including the Ledum under them, which as I faydalwayers bore white flowers, yet the nerall rule admitteth some exception, as in this plant I here doe show your, which growers in Companion dantly; and from whence also onely the Gandiors gather Ladanum as Bellatine being there cally positive, dantly; and from whence also onely the wanners gather are by the relation of others, who has the fine is not from the other forts of Ledon; and Alpinus faith the fame by the relations of others, who has the fine; not from the other forts of Ledon, and Alpinus faith the fame by the retarbor of others, who have the stories it groweth to a cubits height or more, with fundry long wooddy branches, with two and formers make feet thereon together at feverall spaces one against another, being greater then those of the male Clin, so what like unto Sage leaves, and bedewed very much with that sweete elaminy humous or Gotte clin, so what like unto Sage leaves, and bedewed very much with that sweete elaminy humous or Gotte clin, so what like unto Sage leaves, and bedewed very much with that sweete elaminy humous or Gotte clin, so what like unto Sage leaves, and of a purplish colour, but greater then they, after which come small long and round, hard, described the sage Clin, and of a purplish colour, but greater then they, after which come small long and round, hard, described the same state of the same and of a purplish colour, but greater then they, after which convenient long and bound, and beautiful containing small feede within them. Alpinus joyneth hereunto two order forte of behave Ciffus Labor, tree whereof is not as he conceiveth fit to bee called Ciffus, having little of no resemblance on any, having state states and branches with a few small long leaves like unto Privet, fet as certainte long diffuses one from mother, with white flowers at their toppes, much lesser then those of Ciffus, withfour any sent, and maline inblacke pods afterwards. The other baltard fort hath many foft stalkes with foft woolly leaves them, in forme like Mirtle leaves or lesser; two or foure standing at a place by distances, the flowers are white sales in the seede vessels be of the bignesse of Ciche pease, and the small seede yellow within. The Place.

All these forts of Ciffus grow onely in the warmer countries of France, Spains, Hortugal, Italy, Canquide other Easterne parts, and not in any of these colder countries that ever I could learne; the twelfth Mirks Cistus Dr. Penny a famous Physition of London in his time, found in the Island Majorca, and shewed to Chimbe dryed plant, which he kept by him, and gave him the description of it, which he published with the other in pun the last and the two bastard forts grow in Candy, from whence we had the knowledge of them. The Time.

All these sorts of sweete Cissus doe slower earlier by much in their natural countries then they doe inon. for they never are in flower in our countries untill Iuly or August, and seldome doe give any ripe seede. The Names.

It is called in Greeke Andor Ledon, and Adnor Ladon, quia (for (an) folia non levia aut nitida funt, sed potin lando or pannofa, the Latins keepe the Greeke name, and call it Ledum, because they all have that clammy from humour on them more or leffe, and Ladum, from whence commeth the name of Ladanum, which is that force gumme is gathered from the leaves and branches of but one fort as Massinolan and Gefalpinan feeme to around and Bellonius averreth in his first booke of observations and seventh Chap, but others fay from many of them, as is most used now adayes in perfumes to finell unto, and to burne, yet sometimes Physically also: the minut of gathering whereof in these dayes is somewhat like one of those wayes was used in Diescarides and Plinie time, which was that they used to falten long Ropes, but wee now long Thongs of raw or untanned Leatherwillog poale or sticke made like a Rake, without teeth, which by drawing them over the bushes, gather that drwot gum that is upon them, and in the heate of the day, and Sun, they scrape it from those Thongs, and make up into balls or lumpes : the other was to combe of that sweete gum from the beards and haunches of the Gum, that browfed and rubbed themselves on those bushes that grew in the Hie of Cyprus: the Arabians call theme Chasin, and the gumme Leden and Laden, the Spaniards call the first fort Kara, Karguna, and Kaganesa, mison Kara estepa, as Clusius saith : but the south kind of Clusius which is the fift here, he saith they call Administration of the country o other Christian nations I thinke follow the Greeke and Latine name, with such diversitie as their Disket affedeth; wee as I sayd may call it Ledum as others doe, or the sweete Cistus, or sweete Gum Cistus whether you will tit needeth not to make any long repetition of references of every one of these seeing the most of these are Clusius his relations, and may easily bee found by any which is which.

The Vertues Because all or most of these sweete Cittus are more hot then the former forts, yet not lesse drying and had then any of them, they are used to warme and dry up all cold defluxions of the braine, and Gales fath that the gum Ladanum is hot in the end of the first degree, almost entring into the second, and bath some astrictionals in it a furthermore it is of a thinne fubliance, whereby it is mollifying and moderately digelling, and thereby very effectuall in the hardnesse and other diseases of the mother, to ease the paines thereof, and to have the very enectual in the naraneme and other diseases of the mother, to ease the paines thereof, and to must use volcers that happen therein; by the taking of the fune thereof underneath, of applying it in the fubliancibing made up with Storax and honey, in a Loboth or Electuary, it is very profitable for the Cough, if it be old or in the Longs: being taken inwardly it provoketh Vrine, and flayeth the laske or flux of the belly, and eaten the ging paines thereof proceeding from chollerick sharpe humours, & is very good for all sower belchings or rifings being used in an oyntment with Mirrhe, oyle of Mirtles and Wine, it stayeth the falling of the haire, and had nesses the receipt of the long of the haire, and had nesses the receipt of the long of the last the receipt dissorted with started and with started and the started and with started and long of the last the receipt dissorted with started and with started and the nesse thereupon : it helpeth also the paines in the cares, being used with some oyle of Roses: being dissording wine, and the places washed therewith that have any scarre or deformitie thereon, it doth wonderfully after the

commercial distributions, and maioria shem to be well-coloured againe : cyther the gumme or the leaves and which is bright in recently conducted the head-washed therewith doth cleans it from feables, fourfic, on dendrafte growing bands bright in the local drugging and watersing force and "the colour state of the colour state hands soyed may no dendrating and watering fores and Where in the Legges on other parts of the body a mount of workers to the like effects. the ople made thereof worketh to the like effects.

CHAR LXXXVIII.

Hipocifien The Vidergrowth or Excrescence of the Ciffus.

Thinke it intent to entreate of this Excrettence proper onely to the forts of Ciffus by it felfer and not termix it with the history and descriptions of them, or among the other Rapes or excrettences of other Plants sit is of divers colours according to the kinds of Ciffus, under which and from whose rooms is growerhand springerth as the Brooms Rape. and other excellence and other excellences. Thinke it fittell to entreate of this Excrefeence proper onely to the forts of Cillus by it felfe, and not notes visuous it is on any continue according to the hinds of Citius, under which and from whose rooms is growerhand springerth as the Broome Rape, and other excressences doe from the about ance of superfluities of spouldure, canting purrefaction; but this is of a peculiar fashion: It rifeth up and the male Citius as female; as also from many forts of the Ledum or sweete Citius) with stalker control with small leaves thicks the few thereon (author name and the control with small leaves thicks the few thereon (author name). (as well-ton the more than a state of the least of the le with discontributes and the series when a man serves trucke let thereon (eyther neare or under the stemme of the colling of some battletters office divers places as the rootes doe spread) scarle a soote high, having many flow-conground at the supposs full of juices, the whole plant rising from the male Cissus at the first springing up, being of an orientarighter introduction exchanges much paler afterwards, and the flowers whitish at the last, which stand many together at the toppes of the states, are every one fashioned some what like unto the buds and flowers of the many the woodden possess of the states and flowers of the states when the woodden possess of the states are suppossed to the states and flowers of the states are suppossed to the states and states when the woodden possess of the states are suppossed to the states and states are suppossed to the many together at the topped to the ways the woodden notifelt of a Candlesticke, which passe away, leaving seede as fails that heads or seede welfelts, which are un-

trofatileto producethe like plant, as the berries of the Milletoe are, being as it is but an excretcence, growing as I fayd from incremine of moissee and pattrefaction. That which rifeth from the rootes of the female Cibus, especially there with Sea Parlane leaves, is of a yellow colour. And that which spring-en from the Ledon or sweete gum. Ciftus, is of divers colours, being intermixt with purplish and greene stalkes or veines, in the pale coloured halter of leaves and flowers, as Clusius hath ob-lerved and lexis downe, but such as Dissection, relateth to bee some white or greene, especially greene hee observed not in any.

The Place.

It alwayes growith from the rootes of the Cillus in the natunil places, and not in any Gardens whereunto they are tran-

It abideth fresh many Winters which it is riften, but is in its chicfelt beauty at the Spring, and in his fall Arength in the beginning of Summer, when is the fittelt time to gather the juice.

The Name It is usually called in Greeke unuss Hypeciff is, but Dioscorides saith that some called it in his time Rhabothrum and Cycimu, Clufor calleth that kind which groweth on the Ledum aivos weer, five Common use kind which growers are the Ladius kepe the Greeke name, and call both the plant and the juice drawne from it Hyperiffer but to Matthiolm faith the Arbiens were the cause of the circuit of the Apothecaries and others in former tisses; who cathing Cittus by the name of Gonesbeard industry them to believe that Hypocific was made of the juice of the rootes of Tragipogen called Rarba Hirei, or Gonesbeard, to that furthe counterfeit Hypocific was usually fold fortige mail they came to understand the true Hypocistic, and to gather the juice from it, which is performed two manner of. wayes. The best way is to expresse the juice from the fresh herbe when it is in full firengeli: the other is to steepe the dryed stalks

and hope them, which after they are prefled is to be condenfate (eyther faice or decoftion) by evaporation in the Sometime by the fire, in the same fort that Lycium was wont to be made, as Dioscorides saith. Fuelism tooke the Hymy to be a Fague or Mafrome, but Marthielm taxeth him for it, and sheweth how it springeth.

The Vertues. Thehardned juice called Hypocifis is much more binding then any other part of any Cifus: it is a most certine, fare, and fafe medecine to ftay all fluxes of blood or humours, that is to fay the spitting of blood, womens currendinary courses, the laske and blooddy flux: it is mixed with those things that are applyed to the stomacke to flay vomitings, and to strengthen it when it is growen weake, as also with those things that strengthen the Liver, whe used eyther inwardly or outwardly : it is also availeable for clammy moult humours that fall upon the joyns or finewes, thereby caufing a weakenesse of nerves, and a solution of them; to use this therefore in illuinwardly doth wonderfully helpe to dry, and binde, and corroborate the parts; it is put into great Antidemograinst poylon, and the pestilence, not for any speciall propertie it hath to resist the venome, but to con-

Hypocifies. The undergrowth or Excressence of the Ciffus.



7. Iacobea marina five Ceneraria vulgaris.

The comman Sea Ragwort.

temperate and strengthen the body: it is held to be a very good substitute for Acacia; which all Christian contries doe much want through their owne negligence, for if they would not so much affect substitute they make the true but it is binding and drying more then it.

CHAP, LXXXIX.

Facobea. Ragwort.

Ee have two forts of Ragwort growing wilde with us in many places: but Clufiu hath found one fome other plants which he referreth thereunto, and there are also fome of this fort growing by he Sea fide, which I thinke fit to adjoyne to the reft.

Sea inde, which I thinke it to autorine to the ren.

1. Iacobea unique is imajor. The greater common Ragwort:

The greater common Ragwort bath many large and long darke greene leaves lying on degree of the greater common rent and torne on the fides into many peeces, from among which rifeth up fometimes by four fometimes two or three fourse or crefted, blackish or brownish fitalkes three or foure foote high, forming branched, bearing divers such like leaves upon them at severall distances unto the topper, where it branched forth into many fallers, bearing a vellow flowers, conflicting of diverse leaves fet as a nale orthoder.

forth into many stalkes, bearing yellow flowers, consisting of divers leaves stalkes, where it branch forth into many stalkes, bearing yellow flowers, consisting of divers leaves stalkes as a pale or tiorder, with stalk yellow thrum in the middle, which doe abide a great while, but in the middle the roote is made of many stalkers, and with the small blackish gray seeds carryed away with the winds is the roote is made of many stalkers, but in the winds is the roote is made of many stalkers, and with the small blackish gray seeds carryed away with the winds is the roote is made of many stalkers. The lesser common stalkers many yeares.

2. Iacobea vulgaris minior. The leffer common Regwort.

This Ragwort is very like the precedent, so that many that are not skilfull or curious in the observation plants do overpasse it, as judging it but the same with the formers the chiefest differences are the ejit uniquent not so high, the leaves are not so finely jagged, nor of so sad a greene colour, but rather somewhat which, so and woolly, and the slowers are usually paler, yet in many alike.

not so high, the leaves are not so finely jagged, nor of 10 is a greene colour, but rather somewhat which, is and woolly, and the flowers are usually paler, yet in many alike.

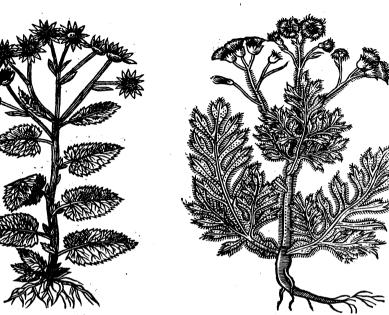
3. Iacobea latifolia Pamonica prima. The first Hangarian broad leafed Ragwort.

The first leaves of this Ragwort that lye next the roote upon the ground are round almost, and large the those that grow upon the stalke, which have many small peeces or jagges at the bottomes of them, which are longer and not for round, and still more jagged as they grow up higher, and the highest most jagged, mylke unto the highest leaves of the Ragwort, yet all of them notched or dented about the edgea, at the top of the talk which is about two soote high, breake forth many branches of slowers greater then in the former, but yellow is the same manner, and give such seede that is carried away with the downe: the roote is great and whin, we many sibtes, abiding as well as the first.

1. Iacobea volgaris. Common Ragwors.



5. 3. Iscobas augustifolia e latifolia Pannonia. Hungarian Ragwort of two forts.



The lefter Sea Ragyvort.

6. lesebea votundifolia incana

Round leafed hoary Ragwort.



9. Iacobaamaritima five Cineraria latifolia.

Broad leafed Sea Rapwort.



TRIBE 5.

4. Iacobaa latifolia Pannonica altera. The other broad leated Hungarian Ragwort. 4. Incobas latifolia & annonum antern. The other blome of having larger leaves and more point.

This Ragwort is formewhat like the other as Cluftur faith, but greater, having larger leaves and more point. This Ragwort is tomewhat like the other as only and leaves or cares at the bottome of them, and more for whitish or hoary underneath and with fewer peeces of leaves or cares at the bottome of them, and more for dented about the edges : the flowers are large and yellow like the other.

ented about the edges: the Howers are large and yearow like the other.

5. Lacobea anguffifelia Tamonica non laciniata. Smooth leafed Ragwort.

This unjagged Ragwort hath iomewhat broad and long leaves, lying next the roote, not jagged or divided and the smooth withall a breakful and the smooth with a smooth This unjugged Ragwort hath tomewhat broad and tong teaves, syang the teach the special of drilled all, but flightly dented on the edges, of a pale greene colour, foft and a little woolly withall : but the february and language compating it arrive foote of them: the highest woolly with the high all, but flightly dented on the edges, or a pase greene corous, sort and a state wood, on the crefted cubit high stalke are natrower and longer compassing it at the foote of them: the highest known on the crefted cubit high stalke are natrower and longer compassing it at the foote of them: the highest known on the crefted cubit high stalke are natrower and longer compassing it at the foote of them: the highest known on the crefted cubit high stalke are natrower and longer compassing it at the foote of them: the highest known on the crefted cubit high stalke are natrower and longer compassing it at the foote of them: the highest known on the crefted cubit high stalke are natrower and longer compassing it at the foote of them: the highest known on the crefted cubit high stalke are natrower and longer compassing it at the foote of them: the highest known on the crefted cubit high stalke are natrower and longer compassing it at the foote of them: the highest known of the crefted cubit high stalke are natrower and longer compassing it at the foote of them: on the crefted cubit high traite are narrower and longer companing it as the trait or unbell, the term are fet as it were in a tuft or unbell, the term are let as it were in a tuft or unbell, the tuft or unbell in tuf finallest and narrowest, where the flowers transing above them are let as it were in a cuit or unoell, force five together, which while they are buds, and not blowne open, are of a darke reddish colour, but being blow open the pale or border of leaves are of a yellowish red or orreng colour on the upperside, and reddish make neath, parted or dented at the ends, the middle thrum being of a faire gold yellow colour, which thrum he finds a transition of the roote is like the other and the finds are reddished and which the winds a transition of the roote is like the other and the finds are reddished and the roote is like the other and the finds are reddished and the roote is like the other and the finds are reddished and the roote is like the other and the roo downe and cogether with the feede is carried away with the winde : the roote is like the other and come

6. Iacobaa rotundifolia incana. Round leafed hoary Ragwort.

The roote of this Ragwort is brownish, and composed of long strings as the other sorts are, from who The roote of this regwort is browning and component of tong the very hairy, and hour when rife divers thicke and fomewhat round leaves, greene on the upperfide, but very hairy, and bony when derneath of two inches long a peece, and an inch and halfe broad, with a fhort footestalke underneath derineath of two inches long a peece, and an inch and high, hath but few leaves thereon, and hole my narrow and long; at the toppes whereof fland large yellow flowers, like unto the Scorfoners or Vipeness the feede hath not beene observed.

7. Iacobea marina sine Cineraria vulgaria. The common Sea Ragwort. The Ragwort that groweth in our land neare the Sea fide, hath hard crefted stalkes about two foot bit all hoary or white, whereon grow hoary white leaves, much jagged or cut into divers parts, yet each par, of the broader then any of our wild Ragworts, and somewhat stiffe, but yet soft in handling : the toppes of the hilling furnished with divers flowers, whose cups or huskes are hoary as the rest of the plant is, but the flower it skilled a pale yellow colour, with a brownish thrum in the middle, which turne into downe, and with the tode is carryed away with the wind a the root is long and more wooddy then the other, with divers fulfire

8. Iacobea marina altera sen minor. The lesser Sea Ragwort.

The other sea Ragwort groweth lesser and lower then the former yet the leaves are longer and much wind or cut into many jagged leaves, each jagge being rounder pointed then the other, of a grayish or ashcolorene above, and very white underneath, the flowers are many that grow at the toppes of the hard wooddy hours stalkes, which are three or foure foote high sometimes, and branched, but smaller and of a dun or darkereles then the other, and the middle thrum browner also, which abide in flower two whole months at the leaf, being they fall away turning at the last into downe as the other: the roote is somewhat great and wooddy like the do

9. Iacobea maritima sive Cineraria latifolia. Broad leased Sca Ragwort. This Sea Ragwort sende h from the roote divers round stalkes about a foote and a halfe high, very house woolly, divided into divers branches, the lower leaves whereof are somewhat round and jagged as a Colema. each part being as it were waved about the edges, and each leafe being a bout foure inches broad, and a for by together with the footstalk, of a darke greene colour on the upper fide, and hoary white undereath & foftinh ling, the flowers grow at the tops of the branches upon longer and flenderer footestalks, whose cups or bushes hoary, and the flowers themselves greater and paler then in the former forts, the middle thrumbingds gold yellow colour, which after they are ripe are turned into downe, and with the seede blowne away with

The Place.

The two first sorts grow wilde in pasture and untilled grounds in many places, and both together nowfield oftentimes; the three next grow in Hungary and Austria, the fixt grew in some parts of France, buttimeter pressed where, the seventh groweth on our owne coasts, not farre from the Sea, in the Isles of SheppinadInnet, and along the Kentife shore in many places: the eighth groweth on the Mediterranean Sea shore of lungal other places, but Dodonesse faith by the Sea side in Zeland, the last is not mentioned by Baubipu white i

These flower in Iune and Iuly and the seede is ripe in August. The Names.

Being an herbe of later knowledge, it is not mentioned by any ancient Greeke or Latine Author, mich m would as some due, referre it to the helpen, Erigerum of Dioscardes, which the Latines call Sentin, and the fore Lobel calleth it Iacobea Senetio. Tragm, Matthiolm and others call it Flos Santii Iacobi, and Horis latin. Iacebi. Dodoneus Iacebea, Camerarius and others Senetio major, Cosmer in horsis calleth the fourth Russial cobea of Clusius Conyza Alpina genus, and Conyza montana in another place. Some have taken the sain by Arthemisia marina, or a species of it, because the division of the leaves is somewhat like the Arthenista others call it Cineraria and Argentea from the whitenesse of the leaves which shew like silver, or a topping were covered with aftes, and is usually with us called Iacobaa marina, and maritima: the first is common well in other countries as in this: the second is not remembred by any author that I know, unless the the Iacobea Pannonica of Clufius the third is (Infine this Iacobea Pannonica fertia, five Latifelia prime, sith thinh his Iacobea Pannonica quarta, and latifolia ferunda: the fift is his Iacobea Pannonica founda: the limit his Iacobea Iatifolia incana: the feventh is the Cineraria of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia nesses and others and the feventh is the Cineraria of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia nesses and the Advanced in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia nesses and the Advanced in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia nesses and the Advanced in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia nesses and the Advanced in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia nesses and the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina of Latifelia primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marina primes in the State of Dodonesse, and Iacobea marin nenfis and others, and the Achaovanabiat or Arthemifia marina, of Alpinus lib.de plantis Egypti, and Ernatimus of Lugdanensis as Banhinus thinketh, but surely then the figure is farre awry: The eighth is the Cinvarial bel, and is called by most Herbarists Cinvaria altera, and Iacobea altera marina of Dodonam and Lugdaness. the last is called by Banhinus Iacobea maritima five Cineraria latifolia. It is called by the Italians Sentin mater

Cortunelle, and Speliceiefa maggiore: by the Spaniards Bomaron major : by the French L'herbe S. Lagnes: by the Comments, and Speniers, and St. Jacobs crant: by the Dutch S. Iacobs crant; and Afchercraidt, and we in English Greens St. Labers blames named St. Jacobs crant: S. lanefwort and Ragwort.

The Vertues.

Regwort is hot and dry in the second degree as some thinke, with some bitternesse joyned therewith, and Rapwort is not allowed, and different the decection of the best is much commended to wash the mouth berfore denieth, agencie, and discusses and forestherein and for swellings hardnesse or impostunations for it throughly clen-or those that have Vicers and fores therein and for swellings hardnesse or impostunations for it throughly clen-seth and healest them, as also the fequinite and the Kings Evill: it doth helpe to stay catairnes, thinner heumes and designous from the head into the expension of or lungs: the juice is found by continual experience to bee sin-gular good, both to heale greene wounds, and to clente and heale all old and faithy Vicers, as well in the privities with other parts of the body, and inward wounds and Vicers also, and savethable maligning of four gain goos, parts of the body, and inward wounds and Vicers also, and stayeth the malignitie of fretting or runand is other pares of the poly, and missaud wearings and vicers and, and trayern the manignitie of fretting or running Casters and hollow Fifth last, so to fifthering them to fpread further: it is much commended also to helpe
adough paines either in the schop ferres, or in the nerves and finewes, as also the Sciatica or paine of the hippes
arbuildeous, to bathe the places with the depoction of the herbe-or to annoint them with an ointment made of
the highest death boated in Assistance old Hogs Suer, with some Mallithe and Old annoint them or motions, and boyled in Assertion old Hogs Suet, with some Masticke and Olibanam in powder added mentalization it is traying forth and not before as Gerard faith, for fo it were to no purpose to put them in : it is held also to be a certaine remedile to helpe the Staggers in Horses.

CHAP. LXXXX.

Senecio. Groundsell.

og Isforides Gales and Pliny and the other ancients have made mention, but of one fort of Senecio or Groundell, but this later age hath found our divers other forts a shall be prefently declared; but in that I fee it here which might elfe have been e placed among the Intubates or Cichoreaces, whereof it is a feeies, it was to joyne it with the Iscobes going before, whereunto it is likelt in name face and property.

1. Senecio unigaris. Common Groundell.

Our common Groundell hath a round greene and fomewhat brownish falke, foread toward the toppe into

fomebranche, fet with long and fomewhat narrow greene leaves cut in on the edges fomewhat like unto Rocket. tone continues, the state of the lefter and round at the ends, at the toppes of the stalkes and branches stand many, small great knapes or heads, out of which grow small yellow threds or thrums which are the slowers, which continue many dayes blowne in that manner before it passe away into downe, and with the seede is carryed away in the winde the roote is small and threddy and soone perisheth, but from the seede that is shed it soone

rifethup againe, to that it may bee feene many moneths in the yeare, both greene and in flower and feede. for it will from and feede twice in a yeare at the least if it be inffered in a Gerden.

Senetio mentanno. Mountaine Groundfell. Of this kind there is another fort that groweth not amogenerio high, whose leaves are greater and more on in on the edges, in all things else like the ordina-

> 3. Senetio folio non laciniato Myconi. Myconiu Spanis Goundsell.

The leaves that grow upon the hard stalkes of this Groundfellare whole and not divided or cut in on the edges wherest are, but onely dented like unto Germander leaves, and grow fingly one above another thereon the flowers are larger but yellow, and as food ing and surning into downe as the other, the roote is faid to be more hard and wooddy.

4. Senetio incanus sive Erigerum tomentosum.

Cottony Groundfell. This Cottony Groundfell hath much larger leaves; and more divided or torne on the edges then the other mountaine fort, of a grayish or ashcolour soft and hiryou tather hoary all over : the stalkes are higher and peacer, but with fuch like yellow flowers upon them nd as foome fading and turning into downe almost at the other; thereore is finall and full of fibres.

Sincio fatidus. Stinking Coundfell.

This linking Coundfell hath many futre large and lang leaves lying next the ground very much cut in on the adae into many divisions, somewhat like unto the of Magwort, whereupon fome have called it himse fails but foft, and in handling very harry, beod with a factio clash minefley fo that the leaves will hide to the fagers of them that cough them, and one kale aliganto another, hardly to be pulled affunder, fatel ing faculate frong and of an ill fent, (nor impleasintly 1. Sinetie vulgaris. Common Groundfelk.



3. Senetio folio non laciniato Myconi.
Miconas Spanilo Groundfell.

TRIBLE 5. Seitette fetide. Stinking Groundfell





faith Clusius, but as others fay like Scropbularia or Ebulus, from among which rife up hairy crefted falks, took a foote and a halfe high, divided into fundry branches, bearing at the toppes fewer flowers, leffer and of apic yellow colour then the common fort, and upon longer footestalkes, which quickly fade and turne into downlike the other : the roote is very fibrous yet lafteth not after feede time, but perifheth as the first doe, and springen againe of the flied or fallen feede."

6. Senetio odoratm. Sweet fmelling Groundfell. This Groundfell is somewhat like the last fort in the fost and woolly leaves, but not so much torne on the older as it, whole imell is somewhat sweete like unto Ambrofia, or Oake of Cappadocia, or the middle Cenius of Flabane, the flowers are like the reft, and as foone growing old and hoary as downe. be Place.

The first is found every where almost, as well on the coppes of walls as at the foote among ribbish, adjustifled grounds but especially in Gardens; the second is found upon hills and mountaines; the third washindby Myconus in Spains and fent to Lyon: the fourth groweth by wood fides, the borders of fields, and upands walls in many places: the fift groweth in lopped woods of Hangaria and Anfiria, as Clufius faith; and in bares and untilled places : the last was fent to Camerarine out of Italy;

The Time The time of the first to be in flower is aiready set downe in the description, which is almost every Moseh the fecond and fourth doe both come fomewhat neare unto the other, but are not fo quicke in their decaying their and fixt doe flower onely in Summer.

The Names It is called in Greeke hely seme Erigeram main where femelous; the Latine call it Senetie, quia cite femela, Trage tooke it to be the Aphaca of Theophrafie, in his feventh booke and feventh and eighth Chapters, espainly the cottony kind, which is more bitter and called Petrella by Afantardus Ferrariensis, as he saith, mumbring among the Intubacea of Cichorences, the Successy like herbes, which it doth in some fort well referrable for the name. flowring and perifhing a but I finde in the feventh and eighth Chapters of his faid feventh booke, Smort and as well as Aphaca, which plainely convinceth Tragm, that Senecio cannot be Aphaca, for there they are steered for two herbes : and besides Dalechampine in Lugdmensis hath given its an Aphaca among the other Chaman, even the Hedipnois few Cichorium flore lateo Dodone: Simon Lawrense tooks it to be Cardon benedicton; and Indian to be Verbena, but Trague resureth the one and Majahinsus the other; the Indianacial it Cardon benedicton; and Indianacial Cardon benedicton; and Indianacial Cardon benedicton; and Indianacial Cardon benedicton; and Indianacial it Cardon benedicton; and Indianacial it Cardon benedictors. cione, and Speliccio a minore : Come also for the often flowring of it Fior di squattes of the Spaniar de call it printer Cardo monto, and Benvarin : the ground Seneffon : the Germany Crest separate : the Dateb Graicerajt; and well Englifo Groundfell and Grunfell: The first is called by all Anthors Sengriciand Senecio and minor with same to cause as I said they call the Isrobad Senecio major) & Eriggy stone also after the lealing same Cardonalis with I verily believe, should be that herbe was appointed to be put into the composition of the University with the Composition of the University with the University with the Composition of the Co TRIBE.5. us, induot Carden Beneditius, as it is appointed in the Pharmacopala Londinensis 3 the second is the Sonacia 2. in, indust Come and the first Erigerum in the old Gerard very well expressing it : the third is fee minutum of I avernment of the Miconse name : the fourth is the second Senecio with Fragm; Lobel his figure of bound of Lugdanens and to the Ericerum tertium of Dodonous as not the manufacture of the Control of the Co

resustant of Tabermontains and the first Erigerum in the old Gerard very well expressing it: the third is see resustant of Tabermontains and the first before in the fourth is the second Senecio with Tragmy; Lobel his signife of some lands under Miccons name a the fourth is the second Senecio with Tragmy; Lobel his signife of source lands and so the true signifes of this plane, as Dodoname first marries and some of this plane, as Dodoname first marries and the same the common fort but in the hoarinesse and largenesse as well of the whole with the same the common fort but in the hoarinesse and largenesse as well of the whole with the same the common fort but in the hoarinesse and largenesse as well of the whole with the same the common fort but in the hoarinesse as the same plane as the last is mentioned onely by Camerarius in the same prima as Bankinus with the Same in the same is the last is mentioned onely by Camerarius in horto, who saith he received that the same is the same is the last is mentioned onely by Camerarius in horto, or forence his Herbatist.

Granel the coldars are same in same in the last is mentioned onely by Camerarius in horto, or forence his Herbatist.

Granel to coldars are same in the same is the deception of the herbe same is the same in the same is the same is the same is the same is the same in the same is the same in the same is the same in the same is the same is the same is the same in the same is the same is the same boyed and made into a Populcis, and applyed to the breafts of women that are swollen with paine and heate, as horses and man of woman, the Seate or Fundament, or the Arteries, Toynts and Sinewes, when allowing many parts of the holy the injection of the history of the missing and sinewes." When they se inflamed and twomen user magent care them; and med, with some last nepters to disjoir the knots or kends that happen in any part of the body; the juice of the herbe or as Diofeorides faith, the leaves and flow much fore fine Frankintence in powder, used in wounds, whether of the body or of the nerves and finewes to with some fine Frankintence in powder, used in wounds, whether of the body or of the nerves and finewes doffingularly helpe to heade them. The down of the heads saith hee used with Vinegar doth the like, but if do not be the side in the interior will chooke any the diffilled water of the heads have before mediant. the fine downe be taken in drinke it, will choake any the distilled water of the herbe performeth well all the after and properties, but especially for the inflammations of the eyes, and watering of them, by reason of the asociasia properties of the properties of the state of th plent without any Iron toole, and then to touch the aking tooth five times therewith, and to fair three times after every fach touch, and after wards to fet the herbe againe in the fame place, fo that it may grow will eafe the paines: another as fabulous and ridiculous as that, is this, which some have set downe, that glasse being boried in the juice of Groundsell, and the blood of a Ramme or Goate, will become as foft as wax, fit to bee made into any forme, which being put into cold water will come to be hard againe.

CHAP. XCI.

Tripolium. Sea Startewort.

Libough Dioseorides and Galen knew but of one Tripolium, yet because Lobel hath set forth another that is lesse, and Camerarius accounteth another herbe also to be a little fort thereof, I thinke it not amisse to make mention of them also in this place, and some others of later knowledge. 1. Tripolium majus five vulgare. The greater Sea Starrewort.

Our ordinary Sea Starrewort hath many long and fomewhat broad leaves, rifing from the roote mentheground, smooth, fat and thicke, and of a blewish greene colour, somewhat like unto the leaves of Derias Woundwort, but much leffer, from among which rifeth up a fmooth herby or flefthy greene ftalke, two or three foreign, branched towards the toppes into divers fmaller branches, with fuch like leaves on them as grow blow but leffer; the flowers that ftand at the toppes of them are somewhat larger and greater then of the other lulia Starrewort, here before fet forth among the Afters and almost of the same colour, having a blewish purple boder of leaves standing about a yellow middle thrum, which after it hath done flowring, turneth into downe, and the small seede there with is blowne away at the will of the winde : the roote hath divers greater strings, and samy smaller fibres thereat, which grow deepe and sticke fast in the mudde of the marshie ditches where it

2. Tripolium minue. The lesser Sea Starrewort? The small Sea Starre is in all things like the greater, but lesser and lower, both in roote, lease stalke and flower, tal in the naturall places observed not to exceede the greatnesse of the small Conges or Fleabane.

This also is very like unto the last, but lesse then it, having a shorter stalke and narrower leaves, the sower allo is small and of a more purplish colour.

Limitath mention that Montonin had in his Garden one hereof with yellow flowers, but I rather thinks was another kinde of herbe, and therefore I make no further mention of it here,

4 5. Tripolium Lychnidis Coronaria folio & alterum Perula folio. Starrewort with Rose

The seede of both these forts of Starreworts I received from Signor Boel from Listone, but they sprang not with me but it may be that with Pennell like leaves was the Ageratam formlaceum of Lugdunenfis.

The Place, The full groweth as I fayd before in the dirches of the falt Marthes, nearethe Sea coafts in many places of this Land, fother you shall hardly mille it in any falt Marth in some place or other if you looke well for it it the fer-Mmm

cond groweth as Lobel laith neare the mouth of the River Poo: the third faith Cordsu groweth in the falt Marshes that are nigh unto the Lake of brackish water, which is by Staffurt in Germany, and to doe the other two as hee faith alfo.

The Time. They flower in Inne and Inly for the most part. The Names.

It is called in Greeke Tel This Tripolium, which name the Latines keepe and change not, and as Diofeorides relateth was so called, because the flowers did change their colours three times a day, which was but a false information or a negligent confideration. Serapio called it Turbith, but Lobel and Rena disprove it, as I sayd before in the Chapter of Tiligmales or Spurges: for the roote of this purgeth not say they, either the juice or decoction: Pliny in miltaking Tripolium maketh Polium to have the same facultie that Theophrastus in his ninth Booke and 21, Chap. giveth to Tripolium : and Gaza following Pliny his errours translateth it Polium also; the first is called Tripolium of all that have written thereof, except Cordus, who in Obfervationum Glva calleth it Anthyllis major, as he doth the fecond Anthyllis minor, and the last Anthyllis brevior, and Columna who calleth the first Amelli species paluftria, as Lobel before him gave him the occasion, who saith it doth more fignificantly expresse the Amellas of Virgil, then that After Italorum, or montanue purpureus which we doe account to be it : yet I may fay by Lobels leave, that the After before faid doth more properly grow prope fumina as Virgil faith his Amelius doth, then in aquis vel scrob bu as Tripolism doth.

The Vertues.

Dioscorides faith that the roote is sweete in smell, and hot in taste, that two drammes thereof given in wine to drinke purgeth the belly, (which as is before fayd Pens and Lobel doe deny) from watery humeurs, and by Vrine. Galen faith the roote is sharpe in talle and hot in the third

degree. Dioscorides surther addeth that it is put into Antidotes against venome and poyson. It is foundly be ter experience to be fingular good to heale all fresh wounds, the leaves onely bruised and bound to the place, a the juice dropped into them; as also for other hurts or inward bruises, and as effectuall also as any other word herbe almost whatsoever, for any old Vicers or fores.



Verbena, Vervaine

His herbe hath bred much doubt among many of our moderne writers, what it should be that Difeorides, Galen and Pliny make mention of, fome supposing one herbe, some another, as you shall have by and by; but unto those two forts that Dioseorides speaketh of, and Pliny calleth mat and small than the state of the state and others relia and supina, wee are to adde one or two more knowne in these later times, saist

1. Verbenamas seu redia & vulgaris. Common or uptight Vervaine. The common Vervaine that is familiar to our Countrey hath divers somewhat long and broad leaves sentise ground, deepely gasht at the bottome of them, the other part being deepely dented about the edges, and some onely deepely dented, or cut all alike, of a blackish greene colour on the upperside, and somewhat grayunder meath: the stalke is square and branched into divers parts, rising to bee about two foote high, especially if ye put thereto the long spike of flowers at the toppes, which are set on all sides thereof one above anothe, and sometimes two or three together, being small and gaping, of a purplish blew colour, and white intermit, the

which come small round seede, in small and somewhat long heads: the roote is small and long and of note.

2. Uerbena supina store families. Bending or female Vervaine.

This other Vervaine hath divers smaller and weaker square stalkes, leaning or bending downe to the ground. and almost lying thereon, not standing upright like the other, parted into many more and smaller branchs, and having such like leaves growing on them at the severall joynts, but much smaller, and more divided or on it, as king them seems to be many leaves, set on both sides the middle ribbes, of a grayish greene above and more symmetricated the second services of t thing them leaves to be many leaves, let on both fides the middle ribbes, of a grayish greene above and more young the flowers grow in the same manner that the other doth, in small long spikes, being of a depart blew colour then the other, otherwise in forme not unlike: the seeds that follow is like it also and so is the room, both perishing after seeds time, and raising it selfe of its owne sowing.

3. **Terbens** Permans.** Yetvaine of **Perm**.

This Vervaine is like unto the last Vervaine, but growing greater, and abiding greene in Winter as wells Summer, as chany of those Accidentall plants dee, which will not in these European parts, yea it hath been defined.

TELES. 5. stredust those plants, that naturally abide not greene winer in these parts, being carried thither have 1. Tripolium vulgari. Sea Starrewort. Winter a title party, seeing carried thitner have out seeing greene all the Winter, contrary to their

confebre. A Union repeats modifiers. Round headed Vervaine, Througheaded Veryaine bath from a fmall fibrous The round neaded of every line in the round a small fibrous rote small loave, almost sound, yet pointed there gow mall leaves almost sound, yet pointed streams, and dended from the middle of them for streams, and pended from the leaves come forth wast, seach joynt also with the leaves come forth obrimilitanches, and a bare small stalke, bearing other insubrances; and a pare inneal traine, bearing a thempt's I fealy round head, from whence flare forther like imall flowers aware in the other forts, and fad like feede also following them.

and subtleteene and routowing them.

The Place.

The fill growerh generally throughout the Land in diemplace, by the hedges and way fides, and other wate grounds; the fecond is not found in our Land. white grounds: the recond is not round in our Land, shough Grand faith for, for it will not indure a Windright before it, feede with us; the third is of the Well librium the last a naturall of Naples. The Time.

The fifth flowreth about Inty, and the feede is ripe toneshin, and to do the last to the rimes; but the form in and the feede is ripe to the winn, and therefore cannot bring his feede to perfection, for in the natural places it flowreth not until

fection, for in the naturally laces it flowreth not until the end of long, and in Angasts.

It is called in Greeks ligh formen. Hiera botane, id eft, long for a, and observed ferriffere on giod Columba in a limiter vertanter, and for a ferba teft Plinio, ' quod coalim and Romani dental pair fanbantur; familia tuffrabantur, Ioon musifa def facrificiain of epulas verrebasur, of facilis is farn lightimibus illa coronabatur, vel put productions in a constant un production of illinians. Dioscorides inquit, qued in expiationibus fus pensa, & illi-

> 2. Uerbenk fupina fen femina. Bending or temale Vervaine.



Vertena vu ga tr. Common Vervaine.





TRIBE.5.

gatur mire uside fit. It was also called Sagminale berba, bot off gramen vel berba she ares, cam fast irreal she evulsum, quod in pacis bellique risibus babbatur, et Sagmina in publich remedit force adiabited. It is called it she Verbena quafe Herbena, or berba, bona, Marricalis, Verbenaca, and Colambatia, of Colambatia, of Colambatia, and Herculania, as also Ferraria from the Germane word Eisencrants, or Eisenbert, at take The Italians call it Berbena and Verminacola, the Spaniarde Vergebons the French Verveine, the Datch Hours, others Mercuries moit blood, and Inno's ceares. These two fift forts of Verviline bive beene much computed as I sayd before by the later Herbridts, and writers, some doubting whether they though the as also in that they thinke that any graffe or berbe the was call on the Alter, was called Verbeina, and for it they also for Menander hath Myrtles, one of whom this was translated) and understanded in the best as by the for Menander hath Myrtles, one of whom this was translated) and understanded in the best as by the not Vervaine onely. Some also a supposite did frague make Erssimm subjects five Fire to be Vervaine; Colon at Trague saith called one kind of Princella, Verpana; and Trague Inmestige that the Cannabina aquatica fells respective. Deduction formerly made the two forts of wilde Germander when the Hiera bosane, mas, and samina, and Casaljane tooke the Siderica prima Matthelli, or Marrabine and the herea bosane, mas, and samina, and Casaljane tooke the Siderica prima Matthelli, or Marrabine and and the herea bosane, mas, and samina, and Casaljane tooke the Siderica prima Matthelli, or Marrabine and and the herea bosane, mas, and samina, and Casaljane tooke the Siderica prima Matthelli, or Marrabine and and the herea bosane, mas, and samina, and Casaljane tooke the Siderica prima Matthelli, or Marrabine and and the herea bosane, mas, and samina hereal and the samina and the samin the Canadina aquaina josse resperies. L'organisme tolte the Sideritis prima Matthieli, or Marribium aquaina to be the Hiera botane mas, and famina, and Cafalpinus tooke the Sideritis prima Matthieli, or Marribium aquaina to be Verbena alterum genus, whio also called it Verbena famina, which all others call most and relia, for mistant is called famina by them all.

Vervaine is hot and dry, bitter and binding, and is an opener of obliructions, clenfeth and health it was peth the yellow I aundies, the Dropfie and the Goure, as all of the defects of the Reines' and Lings, and peth the inward paines and torments of the body: the leaves being boyled and thinke, the fairness held to go againft the bittings of Serpents and venemous beafts, and the Plague or Petilience; againft both territions are taken. Agues, killeth and expelleth the Womes, in the belly, and cameria a good coloris in the fact that firength the difference of the Liver and Spiceric, is very effectually in all the dies of the Stomacke and Lungs, as Coughes, morthefle of breath and wheelings, and is fingular good against in hose, to be drunke with some Piony sectes, bruised and put thereto, and is no lefte prevalent for the fire the Reines and Bladder, to clenfe them of that viscous and filmy humour which ingendratistic flow, adheres health being confirmed, and or denell the gravell: it confolidates and healeth after the firest territics. The Vertnes. the Reines and Bladder, to cleme them of that viscous and sumy numour which ingengrem the took, and helpeth to breake it being confirmed, and to expell the gravell: it confolidates and heafeth alfo all word, both inward or outward, and flayeth bleedings; and used with some honey, healeth alf old Vices, and Finder in the Legs or other parts of the body, as also those Vices that happen in the mouth, or used with old long grate, helpeth the swellings and paines of the secret parts of man or woman, as also for the pites or hemotodes, up plyed with some oyle of Roses and Vinegas unto the forehead and temples, it helpeth to ease the inventee paines and ache of the head, and is good also for those that are fallen into a frency the leaves britise or health are not strength around the same of the head, and is good also for those that are fallen into a frency the leaves britise or health around the same of these parts of the strength around the same of the same pathers and acree of the head, and is good and for those that a latent man a nemy. The serves inquised me juice of them mixed with some Vinegar, doth wonderfully clense the skinne, and disketh away all monter, freekles, pultulaes, or other such like inflammations, and deformities of the skinne in any part of the body. The distilled water of the herbe when it is in his full strength, dropped into the eyes, clenseth them from time, clouds or mist that darken the sight, and wonderfully comforteth the opticke veines. The said water is my powerfull in all the diseases aforesayd, eyther inward or outward, whether they bee old corroding sore, or greene wounds. The female Vervaine is held to be the more powerfull for all the purposes before spoken of but that of Peru goeth farre byond them both, for Monardus reporteth divers very admirable cures which the herbe hath performed in the West Indies; as of a certaine noble woman, who having used the helpe of diva Physitians in vaine, an Indian Physitian very skilfull in herbes, gave her the juice of that Vervaine to drinke with fome Sugar mixed therewith, for to allay fomewhat of the bitternesse thereof, by whose atte shee avoided in a low dayes a thicke long worme (which shee called a snake) being hairy, of a foot in length, and double stiked a the taile, after which shee grew well; the same noble woman commended the same medicine to another note woman in Pers, who had not beene well of a long time, who having taken it in the fame manner for emiss dayes, avoided many small and long wormes, and among the rest, one very long, like unso a long white rest, after which time shee became well againe. Which medecine was by advice given so many other should be after which time sheet leaves to the should be a single sheet leaves to the sheet leaves the sheet leaves to the sheet plained of Wormes, and they were allifoone holpen by avoyding wormes, either more or leffe, and feet the roules or balls of haire, and other things: it is held allo to been befie effectuall againft all poyton, and the nome of dangerous beafts and ferpents, as also againft be witched drinkes or the like. Many other consists cures Monardus festeth downe which are too long here to recite, feeing these are sufficient to thew low prevalent that herbe is for many distastes.

" CHAP. XCIIL

Hedera terrefiris. Ground Ivie or Alchoofe.

Nto the common Gestind Ivie, which is not found to vary with us, yet observed by letting, with a form differences, I must adde another fort set forth by Lasel, which agreets very well distinues.

face and outward forme, what foet it is too in the inward qualities.

I help a surrefire vulgarie. Common Ground Ivic or Alcheoft.

This common and well known herbelyeth, freedeth, and creepeth upon the ground lastes, showing forth rootes at the joynes of the commend render shallers, for all along with two round leads a crey joynt, somewhat hairy and crumpled as it were, and unevenly dented about the edges, with round dented the joynts likewise with the leaves toward the ends of the branches come forth hollow long shower, gaping the code of a blancist and country with small subject to the last of the last lines down, still subject to the last of the last lines down, still subject to the last of the last lines down, still subject to the last lines down, still subject to the last lines down, still subject to the last lines that I shall be lines to the last lines down, still subject to the last lines the last lines to t the ends, of a blewish purple colour, with small white spots upon the Label or lipper that hang downe, state in the mouth or jawes : the roote is small with fibres.

2. Hederaterrestrie miner. The lesser Alchoofe. The leffer Alchoofe is altogether like the former fore, but that the trayling branches creepe not fo fare about beighorer, and growing fomewhat more upright: the beiginatus, and the flowers of a paler

3. Hadra tewestris montana. Mountaine Alchoofe. Ashe and Alchoofe was smaller then the ordinary fort is, Ante in Alemone was infanted then the ordinary fort is, forth larger in all the parts thereoff as branches, leaves and in the leaves also being more rough and hairy, and deflorer of a deeper purple colour.

4. Hedera terrestris saxatilis Lobelij. Stone Alchoofe.

The Some Alchoofe creepeth also and spreadeth with his The some richards all about upon the ground, with fring want training fet at the joynts by couples, as in the former, but larger, and more unevenly dented or rather ward at the edges : the flowers that stand at the joynts white leves, are larger and longer, and of a paler purplift colour then the former. The Place.

The common kind is found under the hedges, and fides of he common and under house sides, and in shadowed lanes, mother wife grounds in every part of the Land almost : he found at the feere of old crees in some connmed Grand; the third is found to grow on hills and tomprines: the last in Narbone, and Province in France, and inferentiaces of Summerfethire, as Lobel quoted it among his piperi which came to my hands,

The Time.
They hower formevalutearly, and abide for a great while, the leaves keeping their verdure unto the Winter, and some-time abiding if it be not too vehement and sharpe.

The Names .: It is thought to be the x enactions Chamecissos of Diescorioficion of sletter, and the refemblance, both which are eafly reconsided, and this plant by the opinion of the most ju-dicions is accounted the true and right Chamaciffor of Diofeorides, moother being found that can come so neare it in face

and propertie, besides the nearenesse of the name, for the Latines Hedera humilis is the same with Chamecissos, and Hidne terrefirit is not farre from it. Some call it Gorona terre, because it spreadeth and is like a Garland upon the ground. All writers generally call it Hedera terrestrie, yet Corden in his history of Plants calleth it Chame the gound. All writers generally call it the latter terrefirm, yet Colum, and Brunfelfum militaking it, made it his fourth Elatine. Lugdmenth; out of the Geoponickes calleth it Malendin, idef, makis before, which most properly agreeth unto this; and formealso call it Hedera plamiatica, but for whit cause I know not. Lobel calleth the last Marina aut Hedera in faxilia, and Marina strilia Savena, and Naturasiani. The Arabian Scrapio putteth it under Cussus the Ivie, and calleth it Casos. The Italians Hedera terrifre, the French Lierre corrective, the Germans Gundelreb, or Grundereb, that is turn repent, the Dutch Quiderbest and we in English according to the several countries appellations. Gill creepe by the ground, Catastore, Hymnig and Alchoofe most generally, or Tunneboofe, because the country proper use it much in their Ale, and grown livie as frequently although Lobel judgeth the Hedera helix, barren livie, more properly to deserve that manufactor that heare by and by.

The Verines: Grand Lyes quicke, tharpe, and better in tafte, and thereby is found to be not and dry, it openeth also, clen-febrular field. It is a fingular good wound herbe for all inward wounds, as also for explorated Lings or amainschetz. This fingular good wound herbe for all inward wounds; as able for emilierated Lings or otherun, either by if lelfe or with other the like herbes boyled together, and befides being drunke by them the lave any griping paines of windie or chollericke humours in the fromacker pleens or beilty. dark ease them has hor face: it likewife helpeth the yellow laundies by opening the obligation of the Gall. Liver and please it true lelt we one or poilon, and the Plague alfo: it provoketh Vring and women a dark of the mitted at the control of the herbe in wine being dark for forme time together by them has been been been by them have been been allowed to garget any fore those by the peccanic humours, and/to procure ease: the fame decortion is excellent good to garget any fore those by months, pouring thereto some Honey and a little burnt. Allome as the so with the forest and View of the little burnt with the little burnt of the little burnt with the little burnt of the li for those or mount, posting thereto some Honey and a little burnt. Allome as alle to with the forest and Victorion and the price bound thereto and victorion and the forest and the juice bound thereto and vardigresses and victorion and the forest and victorion and vardigresses and victorion in the skippe in any part of the body: the juice of Colombia, will be and other eruptions of the forest fine in the skippe in any part of the body: the juice of Colombia and victorion and victorion and there in any part of the body: the juice of Colombia and victorion and the paints, and webbe skinnes or filmes growing over the fight, or what so well as men; the juice of the growing over the film, what so well as men; the juice of the growing over the film, what so well as men; the juice dropped rice the grint, or what so well as men; the juice dropped rice the grint doth wonderfully helpe the noye and singing of them, and helpe the their hearing that is decayed. The country people doe much it is an atturned that it drinke not onely for the effect all good vertues therein, the for that it will helpe allowed the price drinke; and some doe affirme that an handfull put into drinke that is thicke, will cleare it in a night, yea in a few houres say they and make it more fit to be drunke. a in a night, yea in a few houres fay they, and make it more fit to be drunke.

1. 3. Hederaterreffris & montans.



TRIBES.

CHAP. XCIIII.

Hedera. Ivie.

He Ancient Greeke and Latine writers of herbes, as Diofcorides, Theophrafine and Phus here for downe many varieties of Ivie, (befides the Hedera spinofa which is Smiles aftera described being in this worke) which were observed in their times, partly in the leaves and flowers, but disting the berries, yet make but three principall kinds alba, nigra and belix, and yet more easily no forts, nna que in altuma attelliture, and alia que humi repit, which division as most proper, they find

divided each of them againe into their species or forts, whereof we know but few, for that onely which direct upon trees, walls, &c. and beareth black berries, and the other barren kind that creepeth upon the ground yet will the classing branches will take hold of whatsoever is next unto it, are best knowne to us, the other with who or yellow berries are seldome seene in these Christian parts, yet I will shew you in this Chapter those diversion

that Theophrassus speaketh of which they had in former times, joyning thereto some later found out kinds.

1. Hedra arboras sive scandens & Corymbola nigra. The ordinary Climing Ivie.

The climing Ivie groweth up with a thicke wooddy trunke or body, sometimes as bigge as one arms, the first some and some by it felte into a preny balance. tree, as Lobel faith he faw fuch in this countrey, but usually climeth up by trees, and as the branches rife for the country of the country o forth divers small rootes into the body, or branches of the tree whereby it climethup, or into the divers joynts of frome walls, whereon it runneth so strongly, fastning them therein, that it draweth the positions out of the tree and thereby killeth it by consuming the life and mossium thereby, and by cheaking k wants abundance of shadow and moysture of his branches, and evergreene leaves (which may seeme to be anomare thereto when it is leafelesse, but is in the end the bane and utter ruin of it) which branches also having the bane ned their rootes into the tree or wall will live thereby upwards, if any hall cut away the trunke or body below, as well as if it were not taken away at all but by faitning the roots into the wall, and there growing and, by often fo cracke it that it will in time all farming it the tree is young the leaves of most wall come, and pointed at the end, the young leaves that firing forth from the fides, and onely round or formewhat longs, and pointed at the end, the young leaves that firing forth from the branches, keeping often times the fame order, and are of a darke shining greene colour above, and somewhat of a yellowish greene underneath; striped with when and former with read force, but leave year. fometimes with red (pots; abiding fresh and greene Winter and Summer : from the joynts of the falkes and toppes of the branches grow forth upon short stalkes small mossile yellow slowers, standing in an undell or doe round tuft; after which come small round berries, greene untill they grow ripe, and then turning black, wik a small point at the end of every one, in which is contained usually source seedes three square in a many, by

> 1. Hedera arbore 1 meftras. Our ordinary Ivic.

3. Hedera Dionyfias five Chryfkarper. Yellow berried Ivic.





remains the one fide. It yeeldeth in the hot countries a sind of reddiff. Gum of a strange fent which is danatmounted in Phylicke inwardly, being caufticke grounders an raysease inwardly, being cauticke of busing bur is used for outward remedies chiefly.

Hidracorymbol dibu. White berried Ivie.

This less growth in the fame manner that the other

the fregrowen in the tame manner that the other obdoth, without any great diversitie that hath been obferrein outline, and is cheefly diffinguished in that
the learn within the rand finer, and of a lighter greene
color, saithe beries of a whirish of grayish colour, and not blacke when they are ripe.

Hedera Dionysias free Chrysocarpos.

Yellow berried Ivie. Telever of this Ivie are feldome cornered on the responsible and onely pointed at the ends, of a fether green colour, or not to blacke as the first, thicker fether grene colour, or not to blacke as the first, thicker alload faller of veines, and more thinly or grarfedly growing on the branches' the berries are greater then in other, and of a gold yellow colour, declining to bee most below when they are ripe.

The barrier live fendeth forth divers stender

weke wooddy branches, trayling upon the ground, and wesk woods orances, traying upon the ground, and for the most part lying thereon; but sometimes it is sound without it selfe, and clime up the bushes and beginner which it groweth, with the small tendral tendral the sound of the selfer it should be sound to the selfer it should be self trans it income forms at the reversal joynts of the brades, where the leaves come forth, being formewith tells then the former, and of a darken thining steer (flow), affially formed into three corners, yet formed the brades at the joynt with the leafe underneath thrust furth alfo finall white fibres or rootes, whereby it taketh hold as it creepeth : this beareth neither flowers nor frede.

5. Hedratriphia Virginents. Trefoile Ivie of Virginea.
The roote of this plant doe shoote underground, and

5. 6. Helere Vogincofis trifetie & quinquefolia. Vogincas luis of three and five leaves.



4. Hedera Helik. Barren Ivie.



Mederateu folijs planta Lobels!

Lobels Ivie leafed plant.



TRIBLE fend forth young wooddy stalkes whereof some will stand upright, others lye downe and take room they spread, as also in any wall they stand night unto, like unto our barren Ivie: the leaves are broad stalke; at the lowers with the leaves come forth the nale and any they spread as also in any wall they stand night unto, like unto our parter and the leaves come forth the pale shows a loose tast or cluster, which turns into pale yellow berries, with small, hard, round as a loose tast or cluster, which turns into pale yellow berries, with small, hard, round as loose tast or cluster, which turns into pale yellow berries, with small, hard, round as loose tast or cluster, which turns into pale yellow berries, with small, hard, round as loose tast or cluster. a loofe tuft or chilter, which turns into pale yellow berries, with imali, para, round an coloured feeds in the wrinkled skinne or huske, without any moifings at all in them, this plant yeeldeth a white milke without we trafte, being broken in any part thereof, which after it hath abidden a while will change to bee a blacker lake,

I have described this in my former booke under the title of Virial for parish Hedera Virginents, to were needlessed labour to doe it here againe, I must therefore referre you thereunto for it; I onely them you there were not a branch thereof with the other.

figure of a branch thereof with the other.
7. Hederaceis folist planta Lobely. Lobels Ivie leafed plant,
Not finding a fitter place then this, let me with Bambinus fer it with the Ivies for the leaves take, whough Lad
calleth it Cyclamines bederaceis folis. This plant (faith he) hath stakes about a cubic long or better which are he
and stender having Ivie like leaves upon thems the slowers are long and hoodded of a pale purple colour. This

The first is well knowne to every child almost, to grow in woods upon the trees, and upon the flore walled The Place. The first is well knowne to every child almost, to grow in woods upon the trees, and upon the flore wand Churches, houses, etc. or sometimes to grow alone of it selfe, as is before sayd, yet very teldome the found sayd to grow in France and some places of Torky, and some say in Naples also the third Pona and Lords grow in Campania and Apalia, and yet sowen in gardens of Italy and also of Germany a the south growth in most and still state of the story and selfont the corner of waste grounds, lanes and the like two next grow in the Northwest parts of America, where our English Colonies are planted, the last as is before mind.

Our Ivie flowreth not untill Iuly, and the berries are not ripe usually untill about Christman, that they have fit the winter frosts: of the otherstwo wee can fay no more, then that wee have little acquaintance withmen, re Gefrer in hortes faith, that he faw that with yellow berries in Germany, the American forth are very lecurities.

Icia called in Greeke woods and wilds Ciffin and Cirtus, quem a Ciffo dictum fabulantur Graci patre Cini for Libert patrie sultantie in Hederam ab illo versog Atbenienses enim Cittum B account pseus vecant saleste cominante Liberi patrie sultantis in Hederam ab illo versos Aibenieuses enim Citum Bacchum ipsum vocantis despu comitante nobatir, quia us ille semper juvente ita hac perpetuo viret : but Pena and Lobel say they chinke it h mine desand from us, id esse sulla sur ille sum bordeninque terebrat etenim importuna amasar radicatio propagational amplosus enecas, es exedit un vermit triticum, or from usques pumes sive persosu lapit, quia us illa amai, id in liguam textura persosa, es friendia imnumeria pervia vinum transmittit, unde Catoni e Varroni Cissonia imnumeria pervia vinum transmittit, unde Catoni e Varroni Cissonia imnumeria pervia vinum transmittit, unde Catoni e Varroni Cissonia in hederaceum es, and Costesus from these it is likely saith, that a cup made of Ivie wood will not hold, my wine therein, in Latine Hastra. Hederam vero Pempeius distans censas quod hareat, vel portus salua petat, iul que il cui adhaserit edit e enecat the Arabians call it Cosso, the Italians Hedera, the Spaniards Edera, the Frantism, the Germans Bahen, the Dutch Vers. and we in Enolish luie: The see his called of call vuolem eight. Hederat, the Frantism, the Germans Schen, the Dutch Veyl, and we in English Ivie: The first is called of all writers either Hadrasunty, or Hedera arboras, (especially that which groweth alone by it selfe, which therefore the ancient called one cifor) Hedera retta, of fome Corimbofa, (and of Pliny Hedera rigens and feanders by fome to distinguish it from the other fort of Ivies) or nigra, to shew the difference from the second called alba, white or gray: such such Like in his Adverfarta were shewed me at Pifa, which Theophrass us speaking of the diversities in his time observed. and Pliny from him fay differ, some having white leaves as well as berries, which made Virgil to say Castine cygnis bedera forms for alba, then Swarne more lovely, or then the white leaves also having rounder addition Cygnis scarra forms for all the called Corymbi, or Hedera Corymbia, and some having greater berries addition bunches of Berries which he called Corymbi, or Hedera Corymbia, and some having greater berries addition branches called Salenitium: the third is called as Pliny saith Nissa and Bachica, of the Abeniani Achania, and of the Grecians Cloyfocarpos, which Diefcorides and Dalechampina as Lugdamenfir faith call Dienfia, where with the Poets were wont to be crowned, and yet the blacke berried Ivie, whereof it is a species; win one kethoricalled Diony sia allotthe fourth is called Hedera Helix and services by all our moderne writers and lade modera Helix and taken to be the Helix of Dioscorides Theophrastin, Pliny and the reft, which her make

Galen sheweth that Ivie is of divers qualities, formers, it is the more carefully to bee applyed sadefor ally in causing barrennesse in man or woman, if they shall take too often third of, and procured a walkers.

and mouble in site braines, and fendes a A Pugill of the flowers (that is as much as one may take up with their and rouble in site braines, and senses a A. Pagill of the flowers (that is as much as one may take up with their site suggests together) which may be about a dramme, faith Diosevides, drunke twice a day in red wine, helicity of the laske and bloomly slize. It is an enemy to the nerves and snewes being taken much inwardly, but is very the laske and bloomly slize. It is an enemy to the nerves and snewes being taken much inwardly, but is very helpful unto the red being applied outwardly; Pliny faith share the yellow betries are good against the Running of the state of the state of the state of the red being of the state of t odding sarama where and a control wanted wanted them quickly and foder up the lippes thereof: the fame allo effectuals for greene wounds to heale them quickly and foder up the lippes thereof: the fame allo effectuals for the families of water, and burnings by fire, and the enalectrations that happen thereby, or alloue mention in the first state of fair stegrife, and not humours in other parts of the body: the inice of the leaves or berinsing finded up into the note purgeth the head and braine of thinne theume, which maketh defluxions into the eye and note, and current the Vicers and stench therein; the same dropped into the cases, doth helpe the me special maning force of them : five of the yellow berries bruifed and heated with oyle of Rofes in a Pomgraner mide and dropped into the care of fuch as have the toothache on the contrary fide of the paine eafeth them thereof the berries or the leaves used causeth the haire to grow blacke. The fresh leaves are commonly used to bee or incorries of the law forth the armes legges, &c. to keeps them open, and to draw forth the humours that fall thither the Gam of the Ivie, which in the hos countries is gathered from the body and branches, is exmanufactures and both burning and explicerating the sistence went is used being deflowed to take away superfrom paire in any place, and to destroy Nits and Lice wheresoever the same dissolved in Vinegar and put into below shing tech doth ease the same, and being often used will eause them to fall out: Some doe use it as a being with other things to kill fish: the wood make rife a cup, and shose that are troubled with the Spleane shall find ease, sadde much holpen thereof, if they continually drinke out of it, so as the drinke may stand some small time therein before it be drunke. Cato writeth an experiment how to finde out the deceit of Vintners and others that put water to their wine, which is this, that if you suspect your wine, you shall put some thereof into field conflict is made of Ivie wood, and that if there be any water therein it will remaine in the cup, and the wis will foke through; for the nature of Ivie wood faith he and Varro, is not to hold any wine, to great an antipahythreis between them : the fume of Ivie branches being burned driveth away Gnattes and Battes, and all other hartfull and noyfome creatures.

CHAP. XCV.

Cymbalaria Italica Hederacea, The Italian Gondelo or Ivie like leafe.

His small herbe creepeth on the ground with slender threddy branches all about, taking hold on walls or anything it meeteth, by finall fibrous rootes, which it shooteth out at the joynts as it ronneth : at the severall joynts grow small broad, and almost round leaves, cut in on the edges into corners, fomewhat like unto a cornered Prie leafe, each standing upon a very small and threddy stalke: at the joynt likewife fland feverall fmall flowers upon flender footestakes, fashioned like unto a Snap-diggor Fluellen flower, with a taile or spurre behind it, mixed of yellow whitish and purple colouts, and the forme wit were washed over with a purplish also; in whose places after they are fallen come small round head, conteining imall blackiffs feede.

The Place. It growth naturally in divers places of our Land, although formerly it hath not beene knowne to bee but in surface, both in their Gardens and other places that are shadie upon the gound, forthere it will alwayes best like to grow, as also upon the thatched houses in the North parts, as I am given wounderstand, and most abundantly in Lancashire, and in my Garden where it runneth up from the ground on the wall a pretty height.

The Time. It downth foldonie until the end of Inly, and in August, but continueth with mee in flower untill the great from definoy it, and the feede is ripe foone after the flowers doe fhed. The Names ..

The new as I thinke met with a Greeke Author to give it a name, although the name Cymbalaria by the Lathe indiffed from the Greeke word xingle Cymba, a boat; or from the herbe xing Saxor Gymbalion, which Diofinides from the Greeke word winds. Cymba, a Doat; or from the nearly well-and would make this to be cycle it or a frecier of it; and thereupon gave it the name of Cymbalaria, or Cymbalaria: the Apothecaries of Vinice, Palas, and divers other places in Luly, where it familiarly groweth upon their muddle walles, &ce. take it (either by ignorance not knowing the right; or by penury not having the right) for Gotyledon or Umbilities Vinice, and therefore Lonicerus callettis arm, and to the initial difference in Unquente Populara, as Matthetin faith, and therefore Lonicerus callettis transitions. Umbilieus Veneris officinarum. Lobel calleth it Cymbalaria Italica hederaceo folio, and Columna Linaria hedera folio: for he in this as in all other herbes faith. the flowers and feede doe most truly demonstrate the species of every gewww. which I hold to be the best judicium an Herbarist can use and therefore I would make it a species of the Elatine that is veronica famina, rather then Linaria, every part berein, and not one as in Linaria being answerable thereunto t wee may call it in English eyther lviewort or the Ivic like leafe as it is in the title, or from Cymbalion, the Italian Gondelo, untill a more fit name may bee gi-

The Vertnes.

It is held to be cold and moist (and therefore the Italians thought it a fit substitute for Umbilieus Veneris (which I hold is farre better then that kind of Ranunculus, called Cotyledon aquatica, which our Apothecaries use in stead thereof, because it is not sharpe and exulcerating, which are quite contrary to the qualities of that herbe they use it for, although the forme of the leafe being round, caused the name of Cospledon to bee given it) yet hath it some a strictionals, whereby as Matthiological it is very profitable for women that have the whites, to stay them, being eaten often in Sallats, as the manner of the Italians and other Nations is, more then of ours, and therefore a Conferve made of the leaves, or Syrupe made of the juide, we may use instead of their Sallats: It is held as Marthiolas faith with divers, to have some properties that the true Umbilious Veneris hath, which you shall finderelated in the due place: this is with many held, and some found by good experience to cure wounds, and to stay the bleeding of

Combalarit Hederaces. The Ivie like leafe.

TRIBES

them, the juice thereof being dropped into them, or tents dipped therein and put into them; the best brailed and applyed outwardly ripeneth Impostumes : The distilled water of the herbe serveth well for all the ale

Leontopetalon. Lyon leafed Turnep or blacke Turnep.

He roote of this herbe is tuberous, somewhat like a Turnep or Sowbread, or great Earth Chesnut roote, being of a blackish gray colour, with divers small bunches or knobbes on the sides, from whence spring up divers large and long leaves, much dividedor cut into divers parts (Dioscorides faith like unto Coleworts or Poppies, Pena and Lobel say more like unto Peony leaves, but wee finde that they are more jagged or cut inj of a darke yellowish greene colour (with us, but it may be of a darker yellow colour in the naturall places, neare unto the colour of a Lyons haire, and thereof rose the name of Lyon lease, as I take it :) from whence rifeth up a straked stalke, spotted with pale purplish lines and strakes, divided into many branches, fet at the joynts with smaller leaves and lesser cut in; on the toppes whereof stand divers small flowers, made of five leaves a peece, of a darke or brownish yellow colour (red like an Anemone, and therefore called of fome despise faith Diescorides, and those that follow his Text onely) on the outside, and yellow on the infide : after which come small poddes, thicker and shorter then those of Radix Cava, or Fumaria bulbofa, Hollow roote, else somewhat like as the whole plant doth in some fort resemble it, with small round seede therein.

The Place. It groweth in the fields about Aleppo in Syria, in Grecia also, Candy and Naples : the roote and seede have beene sent fometimes to us, but we could feldome have it to live above a Summer, or the greater roote once to winter with us.

The Time. It flowreth in the Winter time in Candy as Bellonine faith; but very late if at all with us.

The Greekes call it Asornatizator, and the Latines Leontopet alon



TRIBE 5. alle for the cause shewed in the description as I thinke : divers other Greeke names it hath needelesse to be reallo, for the caute internal allo, as Rapeium, Papaverculum, Semen Leoninum, Brumaria, and Pes Leoninum, and Pasimin; out yet the about Aleppo call it Aslab. Appleiss calleth it Leontopodium, and so doth Leiss also, in Remissi said, that they see to his Leoneopodium, that Diofeorides and Galen doe, unto the Leoneopetalon : Oribafine alcibing the tame quanties to this Leontopountm, that Disjoiners and Gaten doe, unto the Leontopetalon: Oribafius allo laying that Leontopetalon was called Leontopedisting in his time. We may call it in English either as it is in the other according to the forme, Blacke Syrian Codded, or Syrian blacke bulbed Furniterry, for both Anguilara other according to the share and the state of the stat cient according to the bother, amende of min conducts, on of the both Anguillera and Caffring doe make the Redix Cava or Fumaria bulbofa, to be Leontopetali m alterum, and Leontopetali general caffring the bother care because the table of the contract of and campan, band plane inepte, to distinguish it from the next that is like it also. The Vertnes.

Gargainitis hot and dry in the third degree, and that it hath a digesting quality therein also; Dioscorides Generalities the most powerfull remedy speedily to helpe those that are bitten by any Serpent, if the roote bee promition and the fame also is very effectuall to helpe the Sciatica, not onely to be put into glifters that are made the purpose, but also to be applied outwardly, and by the digesting faculty is effectuall to clense and heale forms purpose, on Rauwolfiss in his Hoedoporico, or Iournall of the East Countries, reporteth that the inhabims about and in Aleppo doe nie the powder of the old and greater roots of this herbe, to take out fpots out of their garments by rubbing them therewith.

CHAP, XCVII.

Chrysogonum. Oaken leafed blacke Turner.

His Plant so like unto the last hath caused me to joyne it next unto it, whose description according to the best authors that have seene it and set it forth, and mine owne observation of their figures, you shall have in this manner. It hath a tuberous roote like unto Leontopetalon, or the Earth Chesnut, called Balanceastanon, or Bulb coastanum, of a browne colour on the outside and very red within, sending forth three or foure long winged leaves, lying on the ground, Raumolfius faith he never ob-

ferred fofew as three, standing upon a very small and stender falke or ribbe, and are made of many leaves, standing oppofite one unto another, at spaces or joynts, and some at the ends, every one whereof is small at the bottome, and broad at the point, where it is cut into some divisions, making them seeme like unto Oaken leaves, but much leffer (Ranwolfus figure thereof feemeth to expresse but two leaves at a space, Alpines figure five or fix yet smaller) of a very darke greene, from among which leaves rifeth up a stalke a cubit high, without anylest upon it, divided at the toppe into many small sprigs or bandes, bearing every one a yellow flower, made of five leaves speece, larger then those of the last: after which come small short pods, finall at the further end, with a little round knobe, wherein lye the feede (like the other as I thinke.)

The Place. It growth in the fields among the corne in Syria, as Rauwelfin faith, who there found it.

The Time The time of the flowering is not expressed, but it is likely it being folike the former, should flower about the same time.

The Names. Discorides onely of the ancient Greeke Authors maketh mention of it, and calleth it x guoizovov Chryfogonum, which the Latinerallo follow, and if wee descant upon the name or Etimologie, it is a yellow knee or joynt, which it is likely althoughithe not expressed in the description the stalkes have. Larreifen onely and Pona in his Italian Balden of the late Wriunhave fet forth the figure of it, for Durantes hath nothing but the text of Disservices; Lugdenensis in his Appendix hath the Text of Rannolsius and Bauhinus hath it from them, and Post who had it from Padre Malocchio, President of the Garden mPia: I have in this as in the former given it an English name according to the forme that in my minde it beareth, eythe of which may stand untill a more proper may be given it.

Chr; fogonum. Oaken leafed blacke Turnip.

The Vertues. This athe former is appropriated by Dioscorides (for I canact finds that Galen hath made mention of it) to heale the bitings of venemous healts, and especially the Shrew or poysonful Mottle: and thereby may bee conjectured to bee of the same facultie in the other things with

CHAP.

CHAP. XCVIII.

Leontopodium. Lyons foote, or Mountaine Cottonweede.

Ecause the Leontopotalon was called Leontopodium also by divers, I thinke it fittell to bring it mit hon fideration, and because it is a kind of Cottenweede or Cudwort, I will in the next Chapter feeled the other forts of Cudworts, Golden Tusts, and Monsearc, as being nearest in forme and winning. unto another.

1. Leontopodium majus. The greater Lyons foote or Mountaine Cottenweede. This greater (for fo I call it in regard of the next which is smaller then it) Lyons foote or Mountaine Com-Weede, hath divers small and somewhat narrow leaves lying upon the ground, heary or woolly all over weede, hath divers small and somewhat narrow leaves lying upon the ground, heary or woolly all over weeken. weede, hath divers imail and iomewnat narrow neaves sying upon the foote or more high, fet with some more hairy white underneath then above the stalkes rise up about haire a soote or more high, set with some more hairy white underneath then above : the statkes the up about many leaves thereon unto the toppes, where standeth one great browne head speece, compassed about with many leaves thereon unto the toppes, where standeth one great browne head appeare, compassed about with many was thereon unto the toppes, where transcell one gives of a Lyon, Hare or Dove, or fuch like best, when it tooke the name; out of which head come forth many (hort threds, which make the flowers feeme to here the therein, wherein lyeth afterwards small brownish seede, wrapped in so much downe, that it is hardly the found or feene: the roote is small and long and somewhat wooddy, with divers strings and fibres theres.

2. Leontopodium minus. The lesser Lyons fooce.

The leffer Lyons foote rifeth up with one small stalke for the most part, with divers leaves thereon, form longer but not broader then the former, at the toppes whereof stand divers woolly leaves, and in the midded tonger, but not proader then the former, at the topper of the other small Cudworts consisting of through of the other small Cudworts consisting of through of the yellow colour, with some blacke haires among them : the seede is like the other, and so is the roote also The Place.

The first is found on the Alpes of Germany, and Baldus of Italy : the second on divers mountaines in General and Italy also.

They flower in Inly and fometimes in August.

The Mames. It is called in Grecke Asountofour Leontopodium, and fo in Latine alfo, which is as much as Per Lunion Lyons foote, for the causes declared in the descriptions, and saus Cemes, as it is among the other mans were given it as Dioscorides faith; yet some affirme that the title of Leontopodium is not found in some copie of Diforides, but Cemos or Camos, fo that Cemos and Leonsopedium be one thing, and therefore Pliny in his 27 Books and 8. Chap. fpeaking of Catanance, which was onely used about love matters, saith, that for the same cane Cane

1. Leontopodium majus. The greater Lyons foote or mountaine Cottonweede.

The leffer Lyons foots.





Trebs K. being forfact in would fire whiching of it. There is much controver ficulto among writers about Leonsopodium which hould be the lightly build accounting one plant and fome another, and some accounting none that are extant when mount Martholm and Lobel fet forth theirs, which is the first here expressed, which Classes refuset account towing the skind of Guaphalium, or Cudweede, calling it Gnaphalium Alpinum (as though Leontopodium were ing non-saint from Gnaphalium, that there were little or no likenesse betweene them:) Louiser in hath his tomornium, which is the Echium Scorpioides palustre of Bauhinus, or Myofoth Scorpioides of Lobel. Apartine fin, and Oribesem say as I shewed before in the Chapter of Leontoperaton, that it was called Leontopedium. Jesse, and Orman my an arms and the Alekymida, which the shops beyond Sea called Para Leanis, to bee Leanopodism; which the shops beyond Sea called Para Leanis, to bee Leanopodism; which the shops are continued to the shops are continued (Maintain notes and the control of t the time of the last of the faith Cortus for fent him, for Catanance. Honorine Bellin as Cluster faith there also sent him wind plants, and the figure also drawne of the same or the like herbe, which hee calleth Leentopodium Creticum ionspans, and the other he judgeth but a frecier of the Ribwort Plantaine all which fores of Chiffin are here bifer expelled in the ewelfs Chap, of this Classic. Banbinus setteth downe no herbe peculiar for the true Leon. medium of Disserides, but together with Lugdunenfis thinketh that Pliny his Leensepodium doth much differ from the of Dieferride; and maketh the Leontopodium of Marthiolus, Lobel and others, to be but frecien of Gues distribution of Dissection of man research to the feeth downe by it felle, sum enique publication of Diostorides, as man capalism. I have anyou fee sexit downe by it felle, sum enique publication of the second in the Leonto-publication of Lobeland others, which Dodonem calleth Pilosella minor altern, and is Grard his Gnaphalism

The mile bereof being altringent and drying with some bitternste in it also, doth tellifie it is very available for all forms of blood or humors, as also effectuall for all fores, eyther greene wounds or old ulcers, and conducible for whatfever cares, the other Cudweeds may performe that because I have no author that expresses the preforties, nor any experience of my owne or others, to what disease or greefe it is a remedy, I forbeare to play the Phylicion, and appoint the practice any further:pauca (apienti.

CHAP. XCIX.

Gnaphalium. Cudweede or Cottonweede.

Here be divers forts of these Cudweedes or Cottonworts, some of much beauty (whereof I have given you the knowledge of in my former booke, as the Gnaphalium Americanum, Live long, or Life everlathing. Gnaphalimm montanum flore albo & purpureo, White and Purple Catsfoote: Gnaphalimm Role mm, the Cotton Rose, which I joyned to other plants of like beauty, forme and quality, whereof I shall not neede to make further mention) others that are of Gnaphalium minus feu berbe Imple.
The leffer Cudwort or herbe Implous. more verme then beauty I meane to entreate in this Chapter,

onely the figures of some of them I shall here insert.

1. Guaphalium Anglicum unigare majus.
Our greate Common Cudweede. The common Cudweede that groweth every where almost in this Land, effectally in dry fandy grounds, rifeth up but with one falke fantimes, and fometimes two or three, thicke fet on all fides with finall long and narrow white fit or woolly leaves, from the middle of the fialke almost up to the toppe; with evetykatelandah a small flower, of a dun or brownish yellow olor, or not fo yellow as others; in which heads after the lower are fallen, come fmall feede wrapped up with the downetherein, and is carried away with the winde : the roote is final and threddy.

> Gusphalism majer Germa ater Germane Cade





Filage miner. The lafter Cadwande



2. Gnaphalium majus Germaniems. The greater Germane Cudwickle. This is in all things like the former, but that it groweth larger in stalker, leaves, sowers and rooms and the is another forealfo of the same fife that beareth the flowers not all along the stalker, as the sometion, but six toppes onely, not differing else in any thing, except the leaves may seeme to be somewhat shorter and slink me white and hoary then they.

white and hoary then they.

3. Gnaphalium minute few herba Impia. The lefter Cudweede or bette Impious.

The lefter Cudweede growing up with a horter ftalke, and fer with horter leaves also, but imperations white or hrory, and a little broader; at the toppes whereas thander a larger and more open flower has a former, and of a paler yellow colour, from the fides of this stalke spring forth diverse those branches with high sellow flower as the other than those that grow below, with such a like yellow flower as the other, which branches with the first owners doe always wife higher then the middle stalke, and the flower upon it is former also the branches with the first owners does always wife higher then the middle stalke, and the flower upon it is former also the branches will have other small branches suring from them. branches with interestowers doe alwayer site inguer then the mindie tranke, and the nower does also the branches with their flowers in the flowers and flowers and the callo rifing above the branches with their flowers in the faith manner, that the faither ches did man the maine failse: the feede that followeth their flowers is carryed away with the mines are

This small Ond weede shootesh forth a small hoary stalke, full of branches from the weny ground almos, with divers smaller, limiter and merower leaves thereon, of a more duskie hoary colour then the former form, for standing smally, and some more and space, or joynt, the flowers hereof stand at the toppes of the salks and the ches one to and notal along as forme of the former forts, or one branch above another as in the laft, but alloftes rifing almost to an even height, and are of an overworne yellow colour a the seede and roote are like theater.

Somewhat like unto the lait is, this small Cudweede, whose stalke brancheth forth upwards, with me leaves thereon to ward the borrouse without order, and on the joynts of the branches two or three, which at all fomewhat broad fort and labely. compassing the stalke at the bottome, and at the joynts with them stands from a true translation of the branches two or three, which are vers small heavy yellow, heading showers, some in tusts upon a short stalke, and some close to the joynt, as some the translation of the branches wherein is contained small seede, which falling away, springesh up again. every yeare, for the roote perisheth after seede time.

This small learning Endweeds. This small learning Endweeds.

This small learning Endweeds springers forth with divers round hoary stakes normach above an handred a high, some where of standards the shand others learned owne to the ground, as though they would root that as they lye; whereon grow divers hoary, toft, and long leaves one above another with an ormal state of the state Ralkes at the bottome, and small pointed at the ends : the toppes of the stalkes are from with many small but heads, flanding in tufts together, with a yellow thrumme in the middle.

THIBE. 5.

Ghaphalium minimum repens, Small creeping Cudweede. This little Cudweede (Which is fometimes found not above two or thee inches high) hath a finall hoary stalke This limit converses, about halfe a foote high or lesse, whereon grow smaller leaves then in any of the former, even similar small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the stormer and small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the stormer are small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the stormer are small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the stormer are small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the stormer are small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the stormer are small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the stormer are small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the stormer are small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the stormer are small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the stormer are small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the stormer are small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the stormer are small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the small as Southernwood leaves, but hoary as the rest are the small as Southernwood leaves, and the small as Southernwood leaves are small as Southernwood leaves, and the small as Southernwood leaves are small as the small as Southernwood leaves are small as Southernwood leaves as the small as the small as Southernwood leaves are small as the s

how have a small how have the second of the ribeth notygearchy as divers of the other forts doc. The Place.

The Place.

The Place.

The Place of the third and fourth doe grow in barron dry fandy and gravelly grounds, in most places generally of the last the found in the like places beyond the Seas, onely the last is found upon the well Sea coasts of last indivers places; as well as in others, although smaller, which maketh it seeme another fort. The Time.

They doe all flower about Infy, forthe carlier and fome later, and their feede is tipe in Anguilt. The Names.

Itisalled in Greeke pandator Gnaphalium, and so likewise in Latine qued illi arny replace pro tomento utuntur? ad nam ilie eft vellere compereve lanas. It hath also divers other Latine names, an Centunculus and Centunculow Tomentaria, Tomentam and Tomentitia, Cottonaria five Bombax humilin, especially the Sea kind, Filago and Hofaimpia, Hethe Impious, especially the third fort here set forth, for that as Ring faith, the branches and flow-Hostaimpia, Helve Impious, especially the third fore here set forth, for that as Rivi, sich, the branches and flower the meton rise above the middle stalke, or essea as he saith, because no beast or conter exemine tastes thereof: he also said to called Chameze long as the copies have it or rather Chameze long, the low Bombast or Cottoplast, and Abbain from the whitenesse. The first is called by Assistance Leonispassian alterium vulgare, and specially support the said of the said to the said that the said the said that the said the said that the said the said the said that the said the said that th time in General Canada and the Composition of Full Colon, and Markinska (althoring) and others, of Anguillara Carafillago. The fourth in the Guaphalium vulgare with us, which Dodoneus and Lobel call Plago minor, and Tabernant am Guaphaliam mediam; the great Germane kind, which is the second here described, is a frecies hereof. butgrowing somewhat larger with them : the fift is the third Gnaphalium of Cluftur, or the second of Platean, which Bushimm calleth Gnaphalium minus latioribus folis: the Cingtu his second Gnaphalium, or first of Platas, called by Bushimus Gnaphalium majus lato oblongo folio: the seventh is called by Lobel Gnaphalium miniwim, by Tabermentaria Gnaphalium minus, and by Banhinus Gnaphalium minus repens : the last is generally calld Gupalism marinum, and maritimum, and Legitimum of Clufiu: by Lugdunenfi Gnaphalium marinum tomenrism, because hee hath another Guaphalium maritimum Dalechampi, which Banhimu taketh to be the Stechas cirius altra insdars of Lobel, and he himselfe calleth it Elicbry sum sylvestre sure oblongo, as I shewed you before among the Stechases: the Italians call the Gnaphalium, Gnaphalio, Filago, and Curtasiilago: the French Petit cotton: the Germans Rharkfunt, and Hijafeldy aut, the Dutc's Rurkruit and Roomeliscencrujt.

The Vertues.

The Plants are all aftringent, or binding and drying, and therefore are profitable for defluxions of rheume, from the had into any other party and to flay fluxes of blood wherefoever, eyther at the nofe or mouth, or by the had into any other party and to flay fluxes of blood wherefoever, eyther at the nofe or mouth, or by the had into any other party and to flay fluxes of blood where the had into red with a flower of the provided then the provided the normal state of the provided the provided then the provided the prov The Vertues the hand lamious taken in withe and milke, is a foveraigne remedy against the Manapes and Squinsie, and further faith, that is is mer various what is reported of it, that who loever thall take it thall never bee troubled with the designate, and therefore they give it their fwine for the fame purpose, and that which soever of them will not take it, will affiredly die thereof.

CHAP, C.

Chrysocome. Golden Tufts.

Econfeirable last Chapter there was mention made of Stachas Carrina and Eschiciryform called Chryfocome by the in the first Classics of this worke and 23. Chapter where I related the doubt what herbe thould be the true Chryscome of Doscorides, and the controversie betweene Labeland Molineus thereabouts; limited in this Chapter to shew you the true Chryscome of Doscorides, in my judgement and
come other famous Fletbarists, or at the least the truest yet published by any before them and me.

Chryscome verior size Coma aurea Germanica. The grant them are Goldlockes of Dissorides.

This plant which in my judgement feetingth to be the nearest unto the Chrysocome of Dioscorides, Shooteth forth

Chrylocomeve ior five Coma aurea Germanica & Neapolitana. The truer Goldilockes of Diefcorides



9. Chry/ocome peregrina sceunda Clusit five Cretica altera. Spanish or candy wilde golden Cassidony or Tuits.



8. Cherforouse five Staches Cierina C sies.



. Staches Citrine Shefter. Wilde yellow Callidony.



findy bard, round stalkes halfe a yard high, somewhat thicke set unorderly with narrow, long greene leaves aparts topies, where they branch forth into divers small sprigs, with smaller and shorter; leaves thereon them below, and bearing round heads of showers composed of gold yellowthreads rising from the middle of a few below, and bearing round heads of showers composed of gold yellowthreads rising from the middle of a few peerse which are as a buske to each of them, and abiding a long time in flower, and in their beauty, but this has a moment till at the end they turne into downe. Which with the small wellow some conserves which are as a masse to each or them, and anothing a long time in nower, and in their beauty, but fish not a month till in the end they turne into downe, which with the finall yellow feede, grayish did the sway in the state of the roote is hard and wooddy at the head shooting therehence many, and new ones rise against in the Spring.

The first time for groundly at stalkes die downe yearely, and new ones rise agains in the Spring.

The first time for the chireconstruction of them by the stalkes and therefore I thought it fitter to give you them here, and referre each of them by

The first books, and therefore I thought it fitter to give you them here, and reterre each or them by the in this books, and therefore I thought it fitter to give you them here, and reterre each or them by the in this books, and the first of the general five Stachas Citrina Cretica. Candy golden Cassidary or Goldilocks.

18. Chryscall five Stachas Citrina Cretica alterna. Candy golden Cassidary or Goldilocks.

18. Chryscall five Stachas Citrina in the said 23. Chapter of Stachas Citrina is the fit of this Books.

18. Chryscall five Stachas Citrina Christian Cassidary or Candy Cassidary or Tufts.

18. Chapter of Stachas Citrina Christian Cassidary or Candy Cassidary or Tufts.

18. Chapter of Stachas Citrina Christian Cassidary or Cassida

I 2 Fastis Citrins Sloeffrior. Wilde yellow Cassidonie.

The Place and Time.

Third counts in diviers places of Germany, in the moilt fandy borders of unmanured fields as Tragm faith, which are the state of the st The Names.

The Names.

The Names is the state of America and suppose the to be the Helicorysos of Dioscorides, calling it in his case is a supposed by Chinese and Suppose the total to be the Helicorysos of Dioscorides, calling it in his case is a supposed by Chinese is of the America and International Columns and Columns take it to be Chrysosome of Dioscorides and Pliny, as you see I do here, for comparing all the parts, is caused finde any criter authors plant to come so neare to the right as this, & two so famous & worthy join that the being my guides, make me the more considers in my opinion. Let who will compare Dioscoride his legistic the delineauments thereof, with Columna his Animadversaria and amend it if he can a Guillation of the Columns is the case of the Hyspopos Dioscorides, and therefore called it Hyspopos unbellifers, but errothously, for he institute less of Origanums is like unto Hyssope, but Origanums leaves are small and round like Marjerome, and administration as the and notiong and marrow as this. The Vertues.

This faith Libel is sharpe in taste, gluttinous or clammy, and somewhat bitter like unto Sena and neare unto Thunke, Trages writeth thus of it i the berbe with the flowers boiled in wine and drunke expelleth loves encharacters and all other poisons, and helpeth Crampes and Ruptures, as also to discusse congealed blood in the body: k procureth womens courses and expelleth the afterbirth: two drams of the dryed flowers in ponder taken in wise fasting stayeth the cold Catarrhes or Distillations from the head: a bathe made of the flowers to (weatherwish, or to fit over the warme fumes, giveth much ease to those that are troubled with the stone in the Kilacis, with paines of the mother, or the Sciatica : it is also layd in Chells and Wardrobes to preserve Vestments,&c, from Moaths.

CHAP. CL.

Pilosella five Auricula Muris. Mouscare.

Have also in my former booke given you the knowledge of some of the Monseares, as they may be most properly called, under the name of Gnaphalium montanum album and purpureum, white & purple Cathoone; and Gnaphalium Research, the Cotton Rose, both which shall not againe bee described here although I will shew you the figures of them.

1. Pilofella minor unlgarie repens. The common imali creeping Mouseare. The common Mouleure that is more hairy then the other, is a low herbe creeping upon the ground by imail this file the Strawberry plant, whereby it shooteth forth small rootes, whereat grow upon the ground ma-ny fault and somewhat short leaves set in a round forme together, hollowish in the middle, where they are broaany man and somewhat shore leaves set in a round forme together, hollowith in the minute, where they are proa-off, of a hary colour all over as well above as below, and very hairy, which being broken doe give a white after from among these leaves spring up two or three small hoary stalkes about a spanne high, with a few smaller leaves thereon i at the toppes whereof standerh usually but one flower, consisting of many pair yellow laves, houd at the points, and a little dented in, set in three or four rowes, the greater outermost, and the smaller leaves like a Dandelion shower, and a little reddish underneath about the edges, especially if it grow had you show not ground, which after they have stood long in flower, doe turne into downe, which with the stake tearted assure which a feer they have stood long in flower, doe turne into downe, which with the feet's carried away with the winde.

2. Pilosella Indica odorata Sweete Indian Monseare. The Montage hath a fleshy roote creeping under ground, not growing deepe, with many fibres thereto, from when more discrete former to me the state of a dapter former from them, growing be halfe a foote high, at the toppe whereof fland 7. or & faite flowers like the ordinary Montage, but of a dapter yellow or Orenge colour, smelling very sweete like Muske.

This one Montage is Pilos la media vulgaria evelta. Common upright Montage.

The other Montgare is very like the former, the difference betweene them confident in this, that the leaves the manual greener on the upperfide, and fomewhat hoary underneath, force in handling, and not fo much 1. Profellaminor vulg mirrenens.
The common fmail creeping Monfcare.



4. Pilofella altera eretta. Vpright Mouleare.



Common upright tontare and or





Tann.T5.



7. Myofoin Searpioides birfuta. Blew Monleare.



6. Ripiele marima Syriges.



Small creeping bleve Mouleare.



hairy, the stalkes of flowers standing more upright and higher, this doth give milke if a leafe of ken as the former doth. 4. Pilosella minima. The smallest Monseare.

This also is in all things like the last, but that it creepeth not by strings as the first doth, and is smaller by halfe both in leafe and flowers

Pilosella altera eretta. Another upright Mousears. This upright Moufeare hath a few hoary and harry broad and long feaver. Iving upon the which rifethup a flender hairy stalke, bearing longer and narrows level thereon, and at the top small pale yellow flowers, like in fashion unto the former, which prime has downers they do the same and the same as they do the same as the sa

fmall tough and fibrous.

finall tough and fibrous.

6. Pilefila mentana parve flore. Mountaine Mouleare with many thalf flowers upon at the roote of this Mouleare groweth not downewards but yeth and to the upper could of the growth forth divers long white fibres therein, whereby it is faithed a struct motheleaves therein are then those that come up after greene on the upperfide, but wish war good white faither therein feeme rough and underneath white, but lesse hairy, from among which furest him a long fround falke three foote high, smooth at the bortome and hairy at the toppe, saving two of three field for the reconstant the toppes whereof stand many small slowers as to waste an umbell, but every the long footestalke being yellow, and like in forme unto the former Mouleare, as the feede is also which are ed away with the downe: this giveth milke likewise in the same standing that the lither doc.

7. Pilefile maxima Syriaca. Assyriaca Mouleare.

I have so little acquaintance with this Monseare, that I can tell you no more of the same in the same with this Monseare.

I have so little acquaintance with this Monseare, that I can tell you no more of the third whom I must follow line by line. And he faith it hath greater leaves then the former, many ser roote, being thicke and hoary white, feeling like Velvet; it sendeth forth three or source square some about a foote high, the flowers were not seene; the roote is hard and wooddy with fibres thereat. 8. Myofori Scorpioides hirfuta. Blew Mouseare with a turning coppe

8. Wyoforia Scerpioides intrinta. Blew Mouseare with a turning coppe.

Let me joyne unto these Mouseares three other small wilde plants, because they are generally called the although as you shall heare by and by, divers authors have diverily entitled them. This rifeth up with usually, and seldome with any more which is round hairy, and about half a yard high, or better, as whereof grow somewhat long and broad hairy leaves, very like both for coughnesse, hape and to wilde Borrage leaves: the stalke is sometimes also branched and sometimes not, with divers such lesses and lesses the stalke is fometimes also branched and sometimes not, with divers such lesses and lesses are lesses and l are of a pale blew colour, very much refembling the flowers of Bugloffe or wilde Borrere, with a yellow or eye in the middle, and stand all on one side of the stalke and branches a after they are past there come into places small rough flat heads, wherein the seede is conteined the roote is small and threddy.

9. Myofotis Scorpioides repens. Small creeping blew Mouseare.

This other is very like the last Mouseare, but that it is smaller, most usually having lesser leaves and flowing the branches, which doe not fland to upright, but trayle or creepe on the ground : the flowers also fland aton one fide, but on both and open by degrees : the turning top (which is like the other) doth grow up and dist felfe, and are of a blew colour, and some more purple, with a yellow eye in the middle.

10. Myofotic Scorpioides minor flosentic luteir. Small Scorpion Mouseare with yellow flower,

The stalkes of this Mouseare are very small and hairy, not above an hand breadth high, with little log land thereon upon long footestalkes: the toppes with flowers doe twine themselves like the two last, each of the consisting of five leaves a peece, and are of a gold yellow colour wholly. The numbers in the figures matter and from the first according to these of the descriptions.

The first and third grow promiseuously on ditch bankes and sometimes neare or in the ditches, if they have The first and third grow promucuomy on until same and in fandy grounds : the fecond in America : the fourth upon dry barren heather, especially upon Berger and in fandy grounds : the fecond in America : the fourth upon dry barren heather, especially upon Berger and in fandy grounds : the fecond in America : the fourth upon dry barren heather, especially upon Berger and in fandy grounds : the fecond in America : the fourth upon dry barren heather, especially upon the fecond in America : the fecond in Ameri heath in that plenty that one can hardly fet a foot but upon the heads of it; the fift is more rare and but upon then to bee met with in our Land, but more easily in Germany : the fixt Pation Columna found uponte la Equicoli in the kingdome of Naples: the seventh was brought out of Spris unto Lebel as her thin in and ninth grow in dry and barren grounds in many places of this kingdome: the former of the two sould the backe close of Sr. Iohn Tanfial his house a little beyond Creydon. The last Bankism faith growth by Mompelier on the moist Vallies of Horsen Dei.

They doe all flower about Iune and Iuly, and abide greene all the Winter.

The Names.

Mussiru in Geeke is Auricula maris in Latine, from whence these herbes are generally called Asystem that two of the last, which are thought to be somewhat answerable to Dissertides his Myssess, Pales called them Musses and Manageria and Manageria Committee of the Committee of t two of the last, which are thought to be somewhat answerable to Dioscovides his Myoseis, because him our have blew flowers: Lobel calleth them Algue Myoseis, Amricala marin, and Myoseis Scorpioides; retains the to the kinds of Chickweeds. Doidness calleth the former of the Scorpioides, Myoseis Scorpioides; and anothe his third kind, Banbinsy confoundeth the two sorts of Myoseis Scorpioides together, aking the landkind what those of the water, whereof Goser his Scorpioides anguaixam, and Thallim his Echij palastra alternation of the water, whereof Goser his Scorpioides and the other palastra. Caselpinum doth call it Edicorpinum and alternation, because the head twining with flowers is so like thereunto, and Goser Helistrophum artifait. Chant calleth it Echium minimum, vel Buglossum, which caused Banbinus to call them Echium Scorpiddic calleth it Echium control that kindred, then unto any other Tragw maketh the source of the three last his think the marie, Pilofella sylv. also, and Euphrasia quarra as he doch the other also. Emphrasia carriers, because the min's, Pilofelia (plv. alfo, and Empirafia quarta as he doth the other alfo; Empirafia carules, because fome in his time would perfusade him they did belong to that family. The moderne waters do form Pilofelia from the hairinesse of the leaves and stalkes, and Amicula majo, both from the first se third Pilofelia major, because their Pilofelia minor is the Gaputanesse.

TRIBES. are fere also and purporaferate, some also call them Pilofella minor, in regard of the greater kinde that is called a fere of the sound in the called the first Pilofelium, Cornstant the second as it is in the title, and saith that the first Pilofelium, Cornstant the second as it is in the title, and saith that with the strain this. Landing content the first reconfirm, Cornell the fecond as it is in the title, and faith that the first imm Indicam; and Camerarius in borto calleth the third Latincella I beeffirs repent: Taber-foot did Hieratium Indicam; and Columnathe first and last: the Italians callet Pelofella and Pelofella, the French manus mationeth the fit and Columnathe first and last: the Italians callet Pelofella and Pelofella, the Perch Naghet-Pelofella resolution and we in English Monfeare. The Maylores, and we in English Mouleare. The Vertues.

The starty Mouleare is not and dry, although fome write that it is told, but the bitter talks therein fleweth The others. Monfeare is not and dry, although some write that it is cold, but the bitter talks sherein shewith the interest of the decoction is an additional production of the decoction is an additional to the period of the laundies, although of long continuance, to drinke thereof morning and evening the state of the long of the decoction and state of the long of the state of the long against the stone and departments that arise thereofy as also other tortures or griping paines of the bowells, the decoction and before the state of the most of the control of the state of the milt and spleenes: it stayeth the shares of blood, syther at the mouth or hole, and the state of the milt and spleenes: it stayeth the shares of blood, syther at the mouth or hole, and the state of the shares of the sha here named and present of the dryed herbe is most fingular to stay the malignitie of spreading or freeting Canboo viers whereforver, as well those in the mouth as secret parts of menor women athe distilled water of the vortex water or deplet is availeable in all the diseases aforesaid, and for wounds and fores that are ontward to wash them the same of threwin, and to apply tents of cloths were therein. It is rayd to be to powerfull to narden fronto treele, that if any deal or pointed toole shall be often quenched in the juice thereof, it will cut all other iron, sheele or stone very easy, without mixing edge or point. The old All-go-missie, should say Alchimiss did much commend the juice of this beth shall be would congested that the would congested to the stone of and driven away I thinke. Many skil full Shepheards in the country doe avoyd as much as they can to fuffer their horelong wiede in any such passures and places where Mouseare groweth in any plenty, least they being bound increasing the first least they being the first least the first least they being the first least the first least they being the first least the first least the first least they being the first least borfe is will caffe that he shall not be hurt by the Smith that shooeth him.

CHAP. CIL.

Straintes Millefolium & Achillea Sideritie. Yarrow and Achilles Woundwort.

Might I confesse have fitly set these herbes next unto the Sideritides or Ironworts for their neare assinitie in name and nature, but accept them in this place feeing they are not placed there. 1. Millefelium vulgare. Common Yarrow or Millfoile.

The ordinary Yarrow, hath many leaves spread upon the ground which are long, and finely cut into many small parts that it excellent the fine leaves of Tansey, among which rise two or three round greene stalkes with such like winged leaves as grow below, but smaller and siner up to the toppes, where stand many small white sometimes that or V mbell cole together, each slower consisting of sive small round pointed leaves with a little standard many small white standard many small white standard many small cole together, each slower consisting of sive small round pointed leaves with a little standard many small small standard many small ellowsh throughne in the middle, and smell somewhat strong, yet not unpleasant being rubbed in the hand: the being made of many long white strings spreading deepe and far. There is some varietie observed in the flowers to louis being more white then others, as also thicker set together, and greater or smaller then others, one Mowin around or tuberous roote, as bigge as an Halle nat, wherein hath beene found a worme to small that the fight was scarse able to discerne it.

2. Millefolium majur album. Great white Yarrow or Millfoile. The great white Yarrow differeth not much in the forme of leaves of flowers from the former wilde Yarrow, but inthe largeneffe of the stalkes and leaves, the greene leaves being as large almost as those of Tansey, and in the sowmbring greaterstanding in a larger nmbell, the smell whereof is a little more strong then in the ordinary.

3. Millefolium rubrum vulgare. Common red flowred Yarrow.

The Yarrow different not in leaves from the first or common fort, nor in the manner of growing but in the colow of the flowers, being of a deeper or palerred, or almost blush colour, yet with a yellow spot or thrumme in

4. Millefolium flore rubro maximum. Great ted Millfoile. This greater red Yatrow hath as large and great winged greene leaves as the great white Yarrow, but more by or in on the fides : the fields are as great and high branching forth at the toppe, and fored with large umbellie flowers like unto them, but of a faire bright reddiffi colour, and in some paler, with pale yellow thrums in the middle which are of a fine finall fent.

The yellow Woundwort rifeth up formewhat high and creepeth not, the leaves whereof are long and very factly or into many pecces, formewhat like unto Sothernwood but more fappy, and hoary also the flowers stand in untilize the other, but of a faire gold yellow colour : the feede is small and long like unto Tanfey, and berein the difference betweene this and the two next yellow forts.

6. Millefolium Intenm five Achillea Inten. Yellow Millfoile.
This yellow Millfoile or Yarrow hath hoary and thort stalkes scarse a foote high sometimes, creeping along by

GHAP. 102.

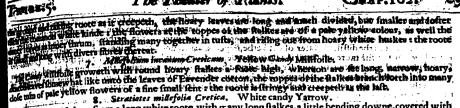


Millifolium luteum Yellow Millfoile.





Stratiotes millefolia Cretka White Carry Yarrow.



This Millfoile rifeth up from a long white roote, with many long flalkes, a little bending downe, covered with This heatone trietin up are winged leaves fee at (paces, each) whereof confift of small long leaves set thicke an hosy downe having divers winged leaves fee at (paces, each) whereof confift of small long leaves set thicke

an hosy downe, having divers winged leaves let at paces, each whereor conflict or mail long leaves let thicke together about fides of the ribbes, which are hoary also, but not so much as the stakes, at the toppes whereof that find unbells of white slowers somewhat like to those of Tamey, that is all unbells of Machilles Sideritis sive nobilis odorata. Achilles sweete Woundwort.

Achilles Sideritis sive nobilis odorata. Achilles sweete Woundwort.

The way of the state of the middle ribbe, and each pare-divided life, which maketh it to district on material and the pare-divided life, which maketh it to district on material and the provided when we figure more and taller stakes with divers finer leaves for the room and at the rooms drawn. sortiers are occupant in union the initiative mode, and each paredistided allo; which maketh it to district common for and taller stalkes with divers finer leaves set thereon, and at the topper than y the property of a white how the property of t

10. Milefolium Alpinum incanum, Small mountaine Milfoile. The fait Millfolle bath many finall winged leaves, as finely cut in on the edges as the laft, and formewhere Instingui munique users that forced on the ground, and there take roote againe, among which rife up there but also from the liakes that forced on the ground, and there take roote againe, among which rife up there they bear many turks of but introduced a loote high, with fome finer leaves on them to the toppe, where they beare many turks of faul howers thicke thrult together, of a pate reddiff or finning bloth colour; the roote creepeth like the comewyd The Place, he was signed y gamen and advidu

The full with the varieties except that with a tuberous roote is very frequent in pastures medowes &cc. The third allow much more rare: the second Martholm faith groweth in Italy and so doe many of the other : Penk winthe fifth found onely upon the high hills in Narbone, and Clufine faith he found the last on the hills in Stiria. The Time.

They doe all flower in the end of Summer and in August. The Names.

Yarowiscalled in Greeke segnatus & zasbount Stratiotes Chiliophyllos, that is Stratiotes or Militaria millefo-In mothe eighth is called in Greeke A'MARO odneins Achillea Sideritie : Stratiotes of Militaris becanie it was of much use in the Campes of Souldiers to heale their wounds, and Pliny faith in the third Chap, of his 25. Booke that Athilles tooke the name from Achilles the scholler or follower of Chiron who healed her with the wounds of Telphu ; it is called Millefolium in Latine a foliorum multitudine, Supercilium Venerie allo, Acrum and Acrum Telebus in is called Millefolium in Latine a foliorum multitudine, Supercilium Venera allo, Acrum and Acrum spiracion. The Arabians call the Achillea Egilos, the Italians Achillea and the Millefolium Millefolium. Millefolium Millefolium, the Spaniad Millegis yerva, the French Millefuestle and L' berbe Millefuestle and Collies and the Ecrumans Garb, Garbeen, Garwen and Schfipp, the Dutch Garwe, and we in English Millfolle, Yarrow, and of Same. Noteblesche From making the notebleeded it is be put into it, but affuredly it will flay the bleeding of it. Divers doc trinkelpha Achillea and Millefolium is but one hope because divers authors have promifecuously called them to. The first a called Millefolium allowed which by forme, and Strasiotes terrefiris, Strasiotes Millefolius, debillea and Millefolium allowed which is greater and redder, see forth by Clusius under the pains of form, that and different from the found which is greater and redder, see forth by Clusius the third is that of the first and different form the found which is greater and redder, see forth by Clusius the third is the first of the season of of the s filonism. The Arabians call the Achillea Egilos, the Italians Achillea and the Millefolium Maillefoglio, the Spa-

The Vertues. Ande fice and forme of these two Millefolium and Achillea and all their prieties are very mare in resemblanc one into another, so their vertues even by Dioscovides and Galen are sendowns, to be borgalike, and no doubts either of them that was next at hand, was applied for the same them to the other should: for Dioscovides in that his Assault and the same that the other should for the same that the same the same that the same the same that the same that the same that the same the same the same that the same the same the same the same that the same the same the same that the same the same that the same that the same the same that the same that the same the same that t the michiereof put into the ever raketh away the blood and rednesse therein, the oyle made thereof stayeth the

Baccie ru. bris et pur-

the dding of the haire s the decoction shared made in wine and drunke is good for them that cannot remark in their floranch vir is accounted a good remark for a quarante Ague to drinke a draight of the florance warms before the fit and fo for two or three fits segether a the juice of the herbe and flowers taken the good for the remark of the herbe, they can the running of the remarks in men and the which is men but it will be the more effectuall if a little powder of Corall Amber and Ivory be put thereto. men, but it will be the more energian was more posturer of the stand flowers against the pilling of blood, down onner of the herbe a dram of fine Bolamonacke bee pur, and taken three days together felling in a draw of fine Bolamonacke bee pur, and taken three days together felling in a draw of the beautiful for the b milke : the roote or the greene leaves the wed in the month is faid to eafe the paines in the reeth

CHAP. CIII.

Polygonatum five Sigilium Salomonis. Salamons Scale.

Here are divers forts of Salamons Scale, some anciently knowne and fet forth, others of later land ledge and invention, both from Virginia and Braffilas shall be specified in this Chapter follows 1. Polygonatum unigare. Common Salemens Scale.

The common Salomon Scale rifeth up with a round stalke, about halfe a yard high, bowing and ding downe the topge, let with fingle leaves one above another, which are forcewhat large, and like his leaves of the Lilly Convally, or May Lilly, and of the fame colour, that is, with an eye of blewithers in the colour of the lilly convally. greene, with some ribbes therein, and more yellowish underneath; at the foote of every leafe almost bottome up to the toppe of the stalke, come forth small long white and hollow pendulous flowers, forthe slower of the May Lilly, but ending in sive longer points, for the most part two together, and was long footestalke, and fometimes but one, and sometimes also two stalkes with flowers at the footest like mall round berries greene at the fift, and blackish greene tending to blewnesse when they are right which are lie small white hard and stony seede : Camerarise in his Epitome citing Masshialus as his Author fain the his formetimes found with red berries and with purple: the roote is of the thicknesse of ones finger or thinks, white and knobbed in some places with a flar round circle, representing a Seale whereof it tooke the man, who under the upper face of the ground and not growing downeward but with many sibres undernead.

2. Polygonatum majou. Great Salomons Scale.

This other Salomons Scale is in all things like the former, but in the bignesse of the leaves and bright of the

stalkes, having larger flowers upon shorter footestalkes, and more fore set together at a leafe, and larger reco. 3. Polygonatum majus flore majore. The great flowred Salomons Scale.

This great flowred Salomons Scale hath thorter stalkes, not above a foote high, and standing more uprish and

1. 3. Polygonarum majus unigare & majus flore majore.
The greater ordinary Salomons Scale, and that with greater flowers.

6. Polygonatum Mitfelium Tamofem five quartum Cuff. Broad kafed branched Salamour Scale





forcether thatter then the former, the leaves are thorter and rounder then it, but fland thicke together, the flowinternational than in any of the former, and fweeter, fmelling like Hawthorne flowers, more also standing at each matured meaning that follow are large like the last, and so is the roote also, especially if it grow in good ground, or elfe imilier.

4. Polygonatum maximo folio. The greatest leafed Salomons Seale. The Sulment Scale groweth in the fame manner that the former forts doe, with a stalke rather greater and librate heldt, but not fo upright, the leaves hereof are larger by halfe then it, almost as great as the leaves where menus. of Eastern white, funding upon long stalkes like the first, but usually more together, and without fent like them the berries that follow are like the first, and so are the rootes. 5. Polygonatum latifolium minus. Small Salomons Scale.

This small Salomoni Scale hath a lower stalke, scarse a foote high, not bending downe so much as the first, but heighth like leaves thereon, and in the fame manner, yet formewhat harder or (lifter a the flowers come forth nation of the leaves in the fame fashion, but are larger, standing upon short footestalkes, and but one upon a

6. Polygonatum latifolium ramofum five quartum Clufis. Broad leafed branched Salomons Seale.
This branched Salomons Seale rifeth up usually with a crooked or bending stalke, about a foote or more long. tring on or two or three branches fomerimes iffining out from the fides thereof, at the joynts whereof fland feweallens as in the former forts; and fomewhat like them also, being somewhat large and long, but tenderer will selve and not hoary underneath, compassing the stalke at the lower end where it is broadest, like the leaves of Throughwax underneath every leafe & at the sides of them also at the joynts comment forth one white flower, eding in fix corners, spotted with blackish spots on the inside, standing on a crooked long and pendulous sootthe which finelieth pretty and sweete : after the flowers are past there come in their places three square berries generate in the first, which when they grow ripe are somewhat longer then before, and equall a small berry of the formed of the Cornell Cherry in bignesse almost, and of a reddish colour, having many whitish kernells withinhim : the roote is not tuberous like the former forts, but flender and knorty, and of a paler colour. shoome farthing many nodes or knotts, with divers long fibres and ftrings faltned thereto, the stalkes dying yeareh and new rifing up in the Spring. 7. Polygonatum Virginianum. Salomons Scale of Virginia.

This Saloment Scale, different from the former in three principall parts, that is first in the rootes, which are in the lender long, and creeping like as most of our *Virginian* plants are, and shooting up stalkes round about, and not mberous som the former; then in the flowers, which in this are not fet at the foote of the leaves as in the other (yet the leaves are of the fame fashion, and stand one above another, upon a fingle upright stalke, and

7. Polygonatum Pirgini annun. us Scale of Pirginia.



\$. Polygonatum racemofunt Americanum. Clufter like Salemens Scale of America.



branchêdî

TRIBE.5.

TRIBL. branched about a foote or halfe a yard high, but not of fo fad a greene colour not disconloured understable branched about a foote or halte a yard mgn, the mot or at less a ground maller, and nothing in his are the very toppe of the stalke many being set together, which are whiter and smaller, and nothing in his are smaller then in the beries which in this are smaller then in the less are smaller than in the le see the very toppe of the traise many seeing are angularly wants swhich in this are fmaller then in any of the pendulous, ending in fine fmall pointed leaves and laftly in the better swhich in this are fmaller then in any of the former, and of a most orient red or fearlet colour, (which made them at the first to bee taken for Chemos Scarlet berries where they are naturall, and thought fit to due withall, but found improfitable) which Scarlet berries where they are naturally and thought in the type-window, but rounds approximate junion whitehy are white, and before they become ripe have fix blacke. Attakes on every of them equally diltan, but one work out the control of the co Service, when as they are both but one fort; however happening one may be more apt to beare berie them. ther, for that which I have in my Garden that never bore berries, role from the feede of those berries the work brought us from New-England.

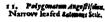
8. Polygonatum racemofum Americanum. Clufter like Solomons Scale of America. This plant shooterhup a round brownish fingle stalke, and sometimes parced or branched, about two or the Forethis plant information of the board leaves, fome ribbes being of a raddish others of a sad great one harder then others, and compassed about the edges with a rougher and darker list: at the topper of the banks. harder then others, and companies about the delike time the Vine Bloffomes, which paffing swy the trand in open current many meant pair contains an enter the value are produced. When the bignesse of a leader less, the face of the bignesse of a leader less, the lowest before they be ripe, and finely sported with blood red speckles, which after they have long to the are wome out by the sipening of them, and change red like a Cherry, whose pulpe or suice is fivene, and on tains within them small white rounidish seede: the roote is thicke, white, tuberous, long and joy med as it wash diffunces, with fundry fibres thereon.

9. Polygonatum perfoliatum Brasilianum. Salomons Scale of Brasil. The Salomons Scale of Brasfil hath an upright straked stalke, about a cubit high, whereon are set leaves have another, very large, about foure inches long and two inches broad, of a pale greene colour, full of ribbs, under and not hard, which compasse the stalke at the lower end, where it is broadest tike unto Thoroughwa, thath stake feemeth to goe thorough them : the flowersialfo (which stand in the fame manner that the ordinary for doe) are much larger then any of the former, confishing of five narrow white leaves two inches long spece, finding at the ends of very small and long footestalkes : the berries and rootes are not set forth by mint maker.

10. Polygonatum ramosum perfoliarum flare luteo majun & minus Americanum, The greater and leffer thorough leafed yellow Salomons Seale of America.

This Salomons Scale hath a flender imooth stalke or ewo, halfe a foore high, parted about the middle into two branches, and each of them againe into others, the greater fore having faire, broad and long very pale greater hed leaves, compassing the stalke wholly at the bottome, the smaller fort much narrower and smaller in entire

Polygonatura ramofum perfoliatum flore luteo mejus et minus Americanum: The greater and leffe thorow leafed yellow Salomons Scale of America.







the joynt with the leaves, and at the toppes also stand the slowers singly in each fort, composed of six long and the joynt with the leaves, and at the toppes also stand the middle whereof is a crooked head or horne, compassed with the same present the same pre into yellow move during up the flower is pall, the footestake thereof rifeth up, bearing that crooked of further thicke skinny cod on the end, having whirish feede within it; the roote is nothing fo housed three Idaare tunede skilling have been the ground thicker white as the cight, but fathed by many strings in the ground.

111 Polygonatum angustifolium. Narrow leafed Salomons Seale.

The sarrow leafed Salomons Scale shooteth forth divers upright stalkes, about a foote high, bending downe-The sarrow realises without any branches at all upon them, whereon frand at feverall joynts and spaces, four with the topics of the long and narrower greene leaves then they of the former, being smooth and ribbed of gave me was the faid joynts with the leaves come forth two or three short stalkes, with whitish greene flowinteresses at the malike unto the first, after which come round berries red when they are ripe, more pulpiè or juice the last, conteining hard white kernells within them like the rest the roote is tuberous like the foror juicemen me un, concerning forth at the fides like them.
mer ordinary forts, branching forth at the fides like them.
12. Polygonatum angustifolium ramossum. Branched small Salomons Scale.

This (mill Salemons Seale is in most things like the last, as in rootes, leaves, flowers and berries, the chiefest france confilteth in this, that it brancheth for that every joynt on the maine stalke on both sides thereof, and hen the lawes somewhat smaller and narrower, yet set in the same manner, and the sowers somewhat smaller alfoliarding on thort footestalkes. The Place

Theffilis frequent in divers places of our Land, as beside those that Gerard hath named, it growethin a woodtwo miles from Canterbury by Fishpoole hill, as also in a bushie Close belonging to the Personage of Al-Charmente Clarindon, two miles from Salifbury, the next Close thereunto is called Speltes, and in Cheffon Wood. on blimbill, betweene Newington and Sittingburne in Kent: the other fix following it, and the two last grow in Grang, Auftria, and the parts thereabout: the seventh was brought both out of Virginia and New-England, by fore Mariners that had thought they had beene the Scarlet or Kermes berries as I layd before, from whose seede forms with mefirst, as I thinke in this kingdome; and brought such plants as I have expressed in the description meeth and tenth were brought from Can .da by the French; the ninth groweth in Braffell, and from thence brought and communicated to Banhinus by Dr. Burferus.

They hower about May, and the Virginia, Broffill and American forts not until laine and Iuly, the berries of the Survey (arraite ripe in September, and continue on the stalkes untill the tross rot the stalkes, and they fall downe, and perish with all above ground, the roote abiding fafe, and shooting a new every yeare: the Uirginian fort both furthread berries as are expressed in the description, but it never bore berries in our Land that I know of a but the other Americans beare berries about September.

The Names. h is called in Greeke many orang Polygonatum, and fo in Latine alfo, A radicio genicalorum frequentibus nodis, of the many nodes and knots in the roote : it is usually called Sigillum Salamonis, for the causes set downe in the description of the first, and of some Scala cali. Ioannes Monardus tooke it to bee Secacul of the Arabians, but without all thew of reifon almost : the Italians in some places call it Polygometo, and Ginothietto in others, and in Himmiage Floring Fraffinella; but for what respect I know not, not having any likenesse or affinitie with Fraxim, from whence the name (hould be derived, the French Genicoliere of form), and Sean, or Signet de Salomon of others the German Weissmertz, id off, radix alba, of the Dutch Salomons Soghel, and wee in English Salomons Seale moltufuelly, but in some countries the people call it Ladder to Heaven, according to the Latine name Scalaceli, which was anciently knowne in the Apothecaries shoppes, from the forme of the stalke of leaves. one being itt above another. The first is called Polygonatum generally by all writers almost, some calling it Latifilium, some majus and some vulgare, and some Sigillum Salomonis. Anguilura, Cafalpinus and Castor Durantes following their owne country name, call it Frassinella, confounding it with the Deltammin albu, which is calbl Famille : the fecond is the first Polygonatum latifolium of Clusim, which Cambrarite in horto-calleth Polygonatum latione folia; which Corden in his Fallory of plants calleth Polygonatum angulo amount for fourth is the third Polygonatum Latione folio of Clusim, which Banking calleth Polygonatum angulo amount of the fourth is the third Polygonatum Latione folio of Clusim, which Banking calleth Polygonatum Blebori alki folio: the fift Banking in his Pinastand Rendermus calleth Polygonatum latifolium Blebori alki folio: Comming cappening angulo anothe fourth is the third Polygonaum Latione John C. Comming Cappening Lifeting Blebor a life folly subming in his Pisaaxand Regionaum called Polygonaum Latifelia man for mojers. The fixt is diverly called; Matthiolus setteth it forth for Lapras Alexaderina, whom Camerina cappening reproved in that it answereth not thereunto, as you shall beare more amply, in the next Chapt, both by the clear tiping and explication. Inhannes Molissam that the forth the great Herball of Dalecting generally called, Landanaunfis, taketh it to be Hippoglossum of Dioscovides; whom Classum also taxeth for it beautiful that the sum of the

000 2

TRIBE 5.

The Vertues.

The roote of Salomons Seale is of chiefest use, and hath a mixt property as Galon saith, having partly a big-ding, and partly a sharpe or biting quality, as also a kinde of loathsome bitternesses therein, hardly to be expecding, and partiy a therpe or otting quarty, as and a name of abstract and loathformened we hardly perting fed, whereby it is of little use in inward medecines; which sharpenesse and loathformenesse we hardly perting in those that grow with us: yet some authors doe affirme that the powder of the herbe or of the feede pured in those that grow with us: yet ione authors doe and the that the power in fiegme and viscous humors very forcibly, both upward and downeward; it is faid also that the roote demod in the mouth draweth downe much rheume out of the head, and put up into the nostrills causeth siness; the it serveth as he and Dioscorides both say, and all experience doth confirme, for wounds, hurts and outward fact, to heale and close up the lippes of those that are greene and fresh made, and to helpe to dry up the mointered selfraine the flux of humors of those that are old : it is singular good to stay vomitings and also bleedings when foever as also all fluxes in man or woman, whether it be the whits or reds, or the running of the reines in manals to knit any joynt that doth grow by weakenesse, to be often out of place, or by some cause stayeth but finall time therein when it is fet; as also to knit and joyne broken bones in any place of the body; the roots being bruiled and applyed to the place, yea it hath by late experience beene found that the decoction of the roote in wine, or the applyed to the place, year it nath by late experience regime round that the decention of the roote in wine, or the bruifed roote put in wine or other drinke, and after a nights infusion firstyned hard forth and drunke, but hother hother hard whose bones have beene broken by any occasion, which is the most affured region below to the people in divers countries of this Land, that they can have: it is no leffe effectuall to helpe mines and burflings, to be both inwardly taken, the decoction in wine, or the powder in broth or drinke, and any land that they can have the property of the pr wardly applyed to the place : the same also is availeable for inward or outward bruises, falls or beatings, bohn diffuell the congealed blood, and to take away both the paines and the blacke and blew markes that shife the the hurt : the same also or the distilled water of the whole plant used to the face or other part of the skines de feth it from morphew, freckles, spots or markes what soever, leaving the place fresh, faire and lovely, which Italian dames as it is faid doe much ufe.

CHAP. CIIIL

Laurus Alexandrina. The Laurel of Alexandria.

P. Here hath beene fo great varietie of opinions among our moderne writers concerning the Lucil of Alexandria, what plant should be the right of Dioscorides, some shewing ope and some another fearse one the true, that I much doubt whether this that I shall here shew you in this Chapter, will be taken and judged to be the genuine plant by many, who peradventure contemning my chine may thinke me fooner to erre and be deceived, then fo many learned men before me, that he had contrary opinions, but notwithstanding the diversity of conceits in many, I will endeavour to enrich the many of the Phylicall Commonwealth, with my small two poors mites, (cupiat qui capere peteft) reading and knowless

> Laurus A'exandi ina cennina. The true Laureli of Alexandria



1. Chamadaphne vera Dieferidis.
The crue Dwarfe Laurell of Bieferides.



whedily conversation among plants, the chiefest I can get to enable my judgement. I must likewise in this described you another plant being like unto it, which Matchiolus fetteth forth for another fort of Laurus fetteth, but I entitle Chamedaphne vera Dioscoridis, being much controverted also, for such seasons as you thall heare by and by.

hall barrby and oy.

1. Lauren Alexandrina gennina. The true Laurell of Alexandria.

The me Laurell of Alexandria is very like the Hippoglossum of Dioseorides, Horse tongue or double tongue. Theme Lander of growing, rifing up from an hard firingy roote, knotted at the head, with many greene stalkes fette manner of good both fides thereof, the lower being larger then the upper, which are somewhat broad and oftennianum on the end with many ribbes therein, and of a paler greene colour then the Horse tongue, but road a pointed at the wife the middle rib of the leafe about the midft of it on the upper fide, there shooteth descharation in the apper lace, there in octethe formation which being past a fmall round berrie fuceedeth in the place, which being past a fmall round berrie succeedeth in the place, which will bee very red when it is ripe, when it contained a white hard feede like unto those of the Butchers Broome.

2. Chamedaphne vera Dioscoridis. The true Dwarte Laurell of Dioscorides.

This dwarfe Laurell groweth up with divers stalkes and leaves set thereon one above another in the same manarchaethe former doth, but the leaves hereof are not fo broad and short as they, but longer and narrower, and and the depergreene colour on the upper fide, and paler underneath, full of ribbes or veines also, without any walling to regue fachas the Horfe tongue hath, elfe formewhat like to it; this hath flowers and red berries in the midde of the leafe, and upon as short a stalke as the former, but on the under side of the leafe for the most part, which my well make it feeme another fort of the Laurms Alexandrina; and for that cause I thinke Dioscorider jonath the Rusem, and Camedaphne so neare unto the Laurus Alexandrina, the one before it the other after, for the likenefie the one unto the other. The Place.

Both the grow naturally on certaine hills in Italy, and for their raritie and use brought into their gardens therefrom whence we have received themsthe first I hadby the meanes of De. Flud, one of the Phisitions of Our Laun Colledge, who among many other rare plants he gathered in the garden of the great Duke of Florence at File and effewhere had this also : the other I had by the meanes of my good friend Malter Iohn Tradescant with whom it groweth, having longer and not so broad round leaves as the former. The Time.

They forfebeare flower much leffe fruit in our Land, but in the warmer countries, they flower in Iune, and thebenies are ripe in the end of September.

The Names. Disseride calleth the first in Greeke Adom A'n Edv Jena 2) i Saia, Daphne, Alexandria and Idea, and the Latines therefrom Lauras Alexandrina and Idea, because it is likely it grew upon the mount Ida, which is nigh unto the Alexandra of Trem, Marcellan thought it tooke that name from Alexander the great, who at his victories wore it on his head; but that is but his bare opinion without ground or reason; the Idea radix is another differing brite fit before this many Chapters, which I have shewed you in the last Chapter, most fitly to agree with the Popular latifolium quartum Clusti. Divers have thought that the Laurus Alexandrina and Hippoelossium of Dissendes were both one plant, among whom Cordus on Disserides is one, but Mattholus and Cornarise desbothconfute that opinion, first for that it were a needelesse thing in Dioscorides to write two Chapters of one hope, then that Diescorides maketh no mention of tongues in the Lauren Alexandrina, which hee speaketh ofinthe Hippolofism, yet Matthioles falleth into as foule an errour himselfe, in taking that plant to be Laurus Alexandrina, which Clusius calleth Polygonatum latifolium quartum, as is shewed in the Chapter before, but Class the weith that whether he meane his Polygonatum or any other plant by the figure which he exhibiteth for , it conto be Laurin Alexandrina which by Diefcorides his Text is a plant whose berries grow in meles in the middle of the leaves (and Marthiolus quoteth his owne Copie in the Margent to bee fo) which that plant hath m, but Theophrassius lib, 1. cap. 16. and lib. 3. cap. 17. expressesh it more fully by the Greeke word amountagement the figure of this Lauren Alexandrina is extant in no other author that I know of, but in Lobel his Appendix to the Monfaria, who as he there acknowledgeth had it from me (as he had many other plants also) which he there ktforth, and I am verily perswaded is the true Laurus Alexandrina of Dioscorides, who maketh the lease thereof while those of Russes, whereunto the leaves of this is more like then of the next : the second which I here betowne for the Chamadaphne vera of Dioscorides, is the Laurus Alexandrina altera of Matthiolus and Laurus Alexandring of Columna, whom Lugdunen fis, Tabermontanus and Clugus follow, and Baubinus calling it fo alfo, thinken that of Lobel and this to be both one, which his eyes might bee judges, the one having a rounder the other longer leafe are divers. The Matthiolus of Banhinus sheweth for Chamadaphne that plant which he calleth min finax Lifimachia Chamanerion dicta latifolia or Delphinum baccinum of Lobel, but quoteth it there to bee pile let. Camerarius his Epitome of Matthiolus setteth forth another figure for his Chamedaphne which is much impelled by divers to be counterfet, a fiction of Matthiolus owne braine (many such tricks he useth in his workes) which plant being knowne. Calapinus calleth it Rusco affinis altera. Guilandinus and Columna tooke Chamadopus of Bioscorides and his Laurus Alexandrinus to be both one, when as his descriptions doe evidently vary, curfing two severall herbs; the leafe hereof he compareth to a Bay leefe, whereunto it hath more resemblance then the former, for this is not fo broad and short as it, but longer and narrower as the bay leafe is: further Dioformer faith, it beareth fruction annexum folis, which cannot be better understood to bee joyned to the leaves, then gowing upon them. I doe confesse that in my former booke I did somewhat adhere to Lobels opinion, that Charles or Mesereon might be the Chamedaphne of Dioscorides, yet I there shewed some let therein why it hould not, but now upon better confideration and examination of the particulars, both forme and vertues, I canartinde any plant to agree better with Dioscorides his Chamedaphne then this: Let the criticke carper examine this animal version, but let the judicious convince me and I will yeeld.

Tee Vertues. Galerine fampl, medic, faith that Laurus Alexandrina is of a hot temperature sharpe and somewhat bitter in rast, which being drunke provoketh Vrine and womens couries, Diofeorides faith it haltneth the hard and fore travailes

TRIBLE of women in childbearing : a decoction made of the herbe and rootes in wine, is very good for women of women in childbearing; a according made of the falling downer of the mother of the hot fumes, as also to have it injected, or the places bathed for the falling downer of the mother, to find over the hot tumes, as also to nave it injected, or the places batters for the berbe and rootes are accounted fingular not dry up the moiflure of old Vicers of long and hard curation, to clenfe them and the more speedily to perform to dry up the monute or one vicers or rong and natural and the to those of the former, and Disfants their healing; the raculties of the other me by onem junganism to the torments of the belly, being draft with

CHAP. CV.

Hippoglossum five Bislingua. Horse tongue or double tongue.

He Horse tongue or double tongue is very like unto the former two plants, set forth in the lall Chape ter, for the manner of growing, for this shootesh forth divers hard stakes with leaves on the new states. above another as they doe, and much about the fame length: the leaves like wife for the forms when little differing, being somewhat harder in handling, narrower & longer, and sharper pointed, with running through them : but this hath a smaller lease or tongue,

growing upon the greater from the middle ribbe, and about the middle of the leafe on the upperfide, which maketh it to differ from all other plants that grow upon the ground that I know, and from thence tooke the name of double tongue: under the fmaller leafe at the bottome where it joyneth to the greater, commeth forth one small whitish greene flower, and sometimes two, standing upon short footstakes, where afterward stand the berries, which when they are ripe are very red, very like unto the berries of the Yew tree, wherein is a white hard feede like the other: the roote confilteth of many long hard whitifh firings growing from a head. Fabius Columna maketh mention Majori- of another fort with larger tongues upon the leaves then the bus liguis. former, which is as he faith much more rare to finde.

The Place.

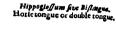
It groweth upon hills and in woods in divers places both of Italy and Germany, but is onely cherished in gardens with us. The Time.

It flowreth in lune, and the berries are ripe in the end of Sepsember, in the naturall places as in the warmer countries, but I could never learne that any hath seene it beare his fruit in our

The Names.

It is called in Greeke in my hours Hippoglossum, in m' sepissime magnu plantis datur, vel quid equin a linguam imitatur vel grande, but others think it should be moretruly called wooy Award Hypogloffum, because of the finall leaves like small tongues, growing upon the greater : the Latines keepe the name and call it Hippoglossum or Hypoglossum, and some to expresse the Greeke name more fully in Latine Bislingua, two tongues or double tongue, forme Lingua Pagana, and of Apulcius Victoriola: it is called also Bonifacia by Anguilara, and Uvuliria by Brunfelsius, Lonicerus, Tabermontanus and others. Fuschius calleth it Daphne Alexandrina, and Laurus Alexandrina, as Tragus and divers others doe, and Clusius himselfe confesseth he knew no other Laurus

Alexandrina, untill Simon de Tovar, a Spanish Phisition did send him a branch, with the berries of the right rus Alexandrina to see, which had no tongues or small leaves at all, and was as I take it the Chamadaphus llave shewed you before, and therefore he called this Laurus Alexandrina Theophrastis secunda. Casalpinus called the Ruleo assimily principal control of the called the state of the called the call Rusco affinis prima, Columna makethit to bee Idea radix Dioscoridis, and Dalechampins to bee Lann Taxo of Plina, which to be the same Taxo Pliny, which to be so, he contendeth very seriously, as it is set downe by Lugdenensis, that Pliny in his 18. Booke and 30. Chap numbreth up the severall forts of true Bayes, and then mentioneth those that are so called sphere of the Greeke or Latines from some likenesse of the leaves, as Laurus Tinns, Laurus Taxa, Chamedapha, Dapanoides, and I amount Taxa, Chamedapha, and I amount Taxa, Chamedapha, and I amount Taxa, Chamedapha, and I amount Taxa, and I amount Taxa noides, and Laurus Alexandrina, but Monardus thinketh that in stead of Laurus Taxa, Laurus Francia of the standard of the stan nus Laurea should be read, against which he contesteth, and sheweth that no author ever made mention of my fuch Bay, and that Pliny in the place before cited, giveth a special note of Laurus Taxa, that is to be fit for trailes or borders in Gardens, and that it hath a small leafe like unto a jagge or torne peece of a leafe growing the middle of the other leafe, and that it hath a small leafe like unto a jagge or torne peece of a leafe growing in the middle of the other leafe, and small leafe like unto a jagge or torne peece of a leafe growing in the middle of the other leafe, and small leafe like unto a jagge or torne peece of a leafe growing in the middle of the other leafe, and small leafe like unto a jagge or torne peece of a leafe growing in the middle of the other leafe. the middle of the other leafe; and further that the appellation or name doth fitly agree therewith being called Bay from the forms of the leafe and further that the appellation or name doth fitly agree therewith being called a fitting the forms of the leafe and further that the appellation or name doth fitly agree therewith being called a fitting the forms of the leafe and further that the appellation or name doth fitly agree therewith being called a fitting the forms of the leafe and further that the appellation or name doth fitly agree therewith the fitting that the appellation of the leafe and further that the appellation or name doth fitly agree therewith the appellation of the leafe and further that the appellation of the leafe and the Bay from the forme of the leafe, and Taxa from the red berries like unto those of the Yew tree called Taxa, libs
I have related to them. Lie in the field for the red berries like unto those of the Yew tree called Taxa, libs
then field for I have related to thew his judgement and reafons, that others may allow or disallow thereof, as they fall for cause, but for mine owne part, I thinke that Pliny in this as in divers other plants giveth two names and two deficitions of one and the Grant Latence and two deficitions of one and the Grant Latence and two deficitions of one and the Grant Latence and two deficitions of one and the Grant Latence and two deficitions of one and the Grant Latence and two deficitions of one and the Grant Latence feriptions of one and the same herbe, following the severall authors hee read, as Dioscorides, Theoperasium others, and often confounded the same herbe, following the severall authors hee read, as Dioscorides, Theoperasium others, and often confounded the conjuing of others, and often confoundeth them, and often also addeth or detracteth of his owne minde, or the opinion of others in his time whee he at the opinion of others in his time whee he at the opinion of th others in his time what he thought good, for in his 27. Booke and II. Chapter hee maketh mention of Hipportal and the state of the stat





of which he faith hath leaves like unto the wild Mirtle having a small lease like a tongue issuing from them, which this Hippoglossium as plainely as may be, and as I said before there is not knowne any herbe but which with fuch final leaves or peeces of leaves growing upon the greater; Lugdsnews sheweth that Daleminds an mention in the Chamadaphne of Diofeorides, upon this ground peradventure that Diofeorides maketh design more it to be the second of the secon nontification of rappositions, out it the mad to meant, the could not have torgotten these small leaves of tongues and Banifacia, the Spaniards Lengua de cavallo, the French Bislingua and General Zapsinkrant, the Darch Tonghenbladt, and wee in English Horse tongue and double as the Graman Zapsinkrant,

The Vertues.

Hotengae is thought to be hot and dry in the second degree. It is held to be the most powerfull herbe that Horeungers and others difeases of the mother, to take the powder of the dryed leaves or roots in is, more than the drinke, for it will speedily give ease: three or foure drammes of the said powder taken in wise procureth a speedy delivery, and driveth forth the afterbirth, provoketh the courses and Vrine what despeed, and expelleth the stone in the reines and kidneys: if a dramme or two of the said powder what despeed and expelleth the stone in the reines and kidneys: if a dramme or two of the said powder when my mine or broth for some certaine dayes together, it will helpe those that have a rupture or mindo, and for this purpose it is accounted by divers that there is no helpe better, but although it may bring Ame prima at the first takings, yet by continuance it will knit and heale the part, yet they must use their trusse for god while after, as well as during the cure : it is al'o good for those that have some imperfection in their from buit benot naturall: it helpeth also the fores in the mouth and throat, and to settle the palate of the mention place, that is subject often to fall downe by reason of two much moisture : it is likewise of singular godate in old and filthy alcers, in any part of the body, to dry up the moisture, and to bring them on the more indity to be healed, either the powder of the leaves of rootes to bee used alone, or with other things put unto

CHAP. CVI.

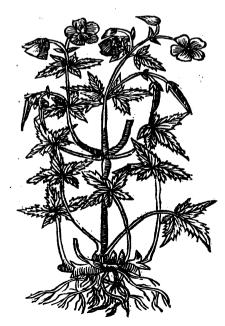
Geranium. Cranes bill or Storkes bill.

blandar letteth forth but two forts of Cranes bills. Pliny addeth a third, Matthiolyse hath fix, others bremotafed the number fill more and more; but our age hath found out many more, whereof I here hewed you in my former booke divers forts, fuch as are of most delight and beauty, fit to furnish fish agarden as you there finde them; of none of these doe I intend to speake againe, having given you their descriptions, &c. in that place, I will onely give you some of their figures which shall suffice. There are any other fit to be knowne, which shall follow in this place, and because I would observe the same method I

1. Geranium bulhofum Dolloria Pennai. Dollor Penny his bulbous Cranes bill.







have formerly done, I will distribute them into three rankes or orders, the first shall be of those than beare breath have formerly done, I will distribute them into three ranges or orders, and leaves like unto Mallowe, and leaves, like the Aconites or Crowfoot: the next shall be of such as have round leaves like unto Mallowe, and the last of those that have their leaves much cut in and jagged.

Crowfoote Cranes bill. Gerania Batrachia.

1. Geranium bulbosum Pennei five grumosa radice. Doctor Penny his bulbous Cranes bill 1. Geranium bulbosum Fennes sive grumes a ranses.

This Cranes bill hath for the roote many small long bulbes or kernells issuing from a long whitish root, and This Cranes bill nath for the roote many infant long butters of the ftalke is about a cubit high, with joynts or backing divers small fibres fee both above them and at their ends : the stalke is about a cubit high, with joynts or backing divers small fibres fet both above them and at their ends: the Italke is about a cubit ingu, with joynts of kaesin feverall places, at each whereof come forth small short and pointed leaves, as also two great leaves upon kne footestalkes, divided into five parts, each of them cut in somewhat on the edges; at the toppes of the sulfar and branches, and from the upper joynts likewise come forth divers showers together, each itanding on how footflalkes, confilting of five leaves a peece, of a reddish purple or role colour, not so large as those of the Comfoote Cranes bill.

2. Geranium nodosum. Knotted Cranes bill.

The knotted Cranes bill fendeth forth certaine leaves upon long foothalkes from the roote, which is leaved and jointed, with divers long fibres growing therefrom, agong which rife up two or three flender falkes a lone high, with great joynts like knees standing forth, and reddiff; toward the bottome there infinily had we leaves upon long footestakes at a joynt cut into three parts, yet shewing to bee five, for that the two lowestar cut in a little : from the uppermost jeynt of leaves come forth two flowers for the most part and no more, fire ding upon longer footestales made of five leaves a peece, dented in the middle like a Mallow, of a purith to lour, with veines of a deeper purple running there through, having a reddish umbone in the middle, wind five parts at the toppe, which being past there come in their places long beake heads, somewhat great which tome, whereon the feeds are fet, as in the other fort of Cranes bills.

3. Geranism pullo flore. Darke red Cranes bill.

The darke red Cranes bill hath divers broad spread, soft, and somewhat hairy leaves rising immediatly from the roote, upon long footstalkes cut into five or fix or seven deepe gashes or divisions, with a blackish for the bottome of every one of them, and dented also about their edges : the stalke riseth up about two foote high forted with many blooddy spots, and is strong somewhat hairy, and parted into three or soure branches win had like leaves on them but lester, and at their ends two or three flowers a peece, each of them confishing of fire large cut in on the edges (which is a fashion different from all other Cranes bills) of a deepe red colour almost blooks. and in the middle a long stile with many writhed threds about itsthe seede that followeth is browne, & like we

the other forts: the roote hath great reddish heads above, and many long strings and sibres descending from it.

4. Geranium Batracheides minus, Small Crowfoote Cranes bill.

This Crowfoote Cranes bill is somewhat like the other described in my former booke, having large roughed. hairy leaves upon long footstalkes, cut in more deepely on the edges, and dented also round about, the sultras

3. Geranium pullo flore. Red Cranes bill.

Geranium fufoum Spotted Cranes bill.





TRIBE. 5. 6. Geranium Batractieides alterum longias radicatum Lebelis. 5. 10 an am Mojeovancum Parpurenm. Paple Cranes bill of Museovy. Long recoted Crowdoos Cranes bill.



fore and a halfe high, branched into divers parts, with leffer divided leaves at the joints up to the toppes, where the flowers Mand very like unto the other, but leffer, and of a reddiff purple colour : the feede that followehis like the other, but standeth upright and turneth not downewards a the roote is somewhat thicke and

lowehis like the other, but standeth upright and turneth not downewards a the roote is somewhat thicke and reddin the lead with divers strings and fibres thereat.

5. Goranium Moscovicicum purpureum. Purple Crancabillos Massewy.

This purple Crancabill hath broad leaves divided into five parts of divisions for the most part, and dented like wis about the edges, somewhat resembling Geranium susceptibles spots also like them at the bottome of the division of the lease, the stalke riseth about two foote high, with sundry with of large purplish blew flowers reading to red, the seede that followeth is almost as small as that of the Rooman striped kinds a the roote shoot-thiorholders heads whereby it is increased, but looseth all like leaves in whiter which the others doe not.

6. Geranium Barrachoides alterum longius redicaium Barrachoides, clievery like, among with risk and of the control of the control of the second of the sec

when it fainty falker bearing faire and beautifull red flowers of a more excellencred colour then those of the babel Craise bill, smelling very sweet like Muske, and seeds increasing the other arke roote is very long and great, with small fibres therear.

7. Geranium farvum Salmanticense, Strait Spanis Cranesbill.

This mail Cranes bill hath leaves like the ordinary Crowfoot, and the live flowers, with great heads like the Can't Cranes bill, and a finall fibrous roote.

The Place. Theficias Claffer faith grew in Desmarke in the countrey of Haffine; the manurall place of the second is not toutful the third as Claffer faith groweth in some parts of Planguety; the featth in other places of Germany; the fit of Moses Balding and the last on the stony Industry hills of Salamanca in Spaine.

The Greekes call it Took to Geranium, and fo doe the Latiner although to express if the more plainely Grainalia. Its treeks call it Technon Geranium, and so doe the Latines also that to express it the more plannes urminates along who is summing the Restruction of the Common of the Student Man Stocket or Cranet bill a the Italian call a Grania. and Ristro di grae, the Spaniards Pica di Man of the Freich bet de Granian. Sinciplement, the Duch Objenaria beth, and we in English Stocket with or Granet bill. The first is Clussian his south Granian, which he calleth Geranium bulbosum Pennai, and Bankinan Garanium podosition of the Granium and the rifer and Italian is surely in the surely telimin my former booke : the third Cluftus calleth Geranium pulle flore, which it is likely Gefier in Appendice

maketh mention of : the fourth Camerariss and Clufius call Geranium Batrachoides minim, and alternm: thesi maketh mention of : the fourth Camerarian and Cinjum vall Organization in our Gardens : the fit hath not beene published by any that I know, although we have had it long time in our Gardens : the fit is also hath not beene published by any that I know, although we have had been geranium Batrachoides longist radicatum, which Camerarius calleth Geranium Macrothin, and the Statice Pling by some as he saith, of Dodonesu Batrachoides alterum: the last is called by Clusius Geranium ella vum vel Salmanticonse rostratum, but Banhinus Geranium parvum folis Ranunculi. The Vertues.

All these Cranes bills are drying, binding, and a little hot withall, and are found to be effectuall both in interand outward wounds, to flay bleedings, vomitings and fluxes, eyther the decoction of the herbe, or the porder of the leaves and roots used as the cause requireth.

CHAP. CVII.

Gerania Malvacea. Round or Mallow leafed Cranes bills.

He second kind of Cranes bills to be entreated of, is of those that beare round or Mallow live leaves, which shall follow. I. Geranium tuberolum mingu Camerarij. Small tuberous Cranes bill. This small Cranes bill hath divers round leaves very like the ordinary Doves foce, be made

lesse : the flowers likewise are very small and reddish like thereunto, and so are the best less with feede alfo : the roote is round, of the bignesse of an Hallennt; without any three gowing from it, drawing the nourishment out of the earth by certaine little it outles, which are like small below parts

from it, drawing the nourishment out of the earth by certaine little it outness, which are use usual many part therein, not abiding to be taken out of the naturall place of its growing, which is in myd walls to be uniqued into gardens, for as Camerarian faith having often tryed it, it will decay by little and little.

2. Geranium Columbinum vulgare. The common Doves foote or Cranes bill.

The common Doves foote or Cranes bill hath divers small round pale greene leaves. cut in short heeless.

much like unto Mallowes, standing upon long reddish hairy stalkes, lying in a round compasse upon the good among which rise up two or three or more reddish joynted, stender, weake and hairy stalkes, with some shifts leaves thereon but smaller, and more cut in up to the tops, where grow many very small bright red flows office leaves a peece, after which follow small heads, with small short beakes pointing forth, as all other found their kinds of herbes doe, whereby they are knowne to be of this family, how variable foever their face or lane of leaves, &c. be.

3. Geranium Malacoides laciniatum sive Columbinum alterum. The other Doves socie. Of this kind there is another fort, whole leaves are greener, not so round, and somewhat more cuting the

2. Ger n'um 'olumbinum vuleare.





Geranium bulbofum valgare.
The common bulbed Cranesbill.



ties, making the leafe feeme of divers parts more then the former, or like the Vervaine Mallow but somewhat his otherwistike it in flowers, weake leaning stalkes, &cc.

4. Geranium Malacoides seu Columbinum minimum. The least Doves soote. This mother also very finall, not rising above two or three inches with his stalkes; the leaves also flowers, and

Redestofa file equall to the reft, that is very small.

. Germinm Malvoides five Columbinum tennisus laciniatum. Doves foote with thin cut leaves. This allow but a small plant not above an handbreadth high, whose leaves are round of the bignesse of ones taple, on in at the edges into foure divisions, and each of them somewhat cut in also, standing upon long sootehike; the flowers are small, two for the most part and no more standing together, small and reddish like the other, and so is the seede and roote.

6. Geranium Althaodes majus. The greatest Marsh Mallow leafed Cranes bill. The fift leaves of this Cranes bill are more round then the other that follow, which are somewhat long, with the mandnesse like unto the Marsh Mallowes, somewhat roundly but a little deepely cut in on the edgs, soft allowdof a whiter greene colour almost woolly, the stalkes are more upright and hairy, with such leaves theren, but smaller longer and a little more cut in on the edges, on the toppes whereof stand small purplish hower, and after them small beake heads like unto others : the roote is somewhat long and wooddy dying eve-

Types, and thing againe of it owne fowing.

7. Geranium Althodes minus. The lefter Marsh Mallow leafed Cranes bill.

7. Geranium Althodes minus. The lefter Marsh Mallow leafed Cranes bill. This other Cranes bill is like the other in all things but smaller and lower, the leaves being a little whiter, the

forms small and so likewise the seede, that oftentimes wee scarse finde it.

8. Geranium Alceavessearie folijs. Venice Mallow leafed Cranes bill.

This said Craics bill spreadeth it selfe very farre with long stender branches, whereon are set at certaine dihave many leaves like unto the Venice Mallow but more divided, the flowers are small and purplish, after which bloweth the feede contained in small vessells; theroote perisheth every yeare. This and the third ahongs number of other feeds were brought me by Guillaume Boel which he gathered in Spaine upon my charge; hower M. Goodier seeing the feeds from MF2Coys, caufed it and divers other things to bee published in his time: notwithstanding I told him the charge was mine that procured it and many other.

O. Geranium Sacatile. Rockie Cranes bill.

The tockie Cranes bill is a leffer plane then the ordinary Doves foot, having many small deaves, somewhat cut in the diges, very greene & thining to like once a finall Sanicle leafe, that it may deceive one, let on reddish stalks; the count all the Autumns to incention and Spring until the Summer, that the Ralkes rife up about a four some ground all the Autumns; Winter and redder to make the country of the country then the Doves foote, which gives very iman recue, out or the innuison of the without any addehing Thaliss description that the seede is yellow like Chamaline English Wortmeseede, but without any answering and Thaliss and Thaliss and Thaliss and Thaliss.

Thaliss description that the seede is yessew size to summarise a both hee and Thaliss call it; and moreover the sum of th fairely ne is much mittaken, for now come it of bills or beake heads it beareth; the roote is small and yellow.

ish, yet abideth and perisheth not, but encreaseth plentifully enough of the seede in my Garden The Place. The first groweth as Camerarine saith out of mud walls in divers places of Germany, the second commonly in pasture grounds, and by the path sides every where, and will be in many gardens also the third is found in the pattures also, but not frequent: the fourth in the fields about Rhotemagame or Ram in Nationals the first in woods pastures also, but not frequent: the touren in the neura about Mompelier; the fix on Mount Baldin, about Mompelier; the fix on Mount Baldin, about Mompelier also, & in other places: the seventh in Speciation whence I had seedes brought me: the last in stony grounds in Hareynia five, as Cameronia and Thelin [8]; and whence I had feeges prought me rate and intony go when countrey by Mr. John Gordier, a great love and about Naples as Columna faith, but found also in our owne countrey by Mr. John Gordier, a great love and a rious fearcher of plants, who belides this hath found in our countrey many other plants, not imagined to grow in our Land. I wish there were many more of his minde, that not hindering their affaires at spare times, would be

The Time. They all flower in the Summer moneths of Inne, Inly and Angust, some more early then other, and then their ripe quickly after. The Names.

industrious to search out and know what the ground bringeth forth, where their occasions are to be.

The first is called by Camerarius Geranium tuberosum minimum : the next two forta are called generally Price. lumbinue, and Geranium Columbinum, and some Rostrum Gruis and Gruinum, and Rostrum Ciconia, Stationalis vet forne as Camerarius and others note it, call it Geranium Malvaceum, and Balfinginum, and Mounte from yet tome as Camerarius faith, especially the greater fort as Mathielus saith, from the Ballanine of healing popu-ties as it is likely above the other forts, although Lobel taxeth him for so saying, where himselse is more wethy of reproofe, in millaking the second fort for the first here expressed. The common Doves foote agreement held to be the second Geranium of Dioscorides, although Brasavolas as Matthiolus notethis was millutes ten in the Latians call it Roftro de cicongna, and Geranio the Spaniards Pico di ciguenda the French Beck im, and bec de cicogne the Germans Storkenschabel and Skarterkrant the Dutch Dayvenvoet, and wee in English Docts foote, Cranes bill, and Storkes bill: the fouth and fift are of Banhimm addition by the fame title they beatlers the fixt is called Geranium Malacoides of Lobel, and Altheodes of Camerarius, wherein as I faid before he winis Staken in taxing Matthiolus: of Tabermontanus Geranium Monspeliacum, and of Banbinus Geranium felip Altha and faith that it may most fitly agree with the second Geranium of Pliny (who followeth Diescorides) which had as he faith more white or woolly leaves then a Mallow: the seventh and eighth are of mine owne nursing up from the Spanif feede, and being of neare affinitie receive also their name a correspondent : the last is called by Care. rius Gerainum Saxatile, and not knowne as he faith before his time. Thaliss mentionethit in Hareynia files by the name of Geranium vegoundar and Columna Geranium alterum montanum (axatile rotundifolium, and Butine Geranium Incidum faxatile. The Vertues.

The ordinary Doves foote is found by good experience, and Lobel and others note it also to bee singular god for the winde Collicke and paines thereof in the lower belly, as also to expell the stone and gravell in the Kidneies, the decoction thereof to be drunke, or to fit as in a bath therein, or to be fomented therewith the coction thereof in wine is an exceeding good wound drinke for any to take that have either inward wounds have or bruises, both to stay the bleeding, to dissolve and expell the congealed blood, and to heale the parts, as also as ward fores ulcers or fifulaes perfectly to clenfe and heale them, and for greene wounds, many doe but brille the herbe and apply it to the place wherefoever it bee, and it will quickly heale them: the same decoction in wise formented to any place pained with the Goute giveth much eafe : it doth the same also to all joynt aches or paine of the finewes. Gerardhis experience to be fingular in ruptures or burftings (but not as, of his owne inventor) is knowne to be most certaine, whether you take the powder or the decoction of the herbe, for sometime together, and helpeth as well young as old folkes, if they continue it the longer.

CHAP. CVIII.

Gerania laciniata. Cranes bills with jagged leaves.

He third and last kind of Cranes bills, is as I ordered it at the first, of such sorts that have their kave more jagged then the former, as shall be shewed.

1. Geranium moschatum. Muske Cranes bill. The Muske or fweet smelling Cranes bill hath divers long, winged darke greene leaves lying from the ground, yet somewhat whitish by the haires that are thereon cut into many parts or leaves, and each of them. cut in on the edges, among which rife up weake tender stalkes, scarse able to stand upright, usually not a force high, with some such like leaves upon them as grow below, but smaller and siner cut in at the topper, and unon the upper leaves sometimes also grow divers very small red or crimson flowers, after which come very small red or crimson flowers, after which come very small red or crimson flowers, after which come very small red or crimson flowers.

and long beakes or bills with feede at the bottome, as all the rest of the Granes bills have, which twitten it feld as most of them doe: the roote is somewhat long with divers sibres thereat; the whole plant and every put thereof above the ground, hath a pleasant sine weake sent, which some resemble to Muske, whereof came is name, but the fent of true and good Muske is much differing from it,

There is little difference to be difference to be difference in this that it hath no fent at all wherein reflect the difference to be difference to be also one hath beene found to bear white flowers, differing in this that it hath no fent at all wherein reflect the difference to be difference in this chart it hath no fent at all wherein reflect the difference so the onely difference in this fort also one hath beene found to bear white flowers, differing in nothing the state of the sound to be a set of the sound to be a set of this fort also one hath beene found to be a set of the sound to

TR 181.5.

4. Geranium fatidum Strong fented Cranes bill.



Geranium Apulum odorum, Italian Muske Granes bill. The Italian Muske Cranes bill hath divers long leaves, and fomewhat hairy lying on the ground, cut in on the edges fomewhat like the divitions of the lower leaves of the Candy Cranes bill, standing upon reddish footestalkes, the two lowest jagges being greater then the rest, but those that rise up with the stalke are more cut in, somewhat like unto the lower leaves of Coriander, or Fetherfew, but with rounder dents, of a sweete sent, as the first, whereof it is thought to bee a species of: the stalke is jointed and kneed, with two such like leaves at them, but more finely jagged, and at the toppe divers small flowers, of a pale blewish purple colour, each Randing in a greene hairy huske, wherein afterwards frand the heads of feeds very like unto the Candy kinde, great

blow and small above: the roote is small and yellow, lifting the head a little above the ground.

4. Geranium fatidum. Strong sented Cranes bill.

The Canes bill hath divers hoary greene leaves, finely cut in on the edges into many parts from among which nierwoorthate flender hairy stalkes fet at the joynts with a few small leaves, and three or foure somewhat large middle flowers above, like unto the other forts, smelling somewhat sweete in our Gardens by the transposition, bushing in the naturall warmer places, after which come the seede somewhat long, strong and stiffe : the roote cowethdowne deepe, of a reddish colour on the outside and white within, which smelleth much stronger then

karen flowers, and shootest forth sundry heads of leaves at the toppe.

The roots of this Cranes bill are tuberous or Asphodill like, from whence rise foure or sive long and large sad gene leaves, diverfly entinto many parts, each part jagged on both fides fomewhat resembling the leaves of Final but fofter, the middle ribbe being reddish and the rest sad greene the stalke is jointed or kneede with the like layer rifing with it, and at the toppe a tuft of many flowers, like for forme unto those of other Cranes billion of a boxiske yellow colour, each leafe having two purple fpots on them, which being fallen there come fish like long beakes as are in the former with reddiff feede on them, the flowers fmell very fweete like Muske in the night onely, and not at all in the day time, as refuling the Sunnes influence, but delighteth in the Moones ap-Parace: it talleth fomewhat fower, and both rootes and leaves are Lettice for the Indiani lippes.

6. Geranium Monspeliacum laciniatum. French jagged Cranes bill. The Franch jagged Cranes bill rifeth up with fundry rough hairy stalkes, three or foure foote high, joynted and maked in divers places, with divers leaves thereon cut on both fides, very like unto those of the Muske Cranes in the flowers that fland at the toppes of the stalkes and branches are small, of a pale pur le colour, after whichome the feede, out of the fame huske wherein the flowers frood before, as is common to all the kinds the deep, but the beake heads hereof are very long and hairy, even five inches long, which twine themselves that they grow ripe, and fo fall upon the ground.

7. Geranium Alpinum longius radicatum Pona. Mountaine Cranes bill with long roots. The Mountaine Cranes bill hath a very long downeright roote, parted upwards into two or three branched protected, fending forth many leaves, divided into five or fix parts, each whereof is dented with three deepe bouthernd, fortalfo and woolly, standing on very long footestalkes, covered with silver like downe, the the at the toppes of naked stalkes, two or three together somewhat large and round, yet a little round whends, of a pale purplish colour with divers reddish lines therein, and divers threds in the middle : the seede a mall and standing on short beake heads.

8, Geranium Robertianum vulgare. The common herbe Robert-There Robert that is molt common with us, rifeth up with a reddiff ftalke, usually two foot high, having design the ends into three or five divisions, and the ends into the ends and of them cut in on the edges, fome with deeper cuts then others, and all dented likewife about the edges

TRIBE.5.

5. Geranium erifle frue Indicum nollu elens. Sweete Indian Cranes bill.



Geranium Alpinum longius radicatum Pona. Mountaine Cranes bill with long rooter.





Geranium Robertianum vulgert. The common Herbe Robert.



With offenimes turne reddiffer at the toppes of the stalke come forth divers flowers, made of five leaves, much which of the marker than the state of the st chen) and or a more required corour : after which come beake heads as in others, which are not small nor trong got, the roote is small and thready, and smelleth as the whole plant else doth, very strong almost small. ing the more reddiff colour : after which come beake heads as in others, which are not small nor other) and of a more reddiff colour : after which come beake heads as in others, which are not small nor other) and of the colour is small and thready. and smallest as the whole plant also dock

O. Geranium Robertianum majus. The greater herbe Robert.

This herbe Robert rifeth up with diverse stender hairy reddish stalkes three stoote high, at the joynts whereof This here roote right with the popular and surplus and fundaverupon motors yet and turning red likewise: the flowers are purplish red, and of the same bignesse or rubr more than the former, and turning red likewise: the flowers are purplish red, and of the same bignesse or rubr more than the former. or rathr more them to and beake heads, the roote is wholly red both within and without, not smelling so strong

Therwofirst grow wilde in many places of this Land, as well in medowes as wast grounds, the first is cherished The recomit grow which is found formetimes upon Heaths, and dry gravelly places, but for the first feat in Gardens, more then the other, which is found formetimes upon Heaths, and dry gravelly places, but forbient in Onto the property of the third was found by Columna in Naples upon the hills there: the machinance uses fide of Moss Inpus by Mompelier : the fift in the Indies : the fixt by Mompelier also : the fetomature positions the eighth is frequent every where by way fides, upon ditch banks and waste grounds whereforer one goeth, but the last is not so frequent as the other, yet often seene and found. The Time.

The flower in Inne and Inly chiefely, and their feede is foone ripe after. The Names.

This called Geranium Moschatum, Acus moschata, and Acus pastoris of some, although the Scandix or Petten Ve. min Galled alfo, of some also Rostrum Ciconie, and taken to be the Myrrbida Pliny : Matthiolus maketh it his mind Granium in his last Edicion, but the first in his former Ly the name of Cicuta folio. Dodonens Geraniu supinum, and Batham Geranium Gicuta folio Moschatum: the second is called Geranium gruinum by Dodonaus, and minus by Ingui and Tabermenianu, and by others vulgatum inodorum, and Moschatum inodorum : the third is called by py in the fourth is called by those of Mompelier as it is in the the the fit Countin Calleth Geranium triste : the fixt is called by Banhinm, Geranium Cicuta folio acn longissimaz the incuming alled by Pona Geranium Alpinum, longius radicatum: the eighth is generally called Geranium Robertium and Rupertiani, and herba Roberti or Ruperti, Anguillara calleth it Panax Heracleum: it is certainely taken of many the best of our moderne writers to be the Sideritia tertia Dioscoridis, which Cratevas he faith called He. rales, whole leaves are like those of Coriander, yet Columna taketh the Diapensia Sanicle to be it: the last is called by Label Green Robertians altera species, by Dodoneus Geranium gruinale, and is the Geranium Violaceum of Grard and Tabermontanus whom he followeth, the Germanes call this Bludwurtz, ideft, Sanguinaria radix. The Vertues

The kinds of Cranes bills are neare the temprature of the former, and may performe all the properties found inhem, but the two first forts here expressed are held more availeable for the mother to settle it in the place whair shillen downe. Herbe Robert is not onely commended against the stone, but to stay blood, where or howfever flowing, and so is the last also, as also speedily to heale all greene wounds, and is effectuall also in oldukers, in the fecret as well as in the other parts.

CHAP. CIX.

Tabacco Anglicum. English Tabacco.

Have in myformer book given you the knowledge of divers forts of Tabacco, such as for their flow? ers fake might be fit to be nourfed up in gardens: there remaineth one, fort more, which is planted more for theuse of Phisicke and Chirurgery then for any other respect whereof I meane to speake in this Chapter. It rifeth up with a thicke round stalke, about two foote high, whereon doe grow thicke, for any stalk stalks, respect to the production of the producti thicke, fat and flefly greene leaves, nothing so large as the other Indian kinds, neither for breadth wings, somewhat round pointed also and nothing dented about the edges: the stalke brancheth forth, and breshat the toppes divers flowers, let in greene huskes like the other, but they are nothing so large, scarfe standards to the standards and the standards are nothing so large, scarfe standards and the standards are nothing so large, scarfe standards are nothing so large. ing shore the brims of the huskes, round pointed also, and of a greenish yellow colour: the seede that followeth but ships but larger then it, conteined in the like, and as great heads: the rootes are neither so great or woody, and perish every yeare, with the deepe frosts in winter, but riseth generally of the seede that is suffred

This cape as it is thought from some part of Brassles and is more familiar to our countrey then the other Indian imparty giving ripe seeds when as the others seldome doe.

It towneth from Inne sometimes unto the end of August or later, and the seede ripeneth in the meane

The Names. The name Fetters whereby it is called, is properly from Braffill, as I am given to understand, and yet some have are and that this bette is not the right herbe, the Indians there to called, wee received it by that name which is decimal. It is thought also by some that Islam Nicot the French man, being agent in Portugal for the French ing feat this fort of Tabacco and not any other to the French Queene, and is called thereup on herba Regina, and from baselfe Nicetiana, which is probable because the Pertugal's and not the Spaniards were malters of Brassle

TRIBLE at that time : the Indian names of Picielt and Perebecenne are more proper as I take it to the other Indian kind; at that time: the Indian names of Piculi and Percucume are more proper as England but because it is more were doe usually call it in England English Tobacco (not that it is naturall of England but because it is more conwee doe usually call it in England England England to Dacco (not that it is naturally and others to more one monly growing in every countrey garden almost, and better endureth then the others Lobel and others are allowed in England in England and others are allowed in England in Englan monly growing in every countrey garden almost, and better endured the state and dubin, and thereparker, and called it Hyoseyamm laters, and dubins, and thereparker.

This kind of Tabacco although it be not thought fo strong, or sweete for such as take it by the pipe, (mayer This kind of Tabacco attnough it be not thought to through I weeke lost make choise of this fort to make and have knowne St. Walter Raleigh, when he was prifoner in the Tower, make choise of this fort to make and

Tobacco of, which he knew fo rightly to cure as they call it, that it was held almost as good as that which came from the Indies, and fully as good as any other made in England.) nor yet to effectuall for inward diseases, because it is not so much used as the other, yet it is availeacaute it is not to much used as the other, yet it is availeable by good experience for to expecterate tough flegme out of the ftomacke, cheft and lungs, that doth offend them: the juice thereof being made into a Syrupe, or the diffilled water of the herbe drunke with some Sugar, or without as one will, or elfe the smoake taken by a pipe as is usuall, but fasting. The same also helpeth to expell wormes in the stomacke and belly, as also to apply a leafe to the belly, and to ease the paines of the head, or the Megrime, and the griping paines in the bowells, although to some it may seeme, to bring or cause more trouble in the stomacke and bowells for a time: it is also profitable for those that are troubled with the stone in the kidneyes, both to ease paines, and by provoking urine to expell gravell and the stone engendred therein, of that viscous matter, and to heale the parts; and hath beene found very effectuall to suppresse the malignitie and expell the windy and other offensive matters, which cause the strangling of the mother: the seede hereof is much more effectuall to ease the paines of the toothach, then any Henbane seede, and the ashes of the burnt herbe to clense the gummes and teeth and make them white: it hath beene thought not to have beene fafe for weake bodies and constitutions, nor for old men, but of both forts I have seene the experience that it hath bin profitable being taken in a due manner, that is fasting, and to bed ward and before meate. Thevet faith that the Women in America forbeare the taking of Tobacco, because that they have beene taught that it will hinder conception and bodily lust: the herbe bruised and applyed to the place of the Kings Evill, helpeth it in nine or ten dayes effectually : it is faid also to bee effectuall to cure the dropsie, by taking foure or five ounces of the juice falling, which will strong-ly purge the body both upwards and downewards. Mo-



Tabacco Anguicum, Englife Tabacca

mardes (aith it is an Alexipharmacum or Counterpolion, for the biting of any venemous creature, and maply the herbe also outwardly to the hurt place. The distilled water is often given with some Sugar before the kind an Ague, both to lessen the fits and to alter them and take them quite away in three or foure times using; which water above many other will talte of the sharpenesse of the herbe it selfe, but will yeeld no oyle or under water above many other will take of the sharpenesse of the herbe it selfe, but will yeeld no oyle or undious substance, as most other herbes will doe, although divers have boasted to make an oyle thereof; if the distilled for of the herbe having beene bruised before the distillation, and not distilled dry bee set in since calide, to digit for 14. dayes, and asterwards hung up in a bagge in a wine Sellar, that liquot that distilles therefrom is ingular good to use for Cramps, Aches, the Gour and Sciarica, and to heale inches, scabbes and running Vlcers, Cantan, and foule fores what sover: the juice also is good for all the said greefes, and likewise to kill like in childres the greene herbe bruised and applyed to any greene wound is commonly knowne to country soller, to cure any fresh wound or cut what soever: and the juice put into old fores both clenses have the which purpose many doe make a singular good salve hereof in this manner. Take of the greene herbether of source handfulls, bruise it and put it into a quart of good over of Olives. boile them on a gentle fire small the foure handfulls, bruife it and put it into a quart of good oyle of Olives, boile them on a gentle fire will the herbe grow dry and the oyle will bubble no longer, then streine it forth hard and set it on the fire agains, soling thereto Wax, Rosen and Sheepes Tallow, or Deares Suet which you will, of each a quarter of a pond, of Turpentine two ounces, which being melted put it up for your use: Some will adde hereunto of the powder of Aristolechia rounda, round Birthwort, and of Oilbaniam that is, white Frankinsence of each halfe an ounc, or fix drams, which are to be our in when it is inchested. fix drams, which are to bee put in when it is nigh cold, and well flirted together: this falve likewite will belie impossion to the falve likewite will helpe impostumes, hard tumors, and other swellings by blowes or falls.

CHAP. CX.

Pedicularia five Fistularia. Rattle graffe.

F the Rattle graffe there are two especiall kinds, the one with red flowers, the other with yellow, and of each severall forts as shall be shewed.

1. Pedicularis prateufis rubra vulgaris. Common red Rattle.

This hathfundry reddish hollow stalkes and sometimes greene rising from the roote, lying for the moft part on the ground, yet fome growing more upright with many small reddish or greenish leaves freshinder of a middle rib, finely dented about the edges : the flowers fland at the toppes of the stalkes and brode of a fine purplish red colour, like small gaping hoods after which come flat blackish seede in small huske binomics and property will Rattle with shaking the roote consisteth of two or three small whitish strings. with fome fibres thereat.

B. Pedicularia major Alpina. The greater mountaine Rattle graffe. Thirtieth up neare halfe a yard high with a thicke crefted stalke fer somewhat thicke, with long stalkes of wiged laves made after the manner of Ferne, notched about the edges one above another, the flowers are like wagen that of a whitish colour growing in a long spike, after which doth follow broader huskes conteining In the therein like unto Madwort : the root is long, thicke and blacke.

This finallier fort groweth much lower then the lafter and with fewer leaves on the stalkes, which are stended about hollow like unto them: the flowers likewise are smaller and set on a shorter spike, but of a brave shiinered colour : the buskes that follow are greater then the first, with long beakes at their ends, having cornered feele within them : the roote is long and white of the bignesse of ones singer, with some great sibres thereat. 4. Redicularis five Crifta galli Intea. Yellow Rattle, or Coxcombe.

A. Peacetters per Cripta gate titles. Tenow Ratter of extensions about halfe a reduction region Rattle hath feldome above one round greene stalkerising from the roote about halfe a reductive foote high and with but few branches thereon, having two long and somewhat broad leaves at set a long denely dented or cut in on the edges, resembling therein the crests or combe of a Cocke, broadest next to its like and finaller to the end: the slowers grow at the toppes of the stakes with some shorter leaves with fambring boodded after the fame manner that the others are but of a faire yellow colour in most, or else in some talk and in foremore white; the feede is conteined in large huskes, and being ripe will rattle or make a novice with lying look in them : the roote is small and stender perishing every yeare.

5. Redicularis Alpina latea. Mountaine Yellow Rattle.
The stalks hereof groweth halfe a yard high, set with long winged leaves, composed of many small finely.

1. Pedicularia weten fis vubra vulgaria. Common red Rattle.

4. Pedicularis five Crifta Galli intea. Yellow Rattle or Coxcombe.





dented leaves up to the toppes of them, where they are bare of leaves and beare long fpikes of gaping and book dented leaves up to the toppes or then, which yeeld afterwards small long huskes like those of Snapdragon with small feets in

them: the roote is made of divers long blackish fibrous strings.

nem: the roote is made of divers long Diackiin fibrous wangs,

6. Crift a fall luces simbellates. Yellow Rattle with flowers in tufts.

This hath but few and narrrow leaves of an inch long a peece, rifing from a flender fmall roote and a falle fing This hath but few and narrrow leaves or an incuriong a peece, imag a soul a manufacture at a state from among them little more then an handbreadth high, having many yellow flowers fer together at the tope as it among them little more then an nanoreauth night, having many years at the topes it were in an umbell or tuft, fashioned like the other, but three times longer then those of the common fort, not with

7. Crista Galli angustifolia montana. Mountaine narrow leafed yellow Rattle.

7. Crifts of all any any printer monators and final and a final table.

This yellow Rattle hath two long and narrow pointed greene leaves dented about the edges, fet one spirit another upon the stalke, which is a cubit high, from betweene which rife other smaller leaves and a small stalk. another upon the stake, which is a cubit night, those server of mall bale yellow flowers like the ordingy with very small leaves thereon, and small pale yellow flowers like the ordingy fort but smaller, with flat seede in small huskes following them. The Place and Time.

Some of both these kinds grow in our medowes and woods generally through the land, where they are no Some of both their kinds grow in our inconversally who again, where mey are nother a plague or annoyance to it, then of any good use for the cartle, but the reft in Germany except them which is of Spaine; and are in flower from Midsomer untill August be past sometimes. The Names.

The later writers (for none of the ancients have remembred any of them as farre as can bee underflood) all them Pedicularia and Pedicularia, because that sheepe feeding thereon will breede lice, it is called also Fifularia of the hollownesse of the stalkes and Crista Galli or Gallinasea, because the flowers as some thinks and like a of the hollownesse of the staikes and Crisical Control of Control whose description commeth nearest unto this, above any other herbe that is knowner force also refere it to the Mimmilus herba of Pliny, fib. 18, cap. 28. which as he faith is the worth herbe in a field, but fome thinks the word of Pliny should rather be Nummulus for Nummularia. The first is called by all tries names by the sindy authors that have written thereof, and Lugdunenfis besides calleth it Criffa galli altera five Phinirion; the second is called by Lugduners as I doe in the title Pedicular is major Alpina, and Bankings Pedicular is Alpina Filis file major as he doth the third Filicis folio minor, and is the Aletterolophus minor of Clussias with fourth is called Pedicular is the Aletterolophus minor of Clussias with fourth is called Pedicular in the fourth in the fourth in the fourth is called Pedicular in the fourth in t major as ne continue times out miner; and competitive by Tragm or Crista galli or Gallinese by Dodoneus, Lobel, Clusius, &c. the fift is called by Lugdunensis Filipendula Alpina, and Pedicularis Alpinaluis by Bas. hinus: the fixt and last are mentioned onely by Bauhinus with the same names are in their titles. The Frent call it Crefte decoe, the Germans Brawn rodel and goel nodel, and some Leusskraut, the Dutch Ratelen, and we in Endish red or yellow Rattle, and Rattle graffe, Cockes combe and Loufewort.

The red Rattle is accounted profitable to heale up Fiftulaes and hollow Vicers, and to flay the flux of humoni to them, and also the abundance of womens courses, or any other flux of blood, to be boiled in harsh or red wire and drunke. The yellow Rattle or Cocks Combe is likewise held to bee good for those that are troubled with cough or with dimnesse of fight, if the herbe being boiled with beanes and some honey put thereto beedruken dropped into the eyes: the whole feede being put into the eyes doth draw forth any skinne, filme or dimpth from the fight without trouble or paine, Some hold it to be of a cold and drying propertie.

CHAP. CXL

Balfamina mas. The Male Balfame Apple.

Have in my former booke given you the knowledge of the female. Ballame, it refleth in this to hew you the male, which for the excellent healing properties of this well as the other, defervely have received the name of a Balfame, and therefore I thinke it not attriffe to give you the figure is of the growing, or for a kind of Cowetimber as some authors doe, for the former of the dimers for the minier of the growing, or for a kind of Cowetimber as some authors doe, for the former of the dimers and finite. It fringeth up with divers flender reddish falkes and branches, shooting forth many classing time delike a free whereby it taketh hold of any poale or other thing that standeth neare it (yet had neede of some hinding that beather winds blow it downe) having leaves thereon cut in on the edges into similar divisions. The white Bryony, but much smaller; tenderer and more divided: the slowers are allowed in the sum those of Coweumber, cumming forth in the same manner, at the joints with the leaves, this which one the fruite which is somewhat long and round, pointed at both ends, and bunched for the first the outlide in ower, the skin it selfer being smooth and very red, almost blacke when it is rings: having a statistic which the skin it felfe being smooth and very red, almost blacke when it is ripe, having a state of pulse which lye divers rough and hard flat reddish seeds, but of a grayish blacke action; being the life which citrull seeds for the forme and bignesse: the rootes are small and strings partitions with the inst cold nights seed to be whole herby with the inst cold nights. feeleth, and the whole herbe withereth prefently,

The Place. Wee have alwayes had the feede hereof from Italy, where also they nurse it up the the gardens, the mount place of the growing being unknowne to them.

The Time. It flowreth late with us and feldome or never giveth ripe fruit, our cold nights being over early, for it write before it feele them.

The Names This never found any Greeke appellation that I can heare of, but is called in Latine Ballamina mas, to different found and the state of the control of the c guish it from the other that is called famina, and tooke the name from the Balfamine or healing properties at a TRIBE. 5. Belance mas. The Male Ballame Apple.

Balfamine famine. The female Balfame Apple.





injeus thought by some to be the plant that Pliny in his 20. booke and 3. Chap, saith the Grecians called Cucura bia Support. Some calleth it Visicella, from the shew of a small vine it beareth; Cordus in his history of Plants cillehit Cucamu punicens, Gesner Balsamina pomifera, Lobel Balsamina Cucumerina punicea, the Italians call it Belania, and Caranta (from whence came the name Carantia) and Momordica (yet differeth as Matthiolus nonthir from the greater kind of Geranium, with Mallow like leaves fo called alfo, whereof is spoken before) and some Pome di Hierofolima, Pomum Hierofolymitanum, the French Merveille & Pome de Merveilles, Pomum Mirabilithe Germans Ballamopfel, and Ballamerant, the Dutch Ballame appel, and we in English the Male Ballame Apple and of some Apples of Hiernfalem.

The Vertues. The Ballame Apple is dry in the second degree, and temperately cold, a decoction of the leaves in wine, or the powder being drunke is fayd to ease the griping paines of the bowells, and the collicke passion, as also of the mother if it be injected with a Syringe for the purpote: the powder of the leaves taken in the distilled water of Horizultor Plantane, is a fingular remedy for the Rupture or burfting in children : the chiefelt manner of using the left, is to make an oyle of the fruit thereof, when it is ripe by intufing the Apples, the feede being first ta-knowled yet forms make an oyle out of the inner kernell of the feede, by expression, in the same manner that The first fled from Almonds) in oyle Ollive and fer in the Sunne for certaine dayes, or digefted in Balneo, or The powder of the powder of the state is a feedball) but for all other outward wounds, be they fresh and greene, to soder the lips of them and before or old and invertence Vicers to dry up the superfluous moissure, and defluxion of humous himmarker healing, and to heale them quickly: the fame oyle also is very profitable for all prickes or hurts in the fame healing, and to heale them quickly: the fame oyle also is very profitable for all prickes or hurts in the fame healing, and to heale the Vicers of fame also for crampes and convultions, if the places bee therewith announced, and to heale the Vicers of fame has been also for crampes and convultions, if the places bee therewith announced, and to heale the Vicers of the feethers in man or woman, or womens breafts that are fore or wollen; it helpeth alf o to eafe the paines of the life it directly also feathings or burnings by fire or water; it taketh away the featres that remaine of the life it directly also feathings or burnings by fire or water; it taketh away the featres that remaine of the life it directly also feathings or burnings by fire or water; it taketh away the featres and Waters it failed the hard being healed, it dothalso take alway the paines of the stingings of Bees and Waspes: it is said the robe very profitable for women that are barren by correcting the superfluous humidity of the mother, which migh be the cause thereof, and thereby to make them fit to conceive.

CHAP. CXII.

-Trifolium oderatum. Sweet Trefoile.

name of ballame mentioned in the last Chapter, causeth me to joyne this herbe next thereunto, meete to joyne two or three other Trefoiles thereunto, this being of knowne properties, the other # ****

L. Trifolium odoratum five Lotus Urbana. Sweet Trefoile or Balfame

The sweete Trefoile riseth up with one strong round whirish stalke, three or foure stote high, spreading form The sweete Tresoile riseth up with one strong round without training to the same of the same always for many branches on all sides, whereabout are set many leaves upon long sootestalkes, three always for together many branches on all sides, whereabout are set many leaves upon long sootestalkes, three always for together the same of the same many branches on all fides, whereabout are ter many traves upon tong too at wayes let touche, of a whitish greene colour, very soft, and somewhat dented about the edges, of the sent of Fennyreck Which is the property of the branches stand many standards. of a whitish greene colour, very sort, and somewhat dented about the edges, or the branches stand many flowers dolly in thought to after seven times a day, and is but a fancy, at the toppes of the branches stand many flowers dolly in the largest and of a bleake, or male, watches the thought to alter seven times a day, and is but a rancy, at the toppes of the brailers maint many nowers closy se together, each of them like unto those of Malilor but larger, and of a bleake, or pale, watchet, blew color after which come round white heads contening darke yellowish coloured seeds the roote is small white and thready, perishing every yeare, and raising it selfs from the seeds that sheddeth, or being sown in the

2. Trifolium Asphaltites five bituminosum. Strong smelling Claver.

This kinde of Trefoile or Claver hath his first leaves somewhat larger and rounder then those that grow upon the stalkes, three alwayes standing together upon a long footestalke, of a darke greene colour almost thining see with some hair inessee thereon: the stalke is strong round and hairy also, rising to the height of two foote or become hair inessee the stalke is strong round and hairy also, rising to the height of two foote or become and pointed there is the horses and pointed there is the lower than the horses and pointed the strong round and hairy also. with some hairinesse thereon; the stake is trong round and mairy and, aming to the begue of two tone or be ter, whereon grow the leaves, more long and pointed then the lower, branching from the bottome months. ter, whereon grow the leaves, more long and pointed their the lower, branching from the coctome motinfully to the toppe, where grow many large flowers in a bulb or trift, thicke fer rogether, of a blewish purple color and fomewhat hairy or hoary withall especially the huskes conteining the flowers, which afterwards unreing hairy brownish broad code conteining every one but one seede, which is somewhat broad, rough and possed the one end the roote perisheth with us every yeare, but abideth in the hotter countries where it is married The smell of the leaves and whole plant is somewhat strong almost like Rue, or Herbegrace, especially while they are young, but much stronger when they are growne old, even of Bitumen whereof it tooke the name; but although it retaineth his sent in his naturall and hot places; yet with us I have observed the strong sent was-eth weaker every yeare then other, and after the second yeares sowing to be almost without any sent at all; so much can doe (in this as in many other plants) the temperature and moilture of our countrey.

. Trifolium Bituminosum Americanum. Strong smelling Claver of America, This other bituminous Claver hath a flender, darke red, cubit high stalke, branching from the bottome wite toppe, fet with long leaves which are hairy and clammy, three alwayes together on a long footsfalke, not frigues to the first state of the ends of the branches have purplish flowers on them like Scriphalaria, the great Figwort, with three leaves standing out, and one turned inward, but white within: the greet pool that follow have the like hairy clamminesse with the leaves, being of a singers length, and a small purplish uper a threads, wherein lye Kidney like seede: the roote is long and fibrous, whose taste is almost as shape as the American being annual as Cornatus said it is to be yearely sowen (but if it be Galega Americana fore purplish is betther faith some called it, and whereby Robinso of Paris sent mee a plant long since, it dyeth not but abideth many

> 1. Trifolium edoratum. Sweete Trefaile

2 Trifolium biruminofum. Strong (melling Claver,





Taiss. 5. 3. Infolium bienminofum Americanus. Surong imelling Claver of America.

4. Trijaium Americanum. Trefoile of America.





yunnya did never come to flowring fince I had it) In his booke likewise he laboureth sprightly to prove that the plant commeth nearer to the description of Diosewides his Trisolium Alspaltite, then that other last description hed which is accounted the truest with all writers, his greatest reason being grounded from the colour of the hower, which in this received is not purple like the Hiacinth which is Galens note.

4. Triplium Americanum. Claver of America.
This stranger of the ground, spreading forth into many brandry, whereon are let indivers places three leaves upon long footestalkes, each whereof is somewhat round like the Birmingson but larger, of a darke greene colour, more dented about the edges, but of a strong sent, much like therento; at the toppes of the talkes and branches stand long spike cares of which showers, being sample then those of that recited strong smelling Claver, after which come in their places small small standard fartish seeds the roote is small and stringy, spreading divers wayes.

The Place.

The first groweth not wilde in Italy, France or Germany, but with them all is onely sowen in their Gardens, and batiswinus; and even Dioscorides saith it grew in Gardens in his time, as not growing wilde in Greece of the places that he had heard of. The second groweth about Mompelier and Marfeilles as Pena and Lobel say, and its franger at Venice and other places of Italy, as well as in Germany and withus, and onely to be found in the Gardens of those that are curious conservers of rare plants. The two last come from the West Indies called duries as it is thought.

The Time. The fift flowreth in Iune and Iuly, and doth alwayes perfect his feede, but the others because they flower latracement miffe to give good feede, whereby we are often to feeke for them againe.

The Names. The Greeke Asmis feemeth to be taken a voluptate, for fo Homer faith it ferveth Decrum voluptati. The first is distal of the bett writers taken to be the Auros inus & of Diescorides in Latine Latin Sativa or Urbana, yet Maswhich it to be his Auris ayel. Lette flue frie, and so doe Anguillara and Cafter Durantes, but Fusching Code Lafter, Comerarius and Dodonasse call it Lotus fativa, Lacuna, and Turner Lotus urbana; Tragus calleth Discovidu for fo Discovides faith his Lorus fativa was called. Dodonaus calleth it Trifolium odorabecause he named the Melilos in the next Chapter to be Trifolium odorasum : Lobel calleth it Lotus manufact, onely Tabermoneanse calleth it Melilotse vera, Banbinus calleth it Lotus hortenfis odora, and is the Mellinin fingularis Alpini by Poma, in the description of Mons Baldus. Most now a dayes call it Trifolium and the Germanes of old time called it Siben geneit (as Trague and others fet it downe) that is feaven the sense; of old time called it show green (as 7 ragm and other to the but a fancy as I faid the sense; imposing it lost his sent and gained it agains so many times in a day, which is but a fancy as I faid the but the sense is don't keepe his sent a listle, but will smell stronger against the matter, whereby many desire to lay it in their chambers, to be as it were their Almanacke to show them Te188.5.

benote it tough whitish and flender, perishing usually after it hath given feede but rayseth it selfe agains of the note is tough with the next years after the foringing usually or after the seeding.

3. Melilotus Italica. Italian Melilot.

The littles Melilot hath seldome more then one stalke rising from a roote which quickly groweth whitish The linear mention wouldy, fet here and there with three leaves at a joynt which are much larger then the former, addominat wooddy, account a martin the country with the former, and the larger than the other two, fomewhat unevenly waved or cut in on the edges, of a fent almost middensear raiges the first, yet somewhat more pleasant at the toppes of the stalkes stand many flowers spike fashion, short and apprehence yellow colour, and fomewhat larger also then the first which turne into round whitish heads but a more used by period wherein usually is but one feede conteined: the roote is small long and wooddy, perishing rety research feldome rifeth of the fhed feede, but must be new fowen every spring.

A. Melilors Syriacs. Affirian Melilot.

1. Melilors Syriacs. Affirian Melilot.

1. Melilors falkes about two foote high, fet with joynts, at every one of them The Alignam Memor Friedling with divers strakes about two roote nigh, fet with joynts, at every one of them the three forms what larger then the first, but not so large as the last, and a little dented about the edges: the falls branch forth toward, the toppes, whereon stand many pale yellow showers set in order one above such as in the former, which turns into small long and somewhat stat cods, a little crooked or benage the end like an Hawkes bill, wherein the feede is conteined: the roote is wooddy and perifheth every and at the state of the whole plant as well flowers as leaves and feede did finell very fweete at their remains the proper store whose plant as well nowers as leaves and feede did fmell very fweete at their influence into Europe, but by degrees grew every yeare weaker, to that as it feemeth it hath not now neare influence in the store in the

5. Melilotu Egyptiaca. Egyptian Melilot. This is all low Melilot rifeth up with many flender weake (talkes, rather lying or leaning downe to the good, then flanding upright; whereon grow at the feverall joynts thereof, two fmall greene leaves, and south joynt likewise a fmall long stalke, bearing three small greene leaves at the end; the stakes branch forth from the joynt many small flowers standing at the toppes of them spike fashion like the rest, and of a deepe yel-forest, average many small flowers standing at the toppes of them spike fashion like the rest, and of a deepe yel-low color; after which come small codes a little crooked at the ends, wherein is conteined small round browmin feeds (melling somewhat like unto Melilot, and of a Stipticke and somewhat bitter taste : the roote is small with force for the reat.

6. Melilotus Hispanica folys maculatis. Spanish Melilot. This Speifs Melilot hath divers small branches little more then a foote high, at the joynts whereof stand two small greene leaves, and likewise in the bosome thereof a small long sootestalke, bearing three small dute green laws at the end somewhat round pointed, and having many white lines like veines running througherery oncof them: the flowers are small, of a pale yellow colour, standing at the toppes of the branches, like the other bat small enter the roote is small and stringy; this bath a small sweete sent somewhat like unto a Meiller, which both canfed it to be referred to that tribe or family.

2. Milletin valgaris vel flore abo.





faire and foule weather. It is called of many women now a dayes Balfame for the fingular healing proper faire and foule weather. It is called or many women now a unyes an annual reasons it hath: The other is called by all Authors Trifolium Afphaltanm, or Afpalsites or Bitminofoun, General in his time and the Manual of the call it in his time and the same of the called by all Authors Trifolium Afphaltanm, or Afpalsites or Bitminofoun, General by it hath: The other is called by all Authors Trijouum Appausaum, or signature of Actional Section of Germania calleth it Oxyrriphyllum, as Dioseorides faith some used to call it in his time and Meniamber: The his name in his vision of Canada plane. The last hath his name in his vision of Canada plane. Germania calleth it Oxytriphyllum, as Diojeoriaes ratti tome title to call the his name in his title, as much as is mentioned by Iacobus Cornutsus in his booke of Canada plants. The last hath his name in his title, as much as is mentioned by Iacobia Cornatas in his booke of Canada piants. The last that the same time on the as much as convenient to know it by : yet Baubinus taketh it to be the Loti fylvestris genus latifolium ex Armenia the feld.

The juice of the sweete Trefoile as Dioscorides faith is used with hony to be dropped into the eyesto beptette The Vertues. The juice of the sweete Tretoile as Diojeorines sattle is used with though the event brightness that happen therein, and taketh away all manner of spots, as pin or haw, as also all skimes that pow Vicers that happen therein, and taketh away all manner of spots, as pin or haw, as also all skimes that gow Vicers that happen therein, and taketh away all manner or 190ts, as pill or new, as allo all skilmes that grow over them to hinder the fight. Galen faith it is of a temperate quality, and that it is of a meane vigour in defining, so it is of a meane propertie betweene heate and drynesse. The oyle made of the leaves and flower hereof, in the same manner as I sayd of the flowers of white Melilor, is so foreraigne a save (many woman the same manner as I sayd of the flowers of white Melilor, is no foreraigne a save manner. hereof in the fame manner as I tayd of the nowers or white method, in any part of the body, as also me. calling it a Baulme) for todiffolve all hard twenings, punches or wennes in any part of the body, as allo me, presse moderately all inflammations, and helpeth to digest all corrupt and rotten fores full of corruption has presse moderately all inflammations, and helpeth to digett all corrupt and rocten forces full or corruption, bring them to maturitie, and healing them perfectly that it is to be admired: as also to heare what propensitely say it hath, and how wonderfully they extoll it, for all forts of greene wounds as well as old vicers, associate the paines of the Goute: It is said to be good for bruises and burstings of young children, for slifteness and lamenesse of joynts and sinewes, crampes, stitches, Aches, and generally all other the like outward diese, and generally all other the like outward diese, whether they proceede of heate or cold. The distilled water is good to wash childrens heads that are broken on whether they proceede of heate or cold. In equation water 19 good to with feur fe or feables. They use to lay it in Chests and Presses to keepe Mothes from garmens. The strong with feur fe or feables. They use to lay it in Chests and Presses of made in wine and discharge the strong water to be a large to to be finelling Claver is of a stronger and hotter temperature, the decoction thereof made in wine and drunke, cases the paines of the fides comming by obstruction, and provoketh Vrine as Hippocrates faith, it helpeth women who after their delivery are not well purged or cleared of the afterbirth, it provoketh their courses allo, and heigh to expell the birth, Diofcorides faith it is very effectuall against all venemous creatures, as Serpents or other, and as it is reported faith hee, the decoction of the whole plant taketh away all the paines thereof, if the place be wathed therewith, but if any that hath a fore shall wash it with that decoction, which hath helped them that have bin bitten or stung, it causes the same paines in that party, which he had that was stung or bitten, and was cared thereby. Galen reporteth this matter a little otherwise, for hee saith that the decoction of the herbe Trefoile that is like unto an Hyacinth, taken in the Spring time when it is fresh, and boiled in water careth those than are bitten and stung by Serpents and other venemous creatures, if the places be washed therewith; but it was the are found and not bitten shall bee washed with any of that decoction, (and doth not say as Diestriks those the have a fore or that are washed with the same part of the decoction that the other that was butten was washed with) they shall seele the same paines that he that was bitten felt; and further faith, the effect bereof is worth of admiration that the same herbe should cure them that are bitten or stung, and cause a sound body or placen be alike evill affected, as if it were flung or bitten. Pliny alfo in his 21. booke and 21. Chapter faith, that he is led to beleeve, that it is venemous to a found party to be washed therewith, because Sophecles the Poetsimble and that Simus an excellent Philition affirmeth that the juice or decoction thereof applyed to one not binto or flung, procureth the same paines that he that is bitten or flung doth feele, and therefore perswadeth it not to be used but to those are bitten orsung by Serpents, &c. the flowers, leaves or seede eyther all together or radie verally by it selfe being boiled in venegar, and a little hony added thereto being drunke is a special remedy for them that are stung or bitten by any vinemous creature: the seede is of most force with Galen who appointed it to be put into Treakles that he caused to be made for divers persons : the seede also boiled in honied water ad drunke is fingular good for the Plurifie, provoketh Vrine and allayeth the heate thereof, and is good for the Strangury: it helpeth those that have the falling sicknesse, and is singular good for women that have the Dropsie, and taken before the sit of either tertian or quartaine Ague, it lesses the sit both of have and cold and have for a situation to the situation of the situa and cold, and by often using it doth quite take them away : three drammes of the feede, or foure of the leve powthered and given in drinke provoketh womens monethly courses effectually. The second Claver of America by reason both of the forme of the leaves, and smell so neare thereunto may seeme to be of the same property, be

CHAP. CXIII.

Melilotu. Melilot, or Kings Claver.

I have not knowne any that have made triall of the effects,

He Lotus Urbana mentioned in the last Chapter canfeth mee to joyne the Mellilots next therein both for the forme name and nature, being no leftle effectuall in healing then the other, sadamothe more common and knowne fores to adde fome more unknowne to close up this Classic.

1. Melilotus vulgaru. Common Melilot. This Mellilot which is most knowne and growing wilde in many places of this kingdom, has many greene stalkes two or three foote high, rising from a tough long white roote which dyeth accessing the round about the stalkes two or three foote high, rising from a tough long white roote which dyeth accessing to the round about the stalkes two or three foote high. fet round about at the joynts with small and somewhat long, strong, well smelling leaves, three always in the gether unevenly dented about the edges : the flowers are yellow and well finelling alfo, made like other Infulles but small standing in long spikes one above another, for an hand breadth long or better, which showed turne into long crooked cods wherein is contained flat seeds somewhat browne.

This Mellilot is very like the former, but hath more wooddy thatker rifing up higher, greater, and with fault greene leaves, smelling neare unto the former, but hath more wooddy thatker rifing up higher, greater, and with fault greene leaves, smelling neare unto the former, but weaker the flowers likewise grow in longer faults and not mumber, of a white colour and lefter also, which turns into fault round heads and not crooked like the day.

7. Melilotus India Orientalia. East Indian Melilot.

The East Indian Melilot is a small low plant, scarfe rising above halfe a soote high, with small slender brownish stalkes befer in severall places with very small greene leaves; three alwayes growing together like the rest, little or nothing dented about the edges: the toppes of the stalkes being not branched at all, are surnished with many very small flowers, of a deepe yellow colour; after which come small round heads, somewhat like unto the Italian Melilot, before spoken of, wherein is conteined small brownish blacke seeds, which hath a strong smell of Melilot, which the other forts of Melilot have not, the herbe and slowers hereof having but a very small or no sent thereof; the roote is small and perisheth every yeare, and must be new sowen in the Spring every yeare that you will see it.

The Place. The first as I said is found in many places of this Land plentifully, as in the edge of Suffolke, and in Esex in divers places, as also in Huntington shire and in other places more sparingly, but most usually either in corne fields, or in corners of Medowes, and in worse places sometimes. The second groweth not in any place of this Land naturally but is very frequent in Germany, and is onely nuried up in Gardens with us : The third came to us from Italy, and by that Italian name wee hold it still: The fourth is faid by Pena and Lobel to come first from Aleppo in Syria to Venice; where being fowen it was found to be of an excellent smell, as I said before, but degenerated fuccessively by degrees : The fift Profer Alpinus faith is peculiar onely to Egypt, where they use no other fort of Melilot, as not having any others growing with them : The fixt Banhins faith

was found on the Mountaines of Cafile in great plenty. The last hath been fent us from Italy, among divers other stange seedes by that name, and therefore wee must imagine until it can bee disproved that they can from the Easterne parts of Asia major, which usually wee call the East Indies.

They doe all flower in the Sommer Moneths of Inne and Inly, and their feede is ripe quickly after.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke unllour@ quast Mellita lotm, a Lotm that smelleth sweete like Honey. In Latine and inly it was called Sertula Campana, because the flowers growing in the fields of Campania were used to bee par into Garlands, and Corona regia, because the yellow flowers doe crowne the toppes of the stalkes. Some also have called it Trifolium odoratum, but we have another garden Trefoile, more properly called by that name, a you heard in the former Chapter. Some also call it Trifolium equinum, or Caballinum, because it is good palme for horses, wherein they delight and thrive well with it; in English wee call it generally Kings Claver as the chiefest of all other three leased grasses, generally called Clavers or Claver grasses, and Melilot after the Later name to be the more easily understood, yet in some places they call, it Harts Claver, because if it grow where Stagges and Deere refort, they will greedily feede thereon. And in some places of Esex they call it Harroon, because as they thinke the feede thereof happening into their bread caused paines in the stoomack and delt which they usually call the Heart burne or paines of the heart. The first is called by most Authors Mellium shu the Greeke name; the old Latine name of Serta or Sertula Campana, being quite left; Tragm callethi Mellium major vulgaris Camerarius, Dodoneus and Lobel call it Melilotus Germanica, and Thalisu & Dodoneus Trifolis iderati, Matthiolus, Durantes and Lugdunenfis call it Loim urbana and fativa, Fuschim and Lonicerm Sanifrasa Luis and altera. The fecond is fearfe mentioned but under the other, and is called by Tragm Melilam mon called and of Dalechampius Lotus (ylvestrie flore albo. The third Camerarius called by Tragm Metitam major and of Dalechampius Lotus (ylvestrie flore albo. The third Camerarius called h Italica, and Baubium Mehinm likely to be Serapio his Melilot: Fuschius, Gesser, Dodonams and Matthiolius, make it to be Melilots unlike but we have another more true state of the state of the service state of we have another more true frecies, called Melilorus Italica here fet downe the next before this and Lielis you heard before called it Melilorus Syriaca odora, and that because it came from Aleppo as hee saith it was much inseed in Italy for the rough Alelian and the course it came from Aleppo as hee saith it was much order. used in Italy for the true Melilot, and therefore called Melilots Italica. Baubins calleth it cornins refers major. The fift Prosper Alpinus saith is called in Egypt Alchimelech, and is the onely Melilot they use. Banking calleth it Corniculis restences minor. The fixt Bankings onely give the name, being brought to him out of Spain. The last hat his name in his title as it hath beene fent to us; which as I faid doth full continue. There has beene fent to us; which as I faid doth full continue. There has been former to us; which as I faid doth full continue. fome controversic among our later writers, what herbe should be the true Melilons of Diescordes, four this a kind of Cityfus to be it, others a Medica or Lapopus and others a kind of wild Lorse without fent, and loss also doubting of his Malit are a Medica or Lapopus and others a kind of wild Lorse without fent, and loss also doubting of his Malit are a second of his Malit are a sec also doubting of his Melilot, holding it rather to be Dieferides his Lotus urbana: for as Dedouis faith, all the Apothecaries in Germany were wont touse no other Melilot then the Trifolism oderarum, but time by degree hath worne out all these opinions, and setled a more constant of this, and is so now generally accepted; for a

. Melilotus Syriaca edira. Syrecte Affirian Melilot.



Ta 18 5.

from times almost every country had a severall Tresoile with yellow slowers to be their Mellilot. The Afrom times almost every country had a severall Tresoile with yellow slowers to be their Mellilot. The Aminimum full it. Alchilelmellich, and the Italians, Spaniards, and Freech Mellilote, the Germanes Edlersteinklee, the
minimum Sieuclayeren, and Ghomayne Mellilot; and in English as I have faid before.

The Theorem.

District faith, it hath an altringent or binding qualities. It modifieth all hard tumours and inflam mations, the imposing the eyes or other parts of the body; as the feate or find dament, and the privie parts of man or wo-big boyled in wine and laide to the place, and fometimes the youlke of a roalited egge, or the powder may be good intended, or fine flowers on Popping feeds, or Endingle added to the place of the powder of the pow making boyled in wine and raide to the place, and ionictines the youke of a routed egge, or the powder of Francisco Linfeede, or fine flowers on Popping feede, or Endings is added unto it. It, health those imposing field, being applied with urra feellage and when and the praceding ulcers also in the head, being included the paines of the flouracies, applied either fresh, or boyled with any while with the paines of the flouracies, applied either fresh, or boyled with any while the proposed things. It believes also the paines of the carea being deeped late the paines of the carea being deeped late. which the head content of the panes of the teams, applied either treffs, or boyled with any che of the forenamed things. It helps that for the panes of the cares being dropped into them, and freeped in vings or Rosewater it mitigates the headach: Thus faith Discovider. Galen faith in his fixth Booke of firmings or Rosewater it is of a mixt qualitie, for it hath a little altringent facultie in it, and yet it doth digest: he Mesune, to hot qualitie is more abundant therein then the cold. The Arabian Phyfitians doe appoint the for the summing or the quantities and make no mention of flowers. The Greeks contrariwife doe will be flower only to be used, and never make use of seeds or codds; and therefore as Matibiolus seth, it is no worder dut the compound plaister of Mellilot, which the Apothecaries make, not having any of the meale of the feet of the tree Mellilot therein, dork not worke that effect that the Physicians doe expect, for this comthe resentation and the track of the component of the used, to diffolve hardnesse, windinesse, tumours and swellings, both of the locate liver and belly, as also mightily to ease the paine of them all, and to heale the Hypochondria, or fore profile belly, about the short ribbes, when it is stretched or cracke by the swelling thereof; but there is anceptific alled Mellilot, which is much used, to draw and heale all fores and wounds that neede cleaning, and inside of the greene young Mellilot, boyled with Rossen, Waxe, Sheepe tallow, and some Turpentine, which the well made, will be almost an greene as the herbe it selfe, and smell very strong thereof, although it be two or three yeares old. The flowers of Mellilot and Camomill are much used to be put together into gollenthat are given to expell winde, & to ease paines, as also into pultoses that are made for the same purpose, and to allwage fwellings or tumors that happen either in the spleene or other parts, by the mollifying or difculing qualities that are in its It helpeth also inflammations whether in the eyes or face, or other parts of the boly. The jayce dropped into the eyes is a fingular good medicine to take away any filme or skinne from them, that growth as a cloud to dimme the eyefight. It is effectuall to be applied to those that have sodainely lost their fenfes by any parestifme, as also to strengthen the memorie, to comfort the head and braines, and to preserve them frompsines, and the feare of the Apoplexie, if the head be often washed, with the distilled water of the herbe and flowers, or sign made therewith. The water also diskilled serveth as a persume, to wash course gloves or other things. The flowers and herbe of the white flowred Mellilot, steeped in oyle Olive, and fer into the Sunne undigest for some time, and after being boyled in a Balneo of hot water, and strained forth, and other fresh flowers and herbes being put thereto, and Sunned, as before and strained, and so nsed at the second or third time, is accounted a most foveraine Balmé, both for greene wounds and old fores, for swellings, inflammations, impressions for swellings, inflammations, in a set of the swellings, inflammations, in a swelling swelling, in the swelling swellings, inflammations, in swellings, in nd to be of more efficacie and vertue. The Egyptian Melilot, as Alpinus faith, the feede thereof onely is uladly them, being boyled, and the places greeved, fomented and bathed with the warme decoction against pincofthe fides, the Plenrifie and Perippenmenia, as also the paines of the collicke and winde in the belly, the windisesse strangling of the mother, or any griefes thereof to sie in the decoction thereof; and if Fenegreeke and Linetede, and Camomill flowers be added thereto, it helpeth all tumors or hard swellings thereof, and doubtie to provoke the monethly courses, and to open the obstructions of the veines, and afterwarwards to Areginathe parts. The Indian Mellilot, if wee would use the seede, which as I said before smelleth stronger that the relt of the plant, hath no doubt the same qualitie that the former have, the smell and taste perswading

Directorer herbes there are that might be referred to this Classis, some whereof are set forth in my former Books, and some you shall finde specified as well in the precedent as subsequent Chapters of this Works, which you may observe in the Vertues as you reade them.

99 PLANTE

PLANTÆ REFRIGERANTES

ET INTVBACEÆ. COOLING AND SVCCOR LIKE HERBES.

> CLASSIS SEXTA. THE SIXT TRIBE.

CHAP. I.

Portulaca, Purflane



NTO the cooling Herbes let me, I pray adjoyne the Insubace of Cicharacia whereunto they may more fitly in my minde be added, then to any other, not with-Randing the bitrernesse in some that argues some heate.

I have fet forth the Garden Purslane in my former Worke, there remaine some other to be spoken of here, and first of the wilde Purslane,

1. Pertulea Sylvestrie. Wilde Purslane.

The Wilde Purslane spreadeth upon the ground sappie reddish stakes set with thicke fat shining greene leaves like in all things unto the garden kinde but study. at the joynts, with the leaves toward the end of the branches, come forthvery fmil starre-like yellowith greene flowers scarte to be discerned, and as quickly falling a

way as the Garden kinde, and bath fach like hard buskes wherein the likeblate feede is contained: the rootes are threedes, and perifh with the first cold nights that come this is somewhere. more allringent in talte (as for the most part all wilde berbes are) then the Garden kinde.

2. Portulaca exigna Camerary. Camerarius his imali Purslane. This small Pursane also is like the other, but much smaller then it, having alwayes two leaves set together, of a paler yellowish greene colour on the thicke round stalkes and branches which stand a little more uprest and bend downe to the ground againe: the flowers are like the former, and so is the blacke seede, but the baker open themselves before the seede is ripe, and stand upon smaller and longer sootestalkes, this hath linkerso talte but waterish or herby.

3. Portulaca Cretica: Candy Pursiane. The Candy Purslane (which in my judgement might rather be referred to the kindred of the small Housekeker, as Camerarius, Columna and Banhinus doe, but that, I would keepe the name whereby it was fent, for his fake that fent it) is a very small low berbe not past two or three i nches high, having many small heads of leaves slanding round together, somewhat like the head of a small Houseleeke, but each lease set further in sunder and room of the small houseleeke. fing which are very small at the bottome, and sodainely grow broad and round at the point, yet so small eafe is bigger than the naile of ones little singer, and of a pale greene colour, which so abide for the most part. the first Winter after the springing up, if the extremitie thereof doe not utterly rot it: in the Sommer following it shooteth forth into branches with somewhat longer leaves on them, and at the upper joynts and toppes fland divers imall whitish flowers, and after them appeare long pods a little crooked or bending power together in forme of a starre, wherein is very small blackish seede contained; the roote is small and stros, and perisheth after seede time.

The first groweth in Vineyards, Orchards, Gardens, and other rockie and stony places also where it is so # to abide from it owne fowing, that it will hardly be rid out againe : the second Camerarius faith in horn the dies, that he first before any other found it about Lipswicks: the last was sent me from Hieronymm Wants, a Canon of Tournay in Flanders, who it is likely, either received it himselfe or some other friend that give a him from Candy.

The two first doe abide all the Summer, from the Spring that they rise, which yet is late, untill the coldnight doe nippe them, and cause them to perish: the third, as I said before; abide the first W inter of it benet too rise. lent, and seedeth the next Summer after the springing.





The Names.

It is alled by Dioferrides in Greeke droeden Andrachne, and by Theophraffus de part Adrachne, and fo each ofitable all the Arbusse or Strawberry tree, which some call Portulace arbor in Latine, as they also call this his brukes both, of the Arabians Bakle anche, and Bachele alhanica, the Italians Porcellane and Porchaechia, the Special Verdelague and Baldroegue; the Prench Ponspier Porchailles and Porchains, the Germanes Burgel, the Special Verdelague and Baldroegue; the Dusch Poncelope, and Wein English Poncelopue; The first is generally called Pontal spring and George and Cameron in call it Portulas minor: Calarinus and Bandinus Portulas a anguetille and Cameron in call it Portulas a minor: Calarinus and Bandinus Portulas a anguetille and Cameron in call it Portulas and Cameron in call it Po on communacytus is a Cofner and Commercian call it Portulaca minor: Cafatrinus and Bankinus Portulaca angua figilis; and Cordus upon Dioferrides funds that Copne is no other than the wide Purfame to the fector is called by Commin Portulaca action of the last was four meby the name of Formal Commin Portulaca action of the last was four meby the name of Formal can receive a find I am not willing to after, although I know that Commin Dioferrides, refuting that of the Commin arregiment, and Columna, by the name of Semperorium Services Dioferrides, refuting that of the control of the Columna doth thereupon call it Corpleton fellate.

The Vertues.

Guden Purlane is cold in the third degree, and moift in the second as Galen faith, & is therefore good to coole up how in the liver, bloud, reiner and from ack, and in hot agues not hing betrevile fraieth alto hot and, collericke than the liver, bloud, reiner and from ack, and in hot agues not hing betrevile fraieth alto hot and, collericke fundite belly, as allo of womene courses, the whites & gonorhos, the difflations from the head & the paints themproceeding of heate, went of fleepe, or the frenzie; the freede is more effectuall then the herbe, and is disguis good ule to coole the heate and harpenefic of urine, and the outragious half of the body, veneroous wingsing good rife to coole the heave and tharpeneffe of prine, and the outragions Init of the body, venerous drams and the like, in so sanch that the over frequent rife thereof acting affects the heate and vertue of natural manufactures and the feede being brailed and boiled in wine, and given to children that have the wormes expelled then; some does more continend the feede of wilde Purslane for the wormes then the other; the jnice of the her is held as effectually for all the purposes aforefaid, as also to flay vomitings and taken with some Sugar than held and dries cough. Moranesse of breath and the thicke, and to stay an immederate thirst of land help the same of the herbe is used by many as the more pleasing to the patantian with a little Sugar and worketh to the same effect. The juyce also is singular good in the inflammation and therefore the feeter parts in reasons as recommended. with a little Sugger and worketh to the fame effect. It is juyer and its intermediate when there are ulminducers of the feeret parts irrumn or worketh, as also of the bowells and bener-holder when there are ulminducers of the feeret parts irrumn or worketh, as also of the sound bener-holder when there are ulminducers of the feeret parts irrumn or worketh, as also of the sound fallets; in the heate of the years, to
my contribution in them. The feeret is shifting fickmic whether the brailed and applied to the forehead and temples, allaieth excessive heate there is canning want of
the middlesse; and applied to the eyestaketh away the codensis and inflammations in them, and those other
than when runbes in the sound is a little braile forth. Chestally if a little Vineon where pulhes, wheales, pimples, Saint Anthonies, fire, and the like, breake forth, especially if a little Vinestrength being laid to the necke with as much of Galles & Linfeede together eaketh away the paines tia, and the cricke in the neckes the juyce also is used with oyle of Roses for the faid causes, or for blastings by lightening, or planets, and for burnings by Gunpowder, or other wife, as also for womens fore breaths, upon

the like hot causes, and to allay the heate in all other fores or hurts: it is faid elforto stay the spreading of within the like hot causes, and to allay the heate in an other tores or much being of children that sticke forth the poylon; applyed also to the Navell of children that sticke forth it beggi ferpents bitings, and to draw forth the poyion; appropriate into the ferment of the look teeth, and to the them, it is also good for fore mouthes and for fore gums when they are swellen, to fasten look teeth, and to the contract faith they are given to the same to the s them, it is allogood for fore mouther and for fore gums when they are two uen, to ratten loofe teeth, and way their paine when they are fer on edge by eating fower things: Comerarine faith that the diffilled was used by fome tooke away the paine of their teeth when all other remedies failed, and that the third was made in pilles with the powder of gum Tragacanth and Arabeck, and taken prevailed such to be made a blood by water: applyed to the Goute it eafeth the paines the eaf, and helpeth the helpeth the highest if it bee not caused by the crampe or in a cold cause. The wilde Parliane is used as familiar in the content of the c theates in many parts beyond the Seas where it groweth plentifully, as the Garden kinde, and leffe effectually a remedy for most of the diseases aforesaid, onely it coolers not following, but it and drying for fluxes and the like.

CHAP. II.

Potenlaca marina. Sea Purffane.

He Sea Purllane might be entreated of with the other Sea plants in the proper place; buring the it not meete to fever it from the other going before, and hereunto for the searc like a metric. it not meete to lever it from the other going before, and interested Sea Purtanes as well on going to blance to joyne two other forts of Haliman, which may be called Sea Purtanes as well on gowing in

1. Portulaca marina nostras. Sea Purslane of our countrey. The Sea Purslane hath divers hoary and grayish purple stalkes somewhat wooddy, rising from the room a foote or more long, lying for the most part upon the ground, bearing thereon many small children at least of a whitish greene colour set without order, at some joynts more and at some lesse, and bearing at the toppes many long springes or spiked stalkes, set round about will see the purple flowers, which turne into whitish flat thinne seedes like unto those of the Sea develop; the total in some what wooddy, with divers long strings joyned thereto and abideth with the leaves on the branche of the

2. Halimus latifolius five Portulaca marina incana major. The greater outlandish or heavy Sarring This heary Sea Purlane fendeth forth divers thicke and wooddy heary & printle stalks, fourer sing for high, whereon are fet many thicke leaves, without any order fomewhat short & broad, to heary white thanks and printless; the showers grow at the tops of the stalks on divers long springes, being mostle like the Olivebishes, but of a purplish colour; after which come broad and star whitish seeds like unto those of Areas the root is long to the stalks. is long hard and wooddy enduring many yeares in the naturall places, but must be semewhat defended in the

> Portulaca marina. Sea Putflaine.

2 Halimus latifolius five Portulaca marina incana mojer. The greater outlandish or hoary fea Purflant,





TRIBE 6! with us if you will have it preferved, yet bringeth not forth the leaves so hoary white with us. Tisober boary Sea Purilane hath very flender, weake, and fomewhat hoary stalkes about two foote long, This one was the first be the minit part fall downe and ye upon the ground, the leaves that grow on the bearing that is without order are a second, the leaves that grow on the second the second that is without order are a second to the second the second that is without order are a second to the second that the second that is without order are a second to the second that the second that is without order are a second to the second that the second that is without order are a second to the second that the sec faithful fin the fame manner, that is without order, are narrower, longer and not so hoary white: the whethe former, but of a more greenish colour growing at the toppes of the stalkes, and afterwards When the feede as the former, but somewhat leffe a roote is wooddy and endureth like the other.

4. Halimus miner Germanics. The lefter to Purflane of Germany. The belief half hoary flalke an handfull high rifing from a finall threddy rocte leaning divers wayes, branching but higher threat hand for the same what round leaves, and those up higher with a gain in the flowers has finall meanth and former hand those up higher with a gain is formation and colour, the flowers are finall greenish and moffic, yet yellow within, fet on long stalkes, general format in the state for the flowers are finall greenish and moffic, yet yellow within, fet on long stalkes, of commercial formation of the state of the

The Place. The figure with in the falt marthes of the Sea coals of our owne land, in Kent and many other places the fecond Them now to found about Lilbons in Portingal, and the third as well in the kingdome of Valentia in Spaine the face from Mompelier and Marfelles in France, and in the upland places about Tholonfe as Lugdunensis sex mile Helimm be this as you shall heare by and by, the last about Northusa in Germany. The Time.

They flower in Inly and their feede is ripe in August

Bitteriles Galen and Theophraftus call it in Greeke Name Halimus with an afpiration, because it is a fea plant. and the lowewhat faltish, whom Pling followeth and yet faith, a certaine herbe used to be eaten is so called a shough it were differing from Halimsis which as Disferrides and Galen fay is used to bee eaten. Selinus admorall it A NIMO Alimos without an afpiration, and fay the name was taken from the effect it worketh which we spell hunger, for faith Solimus, the people in Camby fay that that day they care thereof they shall not be hungy, if you will believe them. Divers herbes have been taken for Halimus by divers writers, as mere mapy; 11 Journal of divers, the Ligustrum or Prives by Lacana, and Periclymenum relium, upright Wood-bioby Toque. Lugdamensis setteeth forth a plant by the name of Haliman vera Dalechampij, the true Haof Disserides, and faith it better agreeth thereto then those of Classian, or any other, to whom Chies forfe given credit, in that hee faith hee flieweth the fruit thereof to bee like unto Ribes, whom Babing followerb, and faith that he knew not what plant it frould be, but reading the place in Lugdunenfis I finde Cluft to be much miltaken, for in the description thereof he setteth downe these words Semen producit laimm pendican in fammic ramin copie sam, which broad white seede can no wayes agree with Ribes. And for Lueduwast to make it a different plant from Clusius his second Haliman whereunto himselfe faith it is like, I see no such gut cuile, more then that it grew in the upland countries, and that his Figure sheweth the leaves to grow maby childring together at a joynt. I have you fee fet the Portulaca marina with the Halimus; for in my judgement idifferent to much from it, neither in forme of leaves or feede, which is (with me) a chiefe note of agreement ordiffeence, nor yet in place, but that it may very well be accounted the Halineus of our countrey, and other these Northerne parts, the climates chiefly making the distinction if any be, and hereunto I am the more inducollectuse Matibiolus his first Portulaca, and Clusius his last be by them called Halimus which Dodoneus and Baning all Portulaca marina. Lobel and Pena affirme that the discription of Portulaca marina doth better agree with the Crithmum of Dissorides then the Faniculum marinum doth; first for that the leaves of Crithmum are hydrobe white which in Sampire are greene, next they are compared to Garden Pursiane leaves but thicker ongrandbroader, which cannot agree to Sampire being small long and somewhat round, and againe Crithmum of Disserides is said to be of a cubits height, but Sampire is little above an handbreadth or two high, these hings confidered did put some doubt in them and some others since whether our Sampire which is generally profed whethe right Crithmum of Dioscorides be so or no : but hereof I shall entreate more hereafter when Ifall speake of Sampire in the Classis of Sea Plants, Ruellins Lib. 1. Cap. 85. taketh that plant to be Halimus with which the Franch in divers places make their hedges, and call it Blanche putain, but he is therein much deceived, that being Vibranum; for I thinke he doth not make the Viorne to be it which yet they fo call also a Matthiolus hith the Arabians call Halimus Molochia, and that Serapio speaking thereof, saith that in Babylon it is carried by handfulls and cryed in the streets, but I thinke Matthiolus is herein deceived, for it is the true Molochia and northis bette that Serapis faith they cryed in the streets: the last is called Halimus minor in his Pinax and Tro-The Italians as Matthielus and Lugdunenfis fay call it Bidone, and Clufius faith the Spaniards call it Maand the Portugalli Salguideiras, and the French especially about Tholonfo L'berbe du Masclon, id est, Herba Cake, the Collicke herbe for the properties take : we call it Sea Purflane, as the Durch doe to like wife.

The Vertues. The Halimui or Portulaca marina (for as their formes so their properties are alike) is used to be eaten as other all there are in all the places of their growing, for talting somewhat saltish of the natural soyle, being maplanted into other grounds, it much pleafeth the pallate, having a little aftringent rellish withall, whereby thlund a Galen faith to bee of different qualities, as well temperately hot sufficient to diffolve winde in the lowetelly and gues, and the paines of the Collicke speedily, by drinking of the decoction of the leaves in wine, or of the faire pair into wine and being boyled and eaten with oyle or butter, loofeneth the body, and yet Wite thingent qualitie dock firengthen the loofe or fluxible parts : the fame alfo helpeth those that are trouwith Crampes or are burflen inwardly : it canfeth also plenty of milke, not onely to Nurses for their childam, but in Carde also that frede thereon, or to whom it is given : it encreaseth also naturall seede : but that his Discorides attributeth to the roote is found fufficient effectuall in the leaves, the roote in these dayes being feldome tiled that I know.

Minue

Minus

Melveftre.

CHAP. III.

Telephiam five Craffula. Orpine.

Here be divers herbes exhibited by divers authors for the true Telephinm of Dislander, longitud Here be divers heroes exhibited by divers authors for the true of another, and yet nonedominal forme of another, and yet nonedominal formers and yet nonedominal formers. ly answer in all things the discription thereof; but because all or most of them have given the name of Telephiam to these here expressed; let mee also if they have erred greath them, and yet I shall show you which of them commeth nearest unto the truth or true Telephine

and yet I mail thew you which of them committee measure mino are started. The great Spanish Orpine.

The great Spanish Orpine hath divers weake round fappie stalkes rising two foote high, whereoner starts started that the great Spanish Orpine, but much larger and browners started that the started hours are the common orpine, but much larger and browners of the started that the started hours are the common of the stalkes that colour oftentimes, and fomewhat unevenly dented about the edges : at the toppes of the falker fund mind flowers, larger and more foread then in the ordinary fort, which confift of five small whitish leaves a pece, at ter which come small chassie huskes with seede like dust in them: the rootes are thick, white, and tuberous hierer and longer then those of the ordinary Orpine which abide all the Winter with the greeneleaves on the faller that have not as yet flowred.

2. Telephium sive Crassula major vulgaris. Common Orpine.

Common Orpine rifeth up with divers round brittle stalkes, thicke set with flat and fleshy leaves without any order, and little or nothing dented about the edges, leffer then the former, and of a paler greene color. the flowers grow in leffer tufts, and are white or whitish in all that ever I saw, which atterwards bear fuch like feedes as the former : the rootes are divers, thicke, round, white, glandulous or tuberous clogge like the former but lesser: This proveth smaller in divers fields and woods sides where it is found wilde.

3. Telephium floribus purpureis. Purple flowred Orpine.
This Orpine differeth little from the last in manner of growing, but that the stalkes are more skrible and weake, and the leaves which stand without order are more finely dented about the edges, and the minof flower at the toppes of the stalkes are of a reddish purple colour confisting of five small leaves a peece like the former. the roote is also tuberous like the last for the most part,

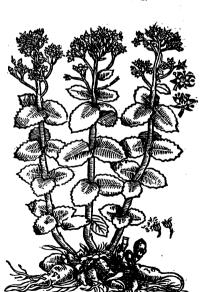
This also is found smaller in all the parts thereof not otherwise differing then in that the stilks with all the

leaves utterly perish every yeare to the roote, which every yeare sendeth forth new branches,

Telephium minut repens sive Cepas Pancip. Small creeping Orpine.

This small creeping Orpine sendeth forth divers weake round stalked lying on the ground, and easily using roote againe as they lye, thicke fet with thicke fat leaves very like unto Purlane, but finaller and finaller upwirds. of a darke or rultie greene colour, from among which rife bare or naked weake stalkes, without any q with

1. Telephium five Crassula major Hispanica.
The great Spanish Orpine.



z. Telephitin feve Crafula major valgati. Common Orpine,









but few leaves thereon, at the toppes thereof stand small tusts of purplish flowers like the other; the rootes breaf are northberous but stringie, yet doe endure with the greene leaves on them the greatest extremitie of Winter although it lose some of the lower leaves of the branches,

Telephism legitimum Imperation of Naples his true Orpine.

This small Telephism of Imperatus for adeth upon the ground, with many small and long trayling branches for the phism of Imperatus for adeth upon the ground, with many small and somewhat longer than the final true of the smaller and somewhat longer than and somewhat longer than and somewhat longer than and somewhat longer than a smaller and somewhat longer than a smaller and somewhat longer than a smaller tha known them, and thicker fet together, but those that will beare flower are set sparsedly without order to the those, and are lesser in forme, and lesse thicke and sappie then any of the other before, and of a sad seven the toppes of the stalker stand thicke clusters of white flowers of five leaves a piece, additing them small cornered heads containing small brownish seeds, the roote is small and long of a tingers leads or two with divers branches and small increasinging with some branches of greene leaves thereon, alternative them. dough those that have flowred and seeded doe perish.

6. Copas Matthioli. Matthiolus his small Orpine. Testinal Orpine of Matthiolm hath a small weake stalke scarce a foote long lying almost upon the ground and into sundry branches, and they againe into other smaller ones, set with small thicke long leaves with

out any order, and somewhat like unto Pursane: at the toppes of the branches stand many small white flowers in tufts, but more thinly or sparsedly fet then in the former, confifting of five leaves a peece, after which come small heads like unto the Orpines containing small dustie seede, the roote is long and fibrous smelling somewhat sweete like the Rolewort roote as Comerarine faith, and perishing every yeare, so that if it rise not of the shed seede (which usually it doth if it be suffered to fall) it must bee new fowneevery yeare.

The Place.

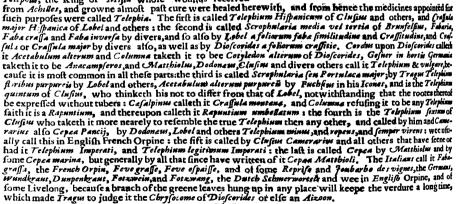
The first (lugue faith hee found as well in Spaine as in Hungary upon the Alpes: the second of both forts, the greater and the leffer is frequent almost in every country of this land, the greater being generally cherifned in Gar-dens, but yet is as I take it the same with the lesser fort, that groweth as I sayd in the shadowie sides of fields and woods: the third is often found in divers places of Germany, as Tragus, Camerarine, Clubim and others fet downe: the fourth was fent out of Italy by Alphanfus Pancius a worthy Herbarist and Phisition of Ferrara; the fixt came from Imperatus of Naples, from Cortusus and Infephus de Cafa bona, of whom Clusius faith he received the seede : the last is chiefely nourfed up in the Gardens of those that are lovers of rare plants, and was first communicated from Padoa.

The Time.

They doe all flower about Iuly, and their feede is ripe in August.

The Names.

These herbes are referred to the Texiquor Telephium of Dioscorides for the forme sake, and so taken by divers writers although none of them are found to have that clenfing facultie that Dioscorides and Galen attribute unto their Telephium: it tooke the name as it is thought from Telephus, the King of Miss whose wounds received



The Vertues. The qualities of our Orpine are as I fayd before differing from the Telephisms of Diefeorides, in that they are cooling as Purstane is, especially the leaves, for the roote is more enclining to heate, and by reason of the micrisginesse therein it is somewhat astringent also, whereas the true Telephinni as Diescerides and Galen lay is some what hot, and of a clenling drying qualitie, fo that used with Vinegar it taketh away the Morphew, Lepry, and all other deformities in the skinne, and is good also for old foule Vicers and fores to clente and heale them, that fay Dioscorides and Galen of their Telephinm, but divers have thought that the difference in qualitie may happen from the Climate as it doth in Arum which in fome places of Afia and Cilicia as Gales faith is not that petalliting, as it is in these places of Greece, Italy and all Europe, and as it is found also in the lesser Celandine, which they say is sharpe in some places but is not so found with us. Orpine is seidome used in inward Medecines with us, although Tragus fairh from his countrey Germans experience, that the diffilled water thereof is profession taken of those, that have any gnawings or excertations in their flornacke er bowells, or have Vicers in their Lord or Liver or other inward parts, as also in the matrix or mother, and doth helpe all those discases, being dumit for certaine dayes together. for certaine dayes together, and that it stayeth the harpenssie of humans in the blooddy flux, as also beyon



T. 10 46.

and should in the body or in the wounds, the roots thereof also performed the fame effect. It is used the society in cools my heate or inflammation upon any hurr or would, and easieth the paines of them, as also to inflammation upon any hurr or would, and easieth the paines of them, as also to and support the paints of inflammation upon any furt or would, and eafeth the paints of them, as also to consider the paints, the importance of them, as also to consider the paints of them, as also to consider the paints of them, as also to consider the paints of the

CHAP. IV

Boule this plant is fo like unto an Orpine, both in leafe, flower, and manner of growing, I thinke it fit to joyne it next thereunto. It fendeth forth divers ftalkes which are upright, thicke round and greene, about a foote thicke fet with leaves up to the toppes, and are formewhat long and narnow, like unto those of Orpine, but smaller, yet as fat or thicke, and of the like pale greene colour, denied about the edges i the flowers are many small and yellow, fer in a tuft or cluster, but smaller than Orpine, with seede in heads like unto

isso the rote is thicke and tuberous or knobble at the head; advanced out, riling oftentimes above the ground, whereas it growth forewhat reddill, and is long downward, with dron first annexed unto it, which being a little broken or bried with it, is field, much more than when it is drie fmelfor like i Roie, from whence it tooke the name. Some doc, some hatthere is no her fort hereof whole leaves are nor dand in the flowers more purpliffs than the other.

The Place.

It growth in the North pasts of England, and no where elfe wilde mour Land as I can heare of, as upon the mountaines of Pauls and Ingelberingly, oftentimes on the very raggical places and not dangerous of them scarce accessible and so steepe, that they may loone tumble downe that very warily doe not looke wheir footing, from whence hath beene fent me fome rootes for my Garden.

It flowreth about Iuly, and the stalkes and leaves perisheth to the ground springing every yeare anew from the toote, which

shideth firme in all extremities of cold.

The Names. It is alled in Greek Para ila, Rhodia radix, not from the Iland Rhodes, but from the Role, as I faid, for the fent thereof; it but no other name with all authors than Rhodiaradix or Rosea mer the I know.

.The Vertues his found by good experience to be cold and not hot, as some health in the third placeth it almost in the third agree fleste i for even as red Rofes, fo this by the coldnesse spoinble to allwage the beadcach, ariling from an hot caule, ad both Disserides and Galen appoint it for paines in the head. the pyrethereof with a little Rolewater applied to the fore-

bad and temples which Gerard vindicateth to his owne in-

Rhodia radiz. Rosewert.

CHAP. V.

Aizaon Sedam seve Sempervivum majus. The greater Houseleeke.

Hiteare so many forts of Houseleekes properly and unproperly so called both great and small, with whole or with divided leaves, fome cooling and others heating or exulcerating, that without fome methodicall divided leaves, forme expresses them conveniently, nor you apprehend them effectually. ally which that I may do, I will digest them into five Rankes and orders, that is to fay, of all the great ally; which that I may do, I will digest them into five Rankes and orders, which because they are of much that I may do, I will digest them into five Rankes and or the five I may do, I will digest them into five Rankes and the five I may do, I will be or boules, and then did fandie bankes and the same of the imater ones in the several Chapter from the sand upon die fandie basies and the sand t have next: thirdly of these that grow upon reckes and mountaines or in stony places, and fourthly, of these that grow upon reckes and mountaines or in stony places, and fourthly, of these divided leaves, and lastly, to accomplish the history of all the forts of Houseleaves, I should see forth du forts of Costleton of Richies Worts, bir having chricated of many of them in my former Book, [w here thew you the reft that remaine

here thew you the rest that remaine.

I. Solum Major legitiment. The true great Hotisticke.

The true great Houseleeke growers great to the formed of a standing or workly plant, of the lating of any three shore or more, sometimes in the straight of which are the writter countries, what stands at three shore or more, sometimes in this straight of the branches of once through the straight of the plant of the bigness of four straight in the straight of the old leaves that are sheet, the straight of the plant of the work of the old leaves that are sheet, the straight of the work of the old leaves that are sheet, the straight of the work of the old leaves that are sheet, the straight of the straight of the countries on all sides, and the straight of the straigh of a pale yellowish colour, with fundry small threeds in the middle of them, the greater stalke becommending and smooth as the heads, with small blacke seeds in them, grow ripe and utterly perishing after seeds in the other heads of greene leaves abide fresh stiff the years. Which send for the flowers the next years sin, and may be taken before hand from the mains stocke to be planted, and will take roote being put intoine grant the state of the state of branches and some state of branches.

This kind of Houseleeke is like the former wittest state of the Houseleeke.

This kind of Houseleeke is like the former wittest state, yet not so thicke or stoppie, in the set somewhat some them, yet not so thicke or stoppie, in the set somewhat some the some the former.

fering from the former.

fering from the former.

3. Sedum majus vulgare. Our common great Houseleeke.

Our common Houseleeke sendeth forth on all sides divers heads of pale greene thicke far broad layer points at the ends, lying circlewise one close anto another upon the ground from the saiddle of some of the bass of leaves, riseth up a streight Ralke two some high; all covered with similer and longer greene seaver much below, which often drie and fall a way before the toppe thereof bath persisted this slower which sow as long branches bending their ends downewards, with a single leafer active some of every one of them, and small of many leaves starre-sashion, of a darke reddish colour, after which come heads with small beddish leads in them : the roote is small and stringies, creeping all about, and from small strings multiplies into many heads of leaves round about, taking uptilereby a good compasse.

4. Sedum majus alternum store actions. An other smaller Houseleeke like the common.

This Houseleeke groweth in like manner as the common dors, with such heads of thicke and pointed large compassing one another, but they are dented a little about the edges, and are much smaller than they, smaling

T. Sedam majat legitimum. The true great Houlcleeke.

2. Sedem majus Marinum Ang Gréat Engillo les Honfelectes









Gresenarre y leafed Houseleeke.



5. Sedam tubram tomentofam Netted or woolly Houselselse



3. Vermieularia ar bore fcens & fruticofa altera. Tree Houseleeke with fmall seaves, and Shrubby Prickmadam.



upon longer stalkes that thrust out from the roote : from the middle of shegreatest and eldest head, shootsh Miterum upon longer traines that this for with small leaves like the other, bearing flowers in the same minus ma. a stalke scarce a foote high, thicke set with small leaves like the other, bearing flowers in the same minus man. just denta- larger, and conflitting of fixe leaves, onely of a white colour, after which come fixe cornered head, com-Jet dental larger, and committing of mericaves, onerly of a winter control which control had cornered heads, commit gir folis.

Alterum flore purs purso adds. I the roote is small and like the other, yet a little thicker. Clustum makesh mention of a chief fort hereof, with lefter leaves and more dented in on the edges is fittle: edfe differing. The six of a purso adds. I things, faving the flowers which are of a brighter red colons than the control of the colons than the colons that the colons th

This rare Houseleeke in the Antume and Winter hath the hoary on all redough heads of land plaine, and open, like unto the ordinary fort, but when the Spring comments on, it groweth overstall with number of hoary or woolly threades like unto a net, that it draweth the leaves together, and flewed with formes, as triangles, qua drangles, quinquangles, & fexangles, the leaves themselves being smaller and long the ordinary fort but thicke and stehle: in Summer when the stalke riseth to be hatter toote high, they propointed up Pyramis fashion, thicke covered with that woollinesse: upon the stalke are set many smaller and the stalke are set many smaller and the stalke are set many smaller. pointed up ryranno rannon, titled a which parteth into two, bearing on each fundry large spread flower, of deepe red Rose colour, ending in tenne points, as if they were so many leaves, but before they open to believe flarre, are plaited into ten plaites, each plait or fould being of a deeper colour, having twenty therein the flarre, are plaited into ten plaites, each plait or fould being of a deeper colour, having twenty thread in the flarre, are plaited into the flarre, are plaited into the flarre, are plaited into the flarre, and the flarre with yellow, standing about the middle umbone which becommet the feeder will, and the flarre with the flarre with

of the rockie and stony places, where scarce any earth is to be found.

6. Sedum majus angustifolium. Great narrow leased Houseleeke.

This kinde of Houseleeke hath fundry circles of leaves somewhat like the former tore, but the leaves are me. rower and longer, and a little rough or hairy withall; the stalke that rifeth from some of the heads browning and about a cubit high, fet thicke with narrower and red pointed, far thicke undented leaves up to the toppe where it brancheth forth into some few, bearing each a flower of tenne or twelve long and narrow leaves laid open like a starre, of a reddish purple colour ; the seede that followeth in so many small state, as there we leaves in the flowers, is as small almost as dust: the roote is reasonable thicke, with diver small almost as dust:

7. Vermicularis arborescens. Tree Houseleeke with small leaves. This kinde of Houseleeke or Prickemadam, riseth up to be five or fixe foote high, as I have or fixed it when groweth in Gardens, plentifully stored with branches from the bottome to the toppe, and fet thicke with fine long and round greene leaves without any talle, very like to those of the small Hunseleeke called Stonecrop or Prickemadame, (although Lobel, as I thinke saith it hath a saltiss taste) but lesser and greener, the slowe grow at the toppes of the branches, smaller than in the next that followeth, and of a pale yellowish colors: a rootes are long wooddy and spreading in the ground: the branches hereof flipped and put into the grand w

quickly take roote and grow.

8. Vermicularis fruticosa altera. Shrubby Prickemadam. This other (hrubby plant groweth nothing to high as the former, not being above a foote high full of brand covered with an ash coloured barke, as limber and pliant as it, the leaves hereof are somewhat greaterands ger than the other, of a more faltish taste, and of a darker greene colour : the flowers at the toppes of the ba ches are larger, but fewer, and of a yellowish colour, the roote is hard and wooddy.

The Place. The first groweth in Greece, Italy, Portugall, Spaine, Illyria or Slaveny, and some of the Mes in the Mes diterranian lea, as Scicily, Sardinia, Corfica, &c. where it groweth naturally, but in divers places of Italy, Pars gall and Spaine, it is kept, as Clusius faith, in pots, and carefully preserved in the Winter, & in Lifting, is less upon the houses as our common Houseleeke, but will not endure the cold of these more Northen countries Europe, with all the care that may be without a stove, such as they use in Gormany and other place nor Northen therly ; yet Lobel faith, he found it in the Hand of Holmes by Brifton : the second groweth by the safetinm my places of this Land, and in the He of Holmes not farre from Brifton : the third groweth naturally on diver hills in Germany, but with us onely where it is planted upon house fides, &c. and that in clay especially, for there in it will belt thrive. The fourth, Clufter faith, he found very common on the hills neare Fiend in Anti-it fift Columna found in Naples : the fixt Clufius faith, he found on the Alpes neare. Salenburg in Germany, the two last groweth by the sea side, and further off likewise where the last will taste brackish as well as near the saide The Time.

The first flowreth in Portugal, as Clufun faith, in Nevember and December, but never withus: the lead flowreth by the fea fide in August : the third, fourth, and fixth, in Iuly; the fift in May; and the two lat lat very late also.

The Names. It is called in Greeke A of our to why Aizon magnum or majus, of the everliving and greenenefle threef, as therefore Gaza translateth it out of Theophraftus Sempervivum, which is the same in fignification in that divers other names, for as Pliny saith, it was called Buphthalmum Zoophthalmum, and Steigithree, and Hype fon; fome called it alfo, as he faith, Oculus and Digitelius : it is called by Apuletis, Vitalis, and Ivon 1004, in usually, Sedum majus; the Arabians call it Bejabalalem and Hasalbalen; the Italians Sempervivo majoritals niards Semprevivo herba puntera; the French Grande Ionbarbe; the Germans Hanfwinste and Domeron; the Dutch Donderbaert and Huislook; we in English generally Houseleeke; yet some call it Sengreene, historia and some Impiters Eye, Bullocks eye, and Impiters beard. Clusius and others doe certainely affirm, that are dinary great Houseleeke is the Cotyledon altera of Dioscorides, and no one can disprove their judgement The first is the true Airson magnum of Dioscorides and others, and there is no doubt made there and atthere is no doubt made there is no doubt made there calleth it Seam major legisimum: the second Lobel maketh a kinde thereof, and calleth it paint the second Lobel maketh a kinde thereof, and calleth it paint to landicum: the third is most common with us, and is generally called Sedam major, and se vum majus vulgare, which as I faid, Clufou calleth Cotyledon altra Diofcorides fome also callies

Tata 6. La mint, which person the first fort, and Anguilara, Vmbilici veneria species altera, confidence findly fratewartering, who also thought it to be the Selago of Pliny, Lobel faith it may be Calpining that is, Picca hampile; but Selago was called Campborate by the learned of Mompelier from Campbo Cambro, which the leaves being bruiled give, but this hath no such finally and a selection of the sel Changener of sliny that is, a treas number; but or large was called Camphorata by the learned of Mompelier from Changers, which the leaves being bruiled give, but this hath no such smell, and therefore I thinke the said of Plany, which is a different plant from this whereof I have spoken before, but it is promote the Selage of Plany, which is a different plant from this whereof I have spoken before, but it is promote the thin plant is that which is absume calleth Sedam montanum Ericoides as he saith himselfe; the last Lobel back that this plant is the worsent vermiculatum, Bauhinns maketh some doubt whether it is the last Lobel the this plant is time wasternessed and the latt Lobel and he had been supported as the latternessed in the latt Lobel and he had been supported by the latt Lobel and he had been supported by the latt Lobel and he had been supported by the latt Lobel and he had been supported by the latt Lobel and latter the latter the latt Lobel and latter the latter printed in England. The Vertues.

Occadinary Houseleeke is cold in the third degree, moderately drying and binding, and is good for all in-Organizy riving and in the eyes or other parts of the body: a Possit made with the juice of Housewell has a well as a gues, for it cooleth and temperateth the blood and fpirits, and quencheth the less ingular good to ftsy all hot defluxions of sharpe and falt rheuse into the eyes, the juice being dropped and in the same being them. It has being the state of human into the eyes, the juice being dropped or mortic eares helpe them, it helpeth also all other fluxes of humors into the bowells, and the imder trouble all oand burnings, the shingles, fretting ulcers, canhenes, tetters, ringwormes and the like, indings all oand burnings, the shingles, fretting ulcers, canhenes, tetters, ringwormes and the like, indings all oand burnings. in the link, to language and what a bananing of the links, and the like, and the paine of the goute, proceeding of an hot cause: the juice also taketh away watts and cornes in the links of the being often bathed therewith, and the skinne of the leaves being layd on them afterwards: marine of the headach, and diftempered heate of the braine in frenives or through wants of fleepe, being appliremaining the management of the leaves bruifed and layd upon the crowne or feame of the head flayeth bleedisplacements and total the diffilled water of the herbe is profitable for all the purposes aforesaid: the landing gently rabbed on any place stung with Nettles or Bees, or bitten with any venemous creature doth protectly take away the paine.

CHAP. VI.

Aizoen Sedum five Sempervivum minus. Small Honfelceke.

Minest ranke of Houseleeks that I am to entreate of, are of those smaller forts that grow with us else where upon mudde and stone walls, or on dry sandy bankes or places,&c. whereof some are of a contrary qualifie, being hot, thatpe and exulcerating, whereunto I must adjoyne one other that growwhi immediate specialle it is to like them in the outward face.

1. Vermicularis & Cruffula minor vulgaris five Illecebra major.
The ordinary Prickmadam or Stonecrop.

Theommon Stopecrop groweth upon the ground with divers trayling branches, fet with many thicke, fat, and forewhat round white the ryellowish greene leaves, a little pointed at the edges: the flowers stand at the appendithe branches, many set together, yet somewhat loosely and not in a thicke tust or cluster as the Orpor, of syellowith colour, the rootes are very small creeping in the ground, and fend forth stalkes with leaves bee suddened all abouts.

2. Vermicularie Scorpieides. Stonecrop with turning heads. The other Stonecropor Prickmadam hath such like stalkes with leaves thereon as the former, that it is hard to inguish them untill they come to flower, which then may be descerned to differ onely in the turning toppes, of reliew flowers bending or turning like the taile of a Scorpion, or those herbes that are resembled unto it the roce in like manner creepe and shoote forth in divers places. Of this fort there is another whose head of flowcouncil not, which Lobel calleth Hamatodes.

3. Vermienlaris minor. Small Stonecrop.

The small Stonecrop hath small and long leaves like the other set upon thort stalkes, not past an handbreadth log which are not to thicke but more flat, and of a more flipticke rafte, the flowers are of a paler yellow colour and greater then the first, else standing in tusts in the same manner: the roote is like it also creeping about : this loosth both stalke and leafe in the Winter.

4. Vermicularis flore albo. white flowred Stonecrop with round pointed leaves. The white flowed Stonecrop creepeth upon the ground in the fame manner that the others doe, with flender blie and long round leaves upon them, of a blewing greene colour, not sharpe but round pointed, seeming the manner that the others doe, with flender blie and long round leaves upon them, of a blewing greene colour, not sharpe but round pointed, seeming the manner that the others doe, with flender that the other does not th the whene cornes or pine apple-kernels, being sparsedly set thereon: at the toppes whereof stand small white the sine sine sine sine sparsed umbells the roote creepeth like the rest, and the leaves perish with the blke every yeare like the laft.

This other Stonecrop groweth lower and hath more flore of flight final round leaves like wheate cornes, thicker the other: the flowers are white also like the last, and in no other thing different from it.

This Field Stonecrop hath divers reddift stalkes set with small fat long leaves, somewhat hairy, and much from then any of the former : the flowers are small standing like starres, many in a tult together, of a pale red Commission colour: the roote is like the rest, sending forth divers shoots: this abideth greene all the Winter, ad buth as little tafte as the former.

7. Ilecebra minor sive Sedum tertium Dioscoridie. Wall Pepper. The wall Pepper is almost the smallest of all these, and groweth like the former with very many and slenthe land imall round leaves thicke fet upon them, at the toppes whereof grow small pale yellow flowers



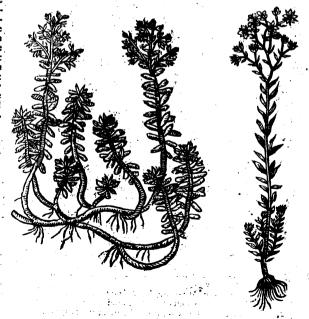
in tufts as the others doe the roote in like manner creepeth about, fending forth many stalkes, which as they lye upon the ground take roote and spread farre the take hereof is very sharpe and hor upon the tongue, which chiefely diftinguisheth it from all the rest, but it may also bee distinguished by the forme, being imall and thicke, fet with round leaves.

8. Illecebra infipida.

Vnfavorie Wall-Pepper.
This Wall-Pepper is as imall a plant as the last growing altogether like it in leafe, stalke, and flowers, being yellowish likewise, but the tafte onely diffingnisheth it from the other, which in this is nothing biting, but utterly unfavorie and without tafte.

9. Sedum minus estivum. Summer Houseleeke or Stonecrop.

This Summer fort hath many thicke round long leaves fet together without order. on the small stalkes which branch themselves into ma-



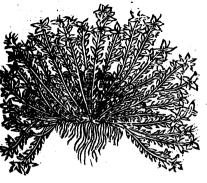
mall Scontce



wall-Pepper.



8. Mecebra inspida. Vnsayorie Wall-Pepper.



ny; stored with many yellow flowers at the toppes : the roote is small and perishing.

The Place.

Although these forts grow eyther on mudde or stone walls, or among rubbish, and in other sandy or gravelly places, and oftentimes also upon the sides of old tiled houses and penthouses, especially the two last forts faving one:but the fixt onely groweth in moyle Medowes and Marshes.

The Time. They all flower in Iune and Iuly and sometimes sooner, the leaves of many of them continuing greene all the Winter.

The Names. These kindes of Houseleekes are called in Greeke A' o' Coor to winger Aizons minus, that is, Sempervivum minus, in that they are alwaiss greene, and are leffer then the for-mer, yet some do call both kinds Aitbales; for that they are ever living, Pliny calleth this leffer kind Trithales quia ter florest (but Branfelfiss referreth that name to the greater) and Erithales or Erifithales and Chrysothales. The Italians call the first Semprevivo minore & Pignola, the French petite loubarbe and Triquemadame, the Germans Klein Hanfwurtz and Klein Donderbaer, the Dutch Bladerloofen and Pape cullekens, and wee is English Prickmadam, Stonecrop, or great Stonecrop (because we call two of the last forts small or little stonecrop) Stonehore and Mousetaile: The Wall-Pepper or country Pepper is called by the Ira-lians Granellete and Grafola, the French Pain a onfoau, the Germans Maurpfeffer that is Piper marinum, and Catzentreubel, that is, Vua felium or felina: the Dutch Muerpepper. The first is called by Lobel in his Adverfaria Vermiculary of the likenesse of the leaves unto wormes, and Classula minor officinarum sive Illecebra major, it is the Sempervivum minus primum of Dodonaus, the Sedum minus mas of Fuchsius, and the Sedam minus Hematodes of Tabermontanue and Gerard : the second is called by Lobel in his Icones and Dutch Herball, Aizon Scorpioides, and is the fourth Sedam minus of Clusius, and of Camerarina Aizon minus flore luteo reflexo : the third is the fixt Sedum minus of Clusius, the Sempervivum minus astivum of Lebel, and the Aizon medium of Thalius : the fourth is the Vermicularis flore albo of Camerarius, the Sedum minus famina of Fuchfius, Lugdunensis and others, Sempervivum minne albam of Brunfelfius and others, and is the first Sedum minus of Clusius : the fift is the seventh Sedum minus of Clufius, called by Lugdunenfis Aizoon Dasyphyllon five denffolium : the fixt is the third Sedum minus of Clufine ; TRIBE 6.

4. Seem went anim gramineo

Another Graffelike fmall

de leves, or height of the stalkes de beire flowers, but different in these points, that it beareth more

flowers the tops of the stalkes,

not hearlike pointed, but whole, and of a pale yellow colour. 5. Sedam petraum montanum

folio alterno.

Honfelecke. This other famili Houseleeke differch little from the last in the ment of growing, fmalnefie of

lateum Smill rocke Houseleeke with villow flowers.

3. Sedum minimum Alpinum gramineofolio. Graffelike small Houselecke.

low flo vers.

called by him Sedum paluftre, and is the fourth Sedum minus with Teagus; which Barting collets called by him Sedum palufire, and is the fountil season it: the feventhise the eighth Sedum was for Co fore rubente; although he would make it a untering out thousand minimum, and is taken by Anguilea to be ficum of Clufius, called Illecebra minor by Lobel, and Sempervivum minimum, and is taken by Anguilea to be ficum of Clusius, called Inecessaminor by sover, and temper or and because of the different qualitie, he judgest not fit to be accounted an Aizon which are all cold; Cordus calleth it Aizon acre, and Thalin dizon a vidi sustus, who also calleth the eight Aizam minus and Vermicularis insipida, and by Cordu Aizam the last is onely mentioned by Lobel.

The Vertues. All these kindes of small Houseleekes or Standardops, except the seventh are cooling like unto this the greater Houseleeks, and in their qualities are referred thereunto being somewhat astringent within the standard are no lesse powerfull to stay the saxes and distillations, bleedings inward and outward, emptions in the same are no leffe powerfull to ftay the fuxes and culturations, Diccoungs in ware and our ware supriors in the time cancerous and fretting fores and ulcers, and generally can doe and performe what foever is fail of the generally can therefore in the want of the one, the other may fafely and effectually be used, onely the last forecast fervent hot sharpe & exulcerating (as I fail before) the skin, and raising blisters if it be laid therepose busyles as forcibly as Rasunculus or Crowtoote will doe, and therefore it behave that that I have accession to the property of them substructure it is fail to the control of the manufacturation. of the cooling Stonecrops, that they doe not millake this for some of them whereunto it is solike; with without fome other good properties, whereof good use may be made, for it is faid to procure which juyce thereof taken with vinegar and some other thrinke, and thereby driveth forth thicke segments and one ricke humours whereby quartaine agues, and other of long continuance may be cured. And that takes make fin manner, it doth expell any poyfon, or the force of venemous herbes, and of the Aconites, which yet it includes frome to the greater kindes: but Caveat qui sumpferit. Dioscorides saith, that being outwardly applied with sangua, that is Hoggs suct, it will take away knottes and kernells, as well in the necke and throat, which all the Kings evill, as in any other part of the body, and applied by it selfe, or boyled in oyle of Rote, and the fore piles annointed therewith, doth ease the paines, and cure them of the griefe.

CHAP. VII.

Aizcon, Sedum Que Semper vivum minimum petraum & montanum. Rockie and Mountainous (mall Honfeleekes.



He third kinde of small Houseleekes that I am to entreate of here, are of such at grow on Roder stony, and mountainous places (of many whereof I have in my former Booke gives you to knowledge) which are the lest of all the rest formed into circles or eyes, as the common leafleeke is, and as the forts of Corpleton altera are also, whereunto they might be as well relend but because other Authors have setthem forth by the name of Sedum minm, I am content of them to passe also.

I. Sedum minimum Alpinum Muscoides: Small Mosselike mountaine Houseleeke. This small Houseleeke spreadeth with the many round circling heads of leaves like Houseleeke, a greater of ground so thicke lying thereon, as the Mosse it selfe doth which leaves are very small, theke, and of a bloom greene colour : from the middle of divers of which heades fpring up finall flender stalkes, not above two three inches high, bare or naked of leaves, for the most part unto the toppes, where sland two or three fall white flowers made of five leaves apeece, and some yellow threds in the middle of them : the roote is small ad threaddy, but multiplieth it felfe into a number of heads.

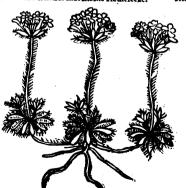
2. Sedum minimum Alpinum villosum. Small hairy mountaine Houselceke. This is as small an Houselecke as the former, growing in the same manner, and about the same heigh, buthe

1. Sedum minimum Alpinum Muscoides. Small Moffelike mountaine Houfelieke.

2. Sedum minimum Apinum villofum. Small hairie mot ntaine Houselecke.

Sedum wontanum gramineo folio simum. Another graffe lifte fmoli Hendule.











1. Sedum montanum perpalitam luteolis floribas. The least mountaine House-

halker two, very tunant to white leaves, fomewhat larger than the former, and their round ends dented in the the toppe, communing overy leafe seeme like a heart painted on the Cardes, the bottome of the flower being yellow. 6. Sedum Alpinum grandiflerum. . Sedum petreum mo ntanum latcam. Small rocke Houseleeke with yellow flowers. Small Houseleeke with great yel-

largarisms and the edges; the italkes also are larges; the italkes also are larges; the other, with a yellow bot-

This Houselecke groweth not much higher than either of the former, the leaves of whose heads are somewhat This Homercene growth and greener, very like unto the leaves of graffe, from among which riferh up a longer than the last, flatter also and greener, very like unto the leaves of graffe, from among which riferh up a

longer muniture in final finooth and tender, about three inches long, bearing one flower, and fometimes two at



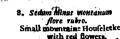
This fmall rocke Houseleeke buth diver heads of leaves lying mm are usual manufactured and a season of the control of the contr confit of four family yellow leaves apeece, after which come long pointed flat coddes, formewhat like unto a Thiaspi, wherein is contained finall brownish flat feede

6. Sedaio Alpinum grandiferum.
Small mountaine Houlelecke with great yellow flowers. This small Houseleeke hath many small heads, of lesser leaves than those of the last, with small stalkes under them, from among which rik lender falkes fet with leaves up to the tops, where stand force five pale yellow flowers, larger than the smallnesse of the

7. Sedum Alpinum flore pallido.

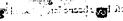
Small mountaine Houseleeke with pale

yellow flowers.









i 3. Sedum minimum Alpi mum villofum alterum. Another small mountaine hairie Houselecke.



The Princes feather fet forth in my fermer Bente



plant might feeme to give, being almost as great as those of the white Saxifrage consisting of five kaves perceived the roote runneth in the ground and spreadeth with many heads.

7. Sedom Alpinson fore pallide. Small mountaine Honselecke with pale yellow flowers.

The neare resemblance of this small Houselecke unto the small Stonecrops in the last Chapter, might justly have challenged the company: but because it is a mountaine kind. I thought better to place it here it creptly upon the ground with a number of small sappie branches of a hand breadth high, surnished round about with small long and pointed leaves, very like unto Stonecroppe, but somewhat flatter and not so thick, and otany stimulates after the shelp significance of the stones where stand many somewhat over showers. We much before the shelp significance. flipticke take, up to the toppes where fland many formewhat great flowers, yet much leffer than the laft, of sale yellow colour the roote spreadeth much, whereby it greatly encreaseth.

8. Sedam minus montanum flore rubre. Small mountaine Houseleeke with red flowers This red flowred Flouseleeke hath many small narrow and long leaves lying on the ground, among which nich up a stalke about three or foure inches high, with a few leaves thereon, being longer and more pointed that those are below, and at the toppe divers large flowers made of many narrow and pointed leavesslare filling. of a reddish colour and yellow in the bottome, with a white line at the bottome of each leafe, which are fweeter in smell that in any other fort.

9. Sedam faxatile birsum purpareum. Small hairie purple flowred Houseleeke.
This small plant hath sundry small hairy leaves set together, each whereof is lesser than those of Lentils, the stake that rifeth is sender and hairy, as the leaves that grow on them to the toppe are also, which is divided in traine that ritern is nemer and hairy, as the leaves that grow on them to the lopped threadly; to small branches bearing every one a small purplish flower; the roote is small and threadly;

10. Sedam Saxatile arrowsentium floribus, Rocke Honselecke with darke red flowers.

This small Rocke Houselceke shooteth forth some stender stalkes, about two inches high, with small long leaves, fet opposite thereon, and fundry flowers at the toppes of them, of a very darke red colour standingmuy

leaves, let opposite thereon, and unary nowers at the toppes or them, or a very darke red colour management together, as though they stood round in an unabell a the roote is small and long.

11. Sedam montanum perpusikum luteolis shribas. The least mountains Houseleeke with yellowish sower. This least fort groweth into sundry small heads, very thickely stored with fine small leaves like Mose of the ground, from which rise small stender stakes scars appearing with their heads above the leaves, each of the ground, from which rise small stender stakes scars appearing with their heads above the leaves, each of them bearing but one pale yellow flower thereon; appearing with their means above the harder is long and flender, with many small fibres thereat, the whole plant above ground searce attaineth unto two inde

12. Sedum faxatile variegate flore. Small tooke Heufelecke with discoloured flowers.

Like unto the last small one is this variable coloured. Houselecke being as small as it, the leaves of whose heads also like Mosse upon the ground are small ship somewhat round, and of a pale greene colour the shipses many that rise from among them, bearing every one a small shower of source leaves apeece, diversely single with white purple and darke red colours very delectable.

13. Sedum minimum Alpinum pulled therems. Another small hairy mountaine Houseleeke.

This small Houseleeke hath many heads of built long leaves set with small haires about the edger, more slowers at the copies.

Most of these commences the state of the

Most of these forts grow apon the Alpes and Mountaines in divers places, but withallvery had ly endure the transplanting into Gardens.

They flower in Issue and Issly in their naturall places, but earlier in Gardens when they will there abide. The Names

All these have beene lately found out, and are not mentioned by any of the ancient, but later Writers, and that

you may know whole each of thom areal will show you their Authors: The first is the ninth Sednin minus of Cinyou may know whise tenth, whereof Gefuer in bertie maketh mention: Banhinus thinketh it is the Iafme montana of in, the second in the third is Clufius his eleventh Sedum minus: the fourth hath not beene exhibited by any before, Legislandis the units of Classis and called Sedam persons montanum by Lobel, Lugdanensis set the fit the twelfth Sedam minum of Classis, and called Sedam persons montanum by Lobel, Lugdanensis set this the twelfth Sedam minum of Classis, but both Lobel and Clustur taxe him for it: and Session also millishibit sudgement that would make any of these simple seda to be Phyllon of Discovides: Columna also millishibit sudgement that would make any of these simple seda to be Phyllon of Discovides: Columna also millishibit sudgement that would make any of these simple sedam to the second sedam services. tender jungstier the forme of the flowers and feede veffells doe differ from all habits this indiate. Which although they be both great inducements and especially the seede vessells deed to see the seed of the works and especially the seede vessells being as law showed in many places of this works a precise note to know unto what genus the species of any herbe as lare thewest in regard the manuer of growing of thete Houseleckes is 6 differing from all other herbes, any believes in the heads of leaves is 60 like unto them. I doe not fee but that it may better bee referred to a Section of the control of and the time in the second as Columna doth, who calleth it Lencoium Intenm Azoides montanno, making it a Walldesign to a Lencours as the content acting the calculation in Lencours instead Azoides montanting making it a Wall-lowe; and indeede Cinfin observing the difference, giveth a note thereof, and saith that it agreeth not in all participle in all Houleleckes, and therefore leaveth it to other mens judgmennts, to call it by some fitter parantothe imali roductevers, and therefore travers is to other mens judgements, to call it by some fitter use they can: the fixt is the Sedum minus vertime of Lobel, Dedoneis calleth it Sedum for atom as Banhinus thinks also to be the Sedum Alpinum quartum of Columna, but calleth it himselfe Sedum alpinum Saxifraga de for five grandifolium, the seventh is the Sedum minus sextum of Clusius: the eighth is called Aizeon montanum, by Lugdunensis, and by Banhinus Sedum Alpinum rubro magno store; the ninth and tenth are remembred onely by Banhinus and I from him 1 the eleventh hath not beene set forth by any Author that I know before; the well-his called by Banhinus Sedum saxiele variegato flore, but is not that Sedum social partim candidis partim set of the section in bortic Germanic maketh magning of for that I deal show you have been to twelling cauca by another is Germanic maketh mention of, for that I shall show you by and by to be a Cotyle-downth such slowers, which are all greater Plants then any of these Seda minima, the last also hath not been erementred by my before. Bankings maketh mention of some more forts of these small Seda, which I thinke are consciented under some of the other fores, and therefore not fit to be double repeated. The Vertues .:

All or most of these small Houseleekes being in caste drying and astringent, and some of them a little bitter with doctefifie that they will well ferve to helpe defluxions and to flay laskes and fluxes of blood or humors snowefully as any of the other force, but are not fo cooling : but because I have no author that hath set downer theprotentia of any of them in Phylicke, either for inward or outward difeases, this therefore may bee sufficiexterem miles (that are not likely to have much experience of any of them in our land) to have faid thus

CHAP. VIII.

Sedum laciniatic folis. Small Houselecke with divided leaves.

Cannot be brought to be of Bankinus judgement, to make many forts of this kinde of Houseleeke, for imp minds he forcibly draweth in other herbes to beare this title, which cannot fitly agree there-imp as by the description of them in the precedent discourse, both in the second Chapter of the may may be description of them in the precedent discourse, posts in the recond chapter of the fift Classis of this booke, and in other places you may more plained perceive.

Ecdum Alpinum laciniatie Ajuga folys. Small Mountaine Houseleeke with jagged leaves. cannot finde any more plants fitly in my minde to beare this title but this and another, and therefore I must

gir you he descriptions of these onely and leave Bankinum or any one that will undertake to be his champion herein, to maintaine his other forms becan. This first shootesth forth on all fides many small heads of leaves from small strings like to the Houseleekes, each leafe whereof leaves from small strings like to the Houseleekes, each lease whereof a long and narrow, cut in despely into three divisions, one on each
site and the end longest, somewhat like the leaves of the sweete
Groundpine, but smaller and greeners, not having any hoarinesse on
them, altringent and drying also in taste as much as any of the other;
the states are reddish, vary stander and not two inches high (faith Clofease but by were higher with us) bearing every one of them one small
shown but somewhat large with us) made of five leaves a peece, of a
pale greene colour (16 state Closims) but that which we had from hir.

Historic compassing a middle round umbone; the roote is small that
species the model of the state of the freadeth much.

2. Sedum Monspeliense & Pyranaum laciniacum. The Freeb jagged mountaine Houseleeke.
This other jagged Houseleeke hath likewise divers heads of the state o fail grone leaves, each whereof is deepely cut into two, or tally incorrect leaves, each whereof is deepery cut into two, or among within three parts, and feldome into more, from among within the one two finall finites three or foure inches high, with forme five leaves the thereon, parend very after into fome branches, at the pawhercof fand foure or five flowers of five leaves a peece, of a pale class. color, with divers threds in the middle's the roote is blacke and small, TOTAL STORE

1. Sedum Alpinum laciniatis Ajuge folijs. Small Mountaine Houselecke with jagged leaves.



The Place? he fall GanCluster groweth on the Mountaine called Sueberg of Suembill among the flones, but on the Mountaine

TRIBE 6.

taines of Lancasbiere with us as Mr. Horkes told us, the other both upon Mount Lupan and Calcar netrocke pelier, and on the Pyranean hills likewise.

The Time:

The first flowreth in August saith Clusius; within a while after that the snow is dissolved, but in the end of The first stowers in Anguja rather computer, within a without later in the natural places, and the other made

The Names

The first is mentioned by Cluston who in his Pannonicke observations maketh it his seventh Sedam Alicano Ajuge folio, and in his Hiftory of Plants setteth it for his Sedum decimam terrium: the other Bankina settle forth by the name of Sedum tridactylites Alpinum minus and referreth it to the other fort of Sedum Alpinum tribus of Gregorius de Reggio, remembred by Columna, but so it cannot be, for he saith that that fort hath not leaves conpact together as the other Seds but difperfed.

The Vertnes.

You have heard before of the taste, and therefore you may judge of the qualities of these herbes, for I have no more to fay of them, but that it is likely they be as effectuall for those causes that the last small forts of House. leekes are.

CHAP. IX.

Cotyledon primus five Umbilious Veneris. Kidneywort or Wall Pennywort.



He last kinds of Houseleeke whereof I am to entreate, so to accomplish the whole family is of the Kidneyworts, whereof the first fort of Disserides being different from the other I will full freshe of, and then of the rest that I have not mentioned in my former booke.

I. Umbilicus Veneris vulgaris. Our ordinary Kidneywort or Wall Pennywort.

The great Kidneywort or Wall Pennywort that groweth with us hath many thicke first and round leaves growing from the roote, every one having a long feotestalke fastned underneath about the middle theres, and a little unevenly waved fometimes about the edges of a pale greene colour, and fomewhat below on the upper fide like a spoone or sawcer, from among which rise one or more tender smooth hollew sulker halfe a foote high, with two or three small leaves thereon usually not round as those below but somewhat long and divided at the edges; the tops are sometimes divided into long branches bearing a number of produces sower, set round about a long spike one above another, which are hollow and like a little bell, of a whith grene or lour, after which come small heads conteining very small brownish seede, which falling on the ground will plentifully fpring up before winter if it have moyfure : the roote is round formewhat like the full root of an

1. Vabilicus venevis vulgaris.
Our ordinary Kidneywort or Wall Pennywort.

3: Cotyledon altera minor folio fubrotundo. Small Kidneywort with roundish leaves,





Ording Dogethore, most usually intent yet sometimes rugged or knobbed grayish without and white within in large state head of discrete and bettome of the stalke, altogether like an Orchis whereanto in large man with the contest then unto Houselevel, but I must (not be fingular although I speake I would more mearly science in the state of this kinde wee have received from Doctor Boelso at Lifbbone a greater Major Lutter my mode) herein follow others. Of this kinde wee have received from Doctor Boelso at Lifbbone a greater Major Lutter my mode) herein follows others. Of this kinde wee have received from Doctor Boelso at Lifbbone a greater Major Lutter my mode and place of the size of the siz

Spotted Kidnywort, or the Princes feather.

This metty kind of Houseleeke, or Kidnywort call it which you will is described in my former booke, where Tallithe Princes feather, and therefore needeth not to be here againe repeated although I give you the figure Idlithe Princes reacher, and the figure hereof in folio 758.

of it mong the reft: you shall finde the Figure hereof in folio 758.

3. Cotyledon after minor folio subrotundo. Small Kidnywort with roundish leaves.

This other small Kidnywort hath much rounder and smaller leaves in the heads then the former, not so bigge

stimule of ones finger, of as pale a greene colour as it, or more white and dented at the edges in the same surming of an aftringent tafte like the other Houseleekes, from the middle of some of the heads yearely rise up money, is a managed to the state of the stat action, fometimes wholly white, and fometimes spotted with red spots, and sometimes having three purple ing downe the backe of every leafe, so that it maketh the whole leafe seeme purplish, in their places follow small heads with small seeds: the roote is small and fibrous like the rest, setting of heads of the like leaves roand about it.

Cotyledon alter versicoloribus floribus. Small Kidneywort with party coloured flowers. This (mall Kidnywort groweth with many heads of small leaves circlewife like unto the last Kidniwort (whereof it is a peculiar fort) greater then the smallest and smaller then the greatest; each whereof is somewhat long and narrow of a whitish greene colour dented as it were about the edges, or rather set with five white foots about the edges making them feeme like white teeth(or as Gefner compareth them to the filver like for of Fifnes) very pleasant to behold, for in the Winter when no flower appeareth this and the last (and the fifth that I have expressed in my former booke, being all of one genus) giveth as much delight as when it in hower, which are many standing on severall footestalkes, each lease whereof is part white and part purple. variably diverfified in every one of them. The Place.

The fift groweth very plentifully in many places of this kingdome, but especially in all the west parts of this land, upon home and murd walls, upon rockes also, and in stony places upon the ground, at the bottome of old trees, and sometimes on the bodies of them that are decayed and rotten : the other of that fort in Perturall as is lard: the fecond on the Pyrenian hills, the other two grow upon the rockes and among the very flones wherethere is fearfeany earth for the rootes to abide, on the Alpes of the Helvetians or Switzers, and upon the hill called Hortu Dei neare Mompelier.

The Time.

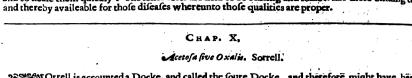
The first dothusually flower sooner then the other, as at the beginning of May, and the seede ripening quickly after sheddeth it felfe, so that about the end of May usually the leaves and stalks are withered dry and gone untill Symmer that the leaves (pring up againe and so abide all Winter: the second about the middle of May, the other two lometime flower not untill Imm and Inly, and their feede is ripe in August, those heads that bare stalks usually perishing together, and the other that bare not abiding all the extremity of the Winter.

The Wames. The first is called in Greeke xorunniur Cotyledon ab acetabuli five umbilici figura, and therefore the Latines call it Attabalam as well as Cotyledon or Vmbilicus Venerio: it hath also divers other names as Seatum cali, Scutellum, Itra Vubilicus, Horsus Veneris and Herba Coxendicum: the Italians call it Ombilico di Venere, and some Cupartivele, that is pos covers, the Spaniards Scudetes, that is Shields, the French Escueilles and Nombrill du Venus, the Girmanes Loffelkrant and Navelkrant, the Dutch Navelcruigt, and we in English of some Navelwort, or great Nivelwort, Wall Pennywort, Hipwort, Kidneywort, Vesse-Navell and Navell of the earth. The other is alled of fome in Greeke wound of trie Cocyledon alter wullander Cymbalion, and ownanior Scytaliam, but they attracter referred to the former great Houselecke, which I have shewed you before, and is the true Coryledon alm of Dioferrides by the judgement of Clasius and others, the second is usually called Sedum ferratum with mod Herbarijts: I have as you fee joyaed it here as fittell I thinke, but the other two last forts have obtained that most of Carjedon from Marshiolus who first called them fo, and is still kept and held currant with many, yet contended also with many others for the likenesse unto Sedum minus, as with Cordus, Gesner, Camerarius, Dedonew and Bautissus, who often call them Sees, and very properly, for there is no herbe can so properly be called as that which hath the leaves placed circle wise, one within another as they have, but because the Coryledon is of that fashion it is I said justly termed a Sedom.

The Vertues. The Wall Pennywort as Galen faith is of mixt qualities, that is, of moilt and cold, somewhat astringent and a inlebiner withall, whereby it coolers, repelleth clenfeth and discusseth, and is very effectuall for all inflammation and unnaturall beates, either inwardly to coole a fainting hot stomacke or an hot Liver, or the bowels or the mother, to drinke the juice or the diffilled water, or else outwardly for pimples, rednesse, Saint Anthonics. fire and the like heares and inflammations, to apply the bruifed herbe or to bathe the place with the juice or the dilliled water : the faid juice or water helpeth much also to heale fore kidneys, torne or fretted by the stone a contained within and eafeth the paines: it provoketh Vrine likewife, and is availeable for the dropfie : it then allo to breake the flence, and so coole the inflamed parts by the paines thereof, and other wringing paines of the lowers and the bloody flure; it is fingular good for the painefull piles or hemorroidall veines, to coole and temperature and the tharpenesse of blood in them, and to ease their paines, to use the juice as a bathe unto them, and to ease their paines, to use the juice as a bathe unto them. of made into an oyntment by it felde or with Myrrhe or other things conducible thereunto: it is no leffe effectuall new case of paines to the hot gonte, the Sciatica and the inflammations and swellings in the code, and

TRIBE 6. 1. Casis fativa France five Romana votutidifella.
Round lented Sorrell.

3. Onalis suberofaradice. Tubercus rooted Sorrell.



Orrell is accounted a Docke, and called the foure Docke, and therefore might have been brought unin Gardens, I shall speake of those forts severally becafter, that I have not made mention of either before in this Worke, or in my former Booke. The forts of Sorrell are many more found out of size by tore in this Worke, or in my former Dooke. I ne forte or sorreit are many more round out of the by the industrious searchers of Natures varieties, than formerly hath beene knowne, some growing naturally nour fields, some in our woods, some also in other countreis. Of the ordinary sorrell nursed in Gardens, which groweth also wilde in our fields and medowes throughout the Land, I have already entreated of in my former Booke, and shall not neede to speake thereof agains here, but of the other forts, yet of the wood sorrell. I shall not neede to speake thereof agains here, but of the other forts, yet of the wood sorrell. I shall not neede to speake thereof agains here, but of the other sorts, yet of the wood sorrell. speake in the next Chapter, although for their forme sake, they might have beene joyned with the rest of the Trefoiles, whereof they are species.

and to heale them quickly: The lefter forts are held to be cooling and formewhat more binding then the greater.

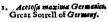
1. Acetofa maxima Germanica. Great Sorrell of Germany. The great Sorrell of Germany groweth in the same manner that the ordinary Garden fort doth, but the lawe thereof are much larger, and fometime a little curled at the edges, the joynts of the stalkes are great and mixtons sticking out like knots, which being taken from the stalke and put into the ground, will take roote, and tring forth leaves like the mother plant, the seede and so all other things are large answerable to the proportion of the leaves Joannia I halim in Hireynia files, maketh mention of a greater fort of Sorrell than ordinary: & Commein in horto, of a great one received from Spaine, but neither of them speake of any tuberous joints they floats being,

in horto, or a great one received from Spaine, but neither of them speake of any tuberous joints they mount eare, fo that it is probable, it is but onely the climate and soyle that produceth the tubers.

2. Oxalis sativa Franca sive Romanaroundifolia. Round leased Sorrell.

In the leaves of this Sorrell consistent a cheese difference which are short and almost round in some, and in others they will have somewhat round pointed peeces on both sides, of a palet greene colour then the former, the stalkes are weaker not standing upright, but the slowers and seede different from the ordinary sort: the roote is small and thready creeping about and shooting up heads of leaves found about the

Acetofa vulgaris.
Out ordinary Socrell.









Acetofa Cretica femine aculeaso. Candy Sorrell.





11. Acetofa veficaris Americana. Tadian Sorreil with (wollen husk s.



tafte is of a much more pleasant sharpenesse then the other, and therefore more defired of any that formerly he

fed it.

3. Oxalis tuberofa radice. Tuberous rooted Sorrell.

The cheefe differences in this conflit both in leaves and rootes, the Jeaves hereof being formed formed to the cheefe differences in this conflit both in leaves and rootes, the Jeaves hereof being formed formed to the cheefe differences and feede are an formed to the cheefe differences. The cheefe differences in this conflit born in leaves and rooten, the feele are an increased to broad next the stalke, the stalke, store the feed are an sweakle to be found. but the rootes are many tuberous clogs fastened by strings to the head whence the leaves spring forth

but the rootes are many tuberous clogs fastened by thrings to the news whence the leaves spring forth.

4. Oxalis bulbola montana major. The greatest bulbous Sorrell.

This bulbed Sorrell hath large greene leaves somewhat like the gardless kinde, but more round a the large end, and more forked at the lower part next the stalke, that it seemen almost three square like union like the end, and more forked at the lower part next the stalke, that it seemen almost three square like union like like. in the refe it agreeth with the ordinary fort but that the rootes are tound and bulbous.

n the rest it agreeth with the ordinary fort put that the leaves are lesser and rounder, the whole plant smile and low-

crallo.

5. Oxalis vorundifolia Alpina. Small Mountaine round leafed Sorrell.

This small Sorrell hath five or fix small leaves standing upon very long and slender fostestalkes, each leafe in ing no bigger then the nayle of ones hand, and in a manner as round as the Violet leafe; the stalk nich hale a foote high, bearing such like chaffie huskes and reddish, wherein the like feede unto the ordinary striped.

This creeping Sorrell hath slender weake joynted branches frayling on the ground, four or five index long, whose leaves are small, of a nailes breadth, and of the fashion of a pointed thield, and pointed also at both on, with very long sootestalkes under them, the leaves being almost as long as the stalkes, in the last is like the other small Sorrells.

other fmall Sorrells. 7. Acetofa Cretica semine aculeato. Candy Sorrell.

The Candy Sorrell hath weake bending stalkes and sometimes but one, branched forth or all the deleaver are small and long not broad or forked at the lower end as diversorbles Sorrells are, having long stockalles under them : the toppes of the branches end in a long spike of small moshe slowers, which afterward mit its small thinne pricking huskes or skinnes wherein the seed lyeth, every one faltned with a creoked foodballe.

8. Acetofa Neapolitana Ocimi folio. Sortell of Naples.

8. Acetofa Neapolitana Ocimi folio. Sorrell or Respect.

This Sorrell of Naples shootest up a stalke set with smaller thicke mealy leaves thereon that the below, which are broadest in the middle, and smaller at both ends like the tast the toppes of the stalkements in a spike of greenish yellow showers which turne into skinnic huskes, sure with a representing, as Colomos ship, the best of an Oxe with hornes standing up, and eares handging down to the stalk seed.

9. Acetofa Zatysthina Calthefolio. Marigoid heared Sorrell.

This Sorrell also hath no other difference therein from other Sorrells, but in the leaves which are broad points.

13. Acetofo mimor Lanccolata."

Sheepe Sorrell.

ted and somewhat long like a Marigold leafe without those eares or points that the common Sorrell hath.

CHAP.10.

Bulbefa

10. Acetofa Indica. Indian Sorrell.

This Indian Sorrell rifeth up with a slender weake hollow stalke, with a few long thicke leaves thereon. fomewhat fmaller than those at the foote thereof next the ground, small at both ends, and of a pale greene colour, of a delicate imall sharpe taste: at the toppe of the stalke grow fundry brownish imooth skinnes, with finall feede in them, the roote perisheth yearely.

II. Acetofa vesicaria Americana.

Indian Sorrell with fwollen huskes.

The Indian Sorrell hath flender straked stalkes, of a cubite high, leaning downe to the ground, foreading into many branches, somewhat reddiff towards the toppes : the leaves are fmooth and thicke of a reafonable sise, somewhat like a Garden Sorrell leafe. but that the lower points are not fo long, but rather short like an Arrache leafe



FRIBE 6. sipple greene colour and formewhat mealy withall every one upon a very long foote stalke, and of a more stage than our Sorrell's at the toppes of the stalkes and branches stand the flowers in a long spike, like the country of the stalkes and of a greenish red colour, after which safe formetate man our contests at the copperson the names and branches stand the flowers in a long spike, like as edinary Sorrell, but greater and of a greenish red colour; after which come round yet cornered skinning as edinary sorrells but greater and of a greenish red colour, striped with redder veines, very beautifull, wherein some converted browne and thining sedants and the same of the converted browne and thining sedants are the converted browne and thining sedants. freska baster manging a very beautifull, wherein the commendation of the commendation

inspireror years.

12. Actrofts Combred Biromeira Montana. Mountaine Welfs Sorrell.

13. Actrofts in with finish full set Branched forth diversly with round leaves fet thereon, as also The proposition by the form every one upon a long footestalke, in shape somewhat like the Wall Pennygowing at the bottome of them every one upon a long footestalke, in shape somewhat like the Wall Pennygowing at the bottome of them every one upon a long footestalke, in shape somewhat like the Wall Pennygowing at the baskes with season are the sound of the sou

15. Acetofa augustifolia elatior. Tall narrow leafed Sorrell. The Sortell may by the figure soone declare the variation, whose stalke is stender and tall, and the leaves nare tow address, yet formed like a Sorrell, as both flowers and seede.

The Place. The most of these Sorrells beare in their titles or descriptions the places where they have beene found. The Time.

All dien flower and seede in May and Inne, except the Indian fort, which flowreth not untill Iuly for the not per, and the feede is ripe in August. The Names.

lin allein Greete & Oxalis of the fharpe tafte, many of the Latine Writers keepe that name, in Latine all brief und of some Acedula of the fourenesse thereof, others call it Rumen hortenfis, and Galen calleth it. Muster Ornignthimm, id of , Lapathum acidum, foure Docke, yet with Dioscorides, Ouyalapathum is Lapathum Answe, that kinds of Docke whose forme of lease is more sharpe and pointed than others, and not for the there the most that name, the Sheepes Sorrell, is called Lapatiolum and Acetofella by divers. Cluftu maketh mention of the fift great fort, and Lobel, Dedonctor and others of the second, Lobel gave first of all others knowbeeof the hird, and Columna of the fourth : Banbium of the fift, fixt, and feventh, Columna of the eight, Profeer Alies in his Booke of Egyption plants of he ninth of the tenth and last none hath made any mention before non Beform in borto Epflotenf (peaketh of the eleventh, by the name of Acetofa veficaria peregrina, which Banhim calleth Acetofa Americana folijs longiffimis pedienlis donatis; but of the twelfth fort (if it be not the same with the fecond, where unto it is very like) no author ever made mention before now, and scarce is it knowne. way buthe Gentleman of Anglesey called Mr. Morris Lloid of Prislierworth that found it on a mountaine in Wale, and flewed it to Dr. Bonbam in his life the thirteenth is called by Matthiolus Tenuifolia; and io by Loniarm, Gifur, Tragus, & almost all other writers of herbes in our later age, and called Oxalis vervecina of Lobel and Orms of others, and arvenfis lance elata by Banhinus ; the fourteenth is remembred by Montanus, Gerard, and Basism. All of them defervedly have the name of Sorrell , because howsoever they are somewhat different in beforeone, yet they all agree in the fourenesse, although some more or lesse than others. The Arabians, as Serquinth, call it Humanib; the Italians Acetefa, the Spaniards Azederas Azederilha and Agrethas: the French Andrew Ofeille, Saltetis, Surelle and Aigresse; the Germanes Sawrampffer; the Dutch Surekele and Surincke; and we in English Sorrell.

The Vertues. sorell is cooling and drying in the second degree, and is prevalent in all hot diseases to coole any inflammatimed heate of bloud in agues peffilentiall or chollericke or other ficknesses and fainting, rising from heate, and with the overspent spirits with the violence of farious or fiery fits of agues, &c. to quench thirst, and to progre an appetite in fainting or decaied ftomackes; for it relifteth the puttefaction of the bloud, killeth wormes, and was cordiall to the heart which the feede doth more effectually, being more drying and binding, and therety allo flayeth the hot fluxes of the mentitrues, or of humours in the bloudy flixe, or fluxe of the stomacke : the rooms also in a decoction or in powder, is effectuall for the faid purpoles: both rootes and seede, as well as the held powerfull to refift the poison of the Scorpion, so that he that shall eate thereof shall feele no tine being flung : the decoction of the rootes is taken to helpe the jaundife, and to expell gravell, and the stone hiteraines of kidneyes: the decoction of the flowers made with wine and drunke helpeth the blacke jaundile, wallo the inward ulcers of the body or bowells. A Syrupe made with the juyce of Sorrell and Fumiterrie is a foreinchelpe to kill the force of those tharpe humours that cause the itch : the juyce thereof with a little Vinese, leveth well to use outwardly for the same cause, and is also profitable for frettings and gallings of the skin hay part, and for tetters, ringwormes, &cc. it helpeth also to discusse the scrophules or kernells in the throate, and the juyce gargled in the mouth helpeth the fores therein: the leaves wrapped up in a Colewort leafe, and rolled under the embers, and applied to an hard empositume, botch, bile, or plague fore, both ripeneth and breathe rite juyce of Sorrell dropped into the eares of fuch as are hard of hearing helpeth oftentimes: the diffilebetween of the herbe is of smich good use for all the purposes aforesaid. The lefter wilde Sorrell, and so all the observe of the herbe is of smich good use for all the purposes aforesaid. The lefter wilde Sorrell, and so all the observe of the same qualitie, and are no lefte effectuall in all the diseases before spoken of.

CHAP. XI.

Oxys, Alleluja five Trifolium acetofam. Wood Sorrell.

Here are two forts of Wood Sorrell, the one familiar enough in many places of his Land, the oher of franger as farre as I can learne, and onely cherished in the Gardens of those that are crime, he are I said brought these two sorts from their family, where they might otherwise maked the among the Trefoiles for their propertie and name also in part.

1. Trifolium accressions unique, Common, Wood Sorrell.

The common Wood Sorrell groweth low upon the ground without any stalke rising from it having a major of leaves comming from the roote made of three seaves like a Trefoile or Three leasted grasse, but breaken the large in the middle of a faint vellowish greene colour, every one standing on a long sortelia.

The common Wood Sorrell groweth low upon the ground without any stalke rising from it having a major of leaves comming from the roote made of three leaves like a Trefoile or Three leased grasse, but breade at the ends, and cut in the middle, of a faint yellowish greene colour, every one standing on a long sooteslake, which at their first comming up are close folded together to the stalke, but opening themselves after ward, and are of sine foure relish, more pleasing than many of the formen Sorrells, and yeelding a juyce, which will mare a when it is clarified, and maketh a most daintic cleare Syrupiamong these leaves rise up divers show when it is clarified, and maketh a most daintic cleare Syrupiamong these leaves rise up divers show the will make the stalkes not growing above them, with every one of them a flower at the top, consisting of five small and points.

leaves starre fashion, of a white colour in most places, or in fome dasht over with a small shew of blush, and in some but on the backe side onely: of any other colour (although some have set downe that it beareth deepe coloured slowers) I have not seene: after the slowers are past, follow small round heads, with small yellowish seede in them the rootes are nothing but threads or small strings fastened to the end of a small long peece, all of them being of a yellowish colour not perishing every yeare, but abiding with some leaves thereon in the Winter.

2. Oxys Inteo flore.
Wood Sorrell with yellow flowers.

This Wood Sorrell shooteth forth divers slender weake reddish stalkes trailing upon the ground, and taking roote at the joynts as they lie, spread into many branches with many leaves on them, standing singly one above another, and made of 3, leaves cut in at the ends like the former, but are much smaller, and of a paler greene colour at the joynts with the leaves come forth three or foure small slowers together, at the end of a long soote stalke, yet each separate from other, consisting of small and pointed leaves like the other, but of a yellow colour: the seede that followeth is brownish like the other, but contained in smaller and longer heads like cods or hornes, yet not crooked but pointed

finall which quickly fall away being touched when they are ripe, and spring up againe all about where it grew; it abideth the Winter withou perithing, it it be not too violent, else they will rot and perish & must be new sowne againe.

The Place.

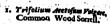
The first, as I said, groweth plentifully in many places of our Land, in Woods, and Wood sides where they may be moilt and shadowed, and in other places that are not too much open to

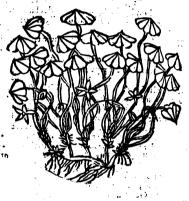
the Sun: the other groweth in divers shadowie places about Sevill in Spaine, and in Gardens at Momphin.

The Co. c.

The first flowreth early in Aprill and May, the other after Midsonmer, and so continueth in flower and the Autume colds perish it, and the seede is ripe in the meane time.

It is generally taken to be the Oxys of Pliny, whereof he speaketh in his 27 Booke, and 12. Chapter, but not the Oxystriphyllum, although Tragm and Lacuna did so call it, because the name did somewhat agree them, but that it is an other herbe whose sharpe pointed leaves, and not the sharpe take caused this page, sor is such





2. Oxys luteo flore. Wood Sorrell with yellow flowers.

Greeks word doch fignisse both sharpenesse in forme and in taste, It is called Trifolium acetesum of divers, which is the same in signistication as I said with Oxytriphylum, and of some Panie Cuculi, Cuckowbreade, eynthe scale the Cuckowës delight to feede thereon, or that it beginneth to blossome when the Cuckow beginner between the cuckow beginner between the cuckow beginner between the cuckow beginner between the cuckow head Melsis in antient times was wont to bee sung in the Churches, the other something from Inlieda as they of Calabria in Naples doe call it, as Scaliger upon Theophrassus de cansis planters of the cuckow there so the cuckow head of thinks it rather should be Lujula. The other is called Oxys smallers classed classes, and Oxys larea corniculata repens of Lobel, and of Baubinus Trifolium acetosum corniculature, and land call it Prifisio acetos Pan chemic and Alleluja, the French Painde cogus, the Germans Sawerklee, the Durch Medical Cuckow and Sorrell, Wood sover, Stabbewort, and Sorrell dubois.

Wood Sortell is cold and dry is the other Sorrells are, and ferveth to all the purposes that they doe, being as the fall if not more, especially in hindring the putrefaction of blood and ulcers in the mouth and body, and in coing and tempering differentiate heats and inflammations, to quench thirst, to strengthen a weake stoomet, to procure an appetite, to stay vomiting, and most singularly excellent in any contagious sicknesse or perfectable feaver, the Syrupe made of the juice is effectuall in all the causes aforesid, and so is the distilled was at other hards also a Spunges or limine alcohes wet in the juice and applyed out worldy to any hot tumors and inflammations doth exceedingly coole and helpe them a the same juice taken into the mouth and there gargled for sometime and after spit forth and fresh taken, will wonderfully helpe a strinking sorte Canker or Vicer therein it is also singular good in wounds, punctures, thrusts and stabbes into the body, to stay the bleeding and to claim the late wounds speedily, and helpeth well also to stay any hot desirus has the wounds speedily, and helpeth well also to stay any hot destrusts or catarrhes upon the stay and large.

CHAP. XII.

Atriplex Sylveftris. Wilde Atrache.

He two forts of garden Arrache are already fet forth in my former booke, there remaine divers other forts to be declared, as well fuch as for their raritie and beauty wee nurse up in our Gardens, as grow wilde, whereunto I would also joyne the Sea plant to set them all together.

1. Atriplex baccifera rubra. The red berried Arrache.

This beautiful imall plant sendeth forth divers slender branches somewhat wooddy, about a footehigh, or more or less as the place where it groweth will produce, with a small cornered lease like the broad leaet wild Arrache, set at the joynts one above another, and at every of the said joynts with the lease from the
lowest smoothandeth a small red berry, cluster fashion, that is many small graynes set together like a Mulberry,
chreadalmost transparant, full of an excellent juice, as red as blood or Claret wine, which being bruised
want backe of the hand while it is fresh will seeme as if you had drawne blood out thereof; which berry
being by groweth blackish, and containeth within it small blackish seede, and will still spring up every yeare,
if the sufficient to shed; the roote is small and shous perishing after seede time.

This Arrache likewife is simall even I maller then the other, who so branches doe not exceede an hand breadth chalfes footeat the most, fet with fuch like simall cornered and pointed leaves as in the other, every one standinguous short so the standard pointed leaves as in the other, every one standinguous short so the bignesse of th

3. Attribux sylvestrie fruitu compresso. Wilde Arrache with stat Roselike betries.

This other wilde Atrache hath a whitish hard round stalke, about a foote and a halfe high; spreading forth mo many the like branches, and they againe shooting forth other smaller ones, which bow themselves down a sind, whereon are placed small heavy or mealy leaves, no bigger then the nayle of ones singer, waved and cut into comers on the edges, like the wilde Arrache called Goosesoote, every one closing the stalke and branches whom any sootestalke; at every of these leaves commeth forth a most dainty broad and stat coloured fruite, made sit were of leaves, raysed up a little in the middle, having soure other eminences at the brims or edges, sat is painted, in every one of which source aforesaid eminences is contained one stat seede of a reasona-leboure.

Atriplex marinarepens. Creeping Sea Arrache.

This Sea Arrache creepeth upon the ground with many hoary white branches and mealy white leaves set on a minimum of the interest of the bottome, and pointed at the ends, somewhat like unto stall Soofefoore lease; at the toppes of the branches grow divers stender hoary yellowish spikes of seede set of the stall season of the branches grow divers stender hoary yellowish spikes of seede set of the stall spike set of seede set of the stall season of the stall season of the stall stall season of th

k poweth up with an hoary and wooddy stalke a foote high, spread at the toppe into many small branches with blacke spots, which end in long yellow spikes of clustering seeds like the former, the leaves that we below are somewhat long and narrow about two sheets long, of a darke greene colour with some corners the deges but smaller as they grow higher.

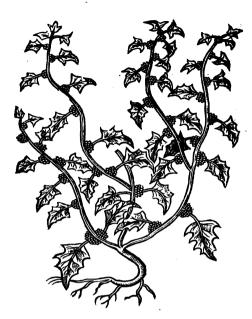
6. Atriplex lylvofirm unlgation figurats. The greater common wild Arrache.

String common wild Arrache hath strong round hard stalkes and branches, with large leaves on them like.

String 2

I. Atriplex baccifera rubra. The sed berried Arrache.

attipita intrina rejest.



Atriplex sylvestris vulgatior finuata major.





7. Atriplex fylvestrá augustifolia.



TRIBE 6.

Atriplese olida five fytoeffris feside. Stinking wild Arrache.





the dithe Garden, but not so broad or pointed at the bottomes, yet much waved or cut in on the edges, and monome traiden, but not to broad or pointed at the bottomes, yet much waved or cut in on the edges, and obtain mall greene colour: the toppes of the branches are flored with long spikes of chaffie huskes, out of which one small yellowish greene flowers, which afterwards give small blackish seede like unto Purslane: the roots long somewhat wooddy and sibrous perishing yearely. There is another hereof lower and lesser in every mannower also and a little waved on the edges, and perishing in the like forth.

7. Atriplex spives frie angulfissis. Narrow leafed wild Arrache.

The falks of this wild Arrache are very much branched with somewhat long and narrow leaves set at the long, binted at the ends, and smooth, without cuts on the edges, the long tusts of yellowish greene flowers stad the size manner with the last and the like seeds.

lland in the same manner with the last and the like seede.

Itad in the fame manner with the last and the like feede.

8. Asriplex fylvestris lasifolia five Pes Anserinas. Goosefoote.

The salkes of Goosefoote are greene and somewhat crested, with sundry branches and great broadgreene kine set thereon, cut in somewhat deepe towards the bottomes of them, with long spiked flowers at their tops, of a reddish colour yeelding small seede like the others.

9. Asriples fylvestris olida vest farida. Stinking wild Arrache.

This hash small and almost round leaves, yet a little pointed and without dent or cut, of a dusty mealy colour growing on the sender stakes and branches that spread on the ground, with small showers in clusters see with the tare, and small seede succeeding like the rest, perishing also yearely, and rising agains from its own sowing; this saelleth like old rotten Fish or something worse.

10. Asriplex sylvestris Hasimissolie. Sea Purssane leased wilde Arrache.

The leaves of this wild Arrache are greater then the last. more mealy also and not stinking, set on stakes that

The leaves of this wild Arrache are greater then the law, more mealy alfo and not flinking, fet on stalkes that the others and annuall alfo. Some other wild be three or four cubits high, with flowers and feede like the others and annuall alfo. Some other wild Ameter there are also differing little from these before set downe, but in being higher or lower according to the ole, or having smooth or waved leaves more or lesse on the one side or both, which thus to have declared I hold affidently ample to enforme you of them.

The Place. The fift came out of Spains as it is thought: the second groweth upon a hill of Narbone in France: the third make the walls of Manage Lier, the fourth by the Sea side of our owne coasts almost every where, the fift was found that Rebel; all the wild forts are found by walls, hedges, ditch sides and out places, in many parts of the Land.

They all flower in Inne and Inly, and their feede is ripe quickly after.

The Names. The Garden Arrache is called in Greeke A'reinagis and A' Seinagis and A' Seinage quod A' Shis abge Statim in amadolofeat & oftavo die erampit : it is called also xecond zavor Chrysolachanon, id off, Aurenm olas, in Lain triplement Arriplement as Poffus bath it, and Aurenm oliu, it is called by the Arabians Cataf and Caraf. 118 66

by the Italians Atriplice and Reppite, by the Spaniards Armoles, by the Front's Arroches and Bonnes, Dannes, by the Germans Milten and Moleen by the Dutch Melde and Mocfornys, and we in English Atrache, and some Origidan corruptly. The first Clusius settles forth by the name of Atriplex baceifera, and Baubinus Atriplex moris feedond and third Baubinus settles forth under the same titles they carry here; the fourth is called by Lobel dripux marina repens lusea, and Xerampelina, and by Matthiolus, Dodoneus, Camerarius and others Atriplex marins the fitt Baubinus onely expressed by the name of Atriplex marisima angustifolia: The wilde forts att teamed Atriplices sylvestres by all authors, Thalisu calleth the greater and lesser of the fixt sort, Atriplex Functionaism of minor, and Lobel Sinuata: the seventh is called by Lobel Atriplex flugging and Helxines fells, and term of the other set the eighth is taken to be a Blisum by Tragus, as also a Solanum, but generally by others remained the sum of Chenopodium by Tabermonnans, meaning the Garden fort with purplish leaves a Tragus of likewise: yet Calapinus tooke it to be another fort of Cynocrambe; the ninth is called Blisum feeldom by Tragus, and Tragus of Germanicum by Dodoneus in his French Herball, but in his Latine Gardens a Codu doth, Vulvaria by some, but by most Atriplex olida or factida, yet some a Observations Atriplex Halinodes.

The Vertues. Garden Arrache (for thereof alfo I shall relate the properties in this place, for that I have spoken but line of them in my former Booke, and because some of these former wilde forte have not been known wileste for any disease, being but lately found our, yet I doubt not but their temperature is correspondent to the other. their taftes being not much different from the common wilde forts, which are neither fo cold or more subsequently den kindes as Galen faith, and the Sea kindes fomewhat hotter than the other, as you fall heareby and by) is cold in the first degree and moves in the second, participating of a watery quality almost wholly, with line earthly parts therein, and leffe aftriction, but as Mallowes quickly, raffe through the belly and thereby maketh in folible, it hath also a small digesting quality therein, thus saith Oalen. Diescorides faith it is good for the reliow laundife, to drinke the feede with Mede or honyed water : Lyew Neapolitans is fayd to give it against the day handile, to drinke the leede with Medeor honged water. Lyon attempts and to give it against the danger that commeth to those that have taken Cantharides. Chartholius saith that hee knew an Apothecischer gave the seede Arrache to country people to drinke, which thereby purged them mightily both upwards and downewards, and that with much trouble also. Hippocrates applyed the juice thereof by a sering in the difference of the mother: it cooleth hot apostemes and S. Anthonies fire, and dissover tumors applyed theretoether feelies of the mother it cooleth hot apotennes and its about the paines of the goute and cureth feelbed naylo. The fresh or boyled : applyed with Vineger and Niter it easeth the paines of the goute and cureth feelbed naylo. The Sea Arrache is in propertie like unto the wilde forts but by reason of the faltnesse doth more purge, and doth more recured the best of the country of th Dropfie: it caufeth leannesse in them that are too fat, and preserveth them from putresaction. The common wilde Arraches are neare as cold as the Garden forts, but more drying ferving chiefely outwardly for inflammations: but Goofegrease is held much colder and therefore more warily to bee applyed, being held to bee dange. rous if not deadly to be taken inwardly, and found certaine to kill Swine. Stinking Arrache is used as a renedy to helpe women payned and ready to bee strangled with the Mother to smell thereunto; Hipperster also affire ming that stinking or strong sented things are good for that disease: it killeth also the Wormes in the fores of Horses or other Cattle.

CHAP. XIII.

Beta. Beetes.

Have entreated of divers forts of Beetes in my former Worke, even of all that ferve eithers a faller or pot herbe; there remaine some other forts to be spoken of in this Chapter, and hereunto more fully than any where else in my minde, doth the sorts of Spinage belong, although I know some donates than any where else in my minde, doth the sorts of Spinage belong, although I know some donates referre them to the Arrache simply, because it is most likelt thereto in leafe, yet in nothing els, which contains missingly missing the most missing who called them.

Marthiolus missing the most missing the sort market missing the most mis

Lapathum hortense seu Spinachia, whereunto I can finde it in no part to agree but in being nursed up in Gardens: some againe finding them to agree to the Beete, especially in the seede and with the roote, as they thinke have entituled them Sento Lapathum, as if they would call it a Beete Docke; and others would referre them to the Docke and Mallow, calling them Sentomalache for the solubilitie and slipperinesse they doe effect in the bowels, but I upon good ground, as I suppose, refusing all the former doe joyne them with the Beetes, and rext to the Arrache, not onely for the formalitie of the seede unto the Beete, yet in some more rough or prickly, but ofthe lease also, although Spinage be more torne at the bottome of them: if any missise this my opinion, let them keepe their old wayes still what soever it be. I have thought good therefore to give you the figure of Spinage here in the forepart before the Beetes.

This Candy Beete spreadeth many long and straked branches upon the ground, of a cubit long still of joints, with somewhat long broad and round pointed leaves, covered with a small hoarinesse, set the Blite, or small red Beete: from every joint, even the leaves, it is spreadeth forth branches unto the toppes, and at every of them stand divers small and greenish browne hard huskes termined into three sharpe and hard prickes, out of which state forth small yellowish greene slowers, and after they are passed in such sets of the standard sets of the standard sets one small round seede in every of those buskes covered with a reddish skinne; the roote is small, long, round, and sibrous, dying every yeare, it gives seeded, or otherwise be hindered from bearing, for it seldome abideth a Winter although it seede not.

2. Beta sylvestris maritima. Sea Beetes.

The Sea Beete hath such like darke greene leaves as the ordinary Beete hath with some red veines in them, and some without; some also having reddish stalkes, and others greene, but they are smaller, narrows, and some what









A. Beta platicau'os, Flat ftalked Bectes.



what thicker alfo than the Garden kinde; in other things it differeth little from it : neare the feathir hathalineth ish taste, but nothing so much being transplanted.

ish talte, but nothing to much being using parts of Spriages. The yellow Beete.

There is also from some parts of Spriag brought unto us and nursed up in some curious gardens, a yellow Ben There is also from tome parts or 3/100, a value Beng whose roote is of a yellower greene than those of the paler yellow colour than a Carrot, the leaves also being of a yellower greene than those of the paler yellow. ordinary white Beete. 4. Beta platicanlos. Flat Ralked Recres.

Sometimes there hath beene seene a degénerated kinde of Beete, whose stalke was broad from the middle to Sometimes there name been been a degenerate a degenerate the toppe brancing forth on all fides, and four inches broad at the highest, all the leaves being smaller than on dinary and to thicke fet thereon upwards, that the stalke could fearce be feene, especially at the topper wherehe feede flood.

Their places are specified in their titles or descriptions, yet Gefner in borese faith, that hee had it from orbible persons, that the yellow kind is found about the cities Durachisms and Alexium in Macedonia. The Time.

They doe all flower in the beginning of Iuly, and their feede is ripe in August. The Names.

CHAP.14.

Beetes are called in Greeke Tutton and oruthor. Tentlon and Sentlon, ab impulse quod facile exceptes, in Lain Beta, quoniam signs am litera & dum semine turget referre videtur, which Columella in his tenth books members in thele Verses.

Nomine cum Grajo, ceu litera proxima prime. Pangitur in cera dolli mucrone magistri, Sic & bumo pingui ferrata cuspidis illu Deprimitur folio viridis, pede candida Beta.

It is called by the Arabians Decks and Call, by the Italians Bietola, by the Spaniards Melgas, by the Frack Bete love, and Poerce, by the Germans Mangolt and Piessen, by the Dutch Beete, and wee in Lytis Inn: the white Beete was called in former times Sicula, and in the later Sicla : there hath beene fome doubt smortg many what Beete the ancients meant by the blacke Beete, some thinking the greene beete being of a darke greene lour should be it, but others take the common red Beete to be it, which by the darke red colour comment nearest thereunto, which opinion I take to be the more certaine. Beetes were onely planted in Garden, and no wilde kinde found with the ancients, as Galen faith, for although Pliny might thinke that Limenium was kinde of the wilde Beete, yet Diescorides did not so account it, but made it another quite differing kinde of hope, and gave thereto other manner of properties: yet at this time, as you see in this Chapter there are three forts for form growing wilde of their owne nature. Divers doe call the first Blitum spinosum, because the leaves doe as needs refemble a Blite as the Beete. Lobel maketh mention of the fea kinde, Camerarius in horte of the yellow, and 6 doth Gefner in hortin Germinie, who faith that in Spria it is called Skandar, and that Ebenbiter the Arching numbreth it among the forts of Rapes or Turneps; and that Bellinnenfis likewife mentioneth it upon his Gloffer at Comments on Avicen in the Chapter of Sicla nigra. Lugdonenfis calleth the last as it is in the title. The Spinsche which I have here joyned with the Beetes, is called by most Spinachia, and by some Spinachia, olses : some of the later Greekes doe call it omivage Spanachia a varitate in usu medico : and some Spanachia in Le tine, as Matthiolus, and those that follow him, who I thinke first so called it, because Tragus called it Olu Hipe nicum, supposing as many others doe that it first came from Spaine to us. The Vertues.

Simeon Sethi and divers of the ancients have fet downe in their writings that Beetes have an hurtfull qualitie in them for the stomacke, and breede many diseases: they have indeede a more nitrous qualitie whereby they provok more to the stoole than Arrache, Lettice or Mallowes doe, especially the white : for the red Beete is held good to stay the bloudy flixe, womens courses, and the whites, and to helpe the yellow jaundise; the white being more clenting, digefting, and provoking urine also, and the red more aftringent, especially the roote: the juyce or the roote put into the nostrils purgeth the heade, and helpeth the noise in the eares, as also the pothati the juyce of the white Beete openeth oblituctions, both of the liver and fpleene, and is good for the head ath, the iwimming therein, and the turnings of the braine, and is effectuall also against all venemous creatures: the juyce of white Beetes applied upon the temples staieth the inflammation in the eyes, the same also helpeth burnings being used without any oyle, and if a little Allome be put unto it, it is good for Saint Anthonies fire; the fame also is good for all wheales, pushes, and other blisters and blanes in the skinne t the herbe being boyled and laid upon chilblanes on the hands, or kibes on the heeles helpeth them: it healeth the itch also if the places be bathed With the decoction of the herbe in water and some vinegar : the same doth like wise clense the head of dandrate. fourfe and drie scabbes; and doth much good also for fretting and running sores, uleers and canckers in the beat, legges or other parts; it is much commended also against baldnesse and shedding of the haire. The wilde Beats that are here fet downe have not beene applied to any use that I know as yet; neither did I ever heare or reade of any Physicall properties of the Spinage.

CHAP. XIV.

Blitum, Blites.

Nto the Beetes doe the Blires require to be next joyned, of divers whereof I have spoken in my form Booke, namely of the Garden forts white and red besides the Amaranban, or Flower gentle of direct forts, whereof I meane not further to relate here, although I may give you some of their figures: but of fome other forts nor there remembred.

1. Blitum album fylve frum minus. The small wilde white Blite. The small wilde white Blite groweth small and low, with smaller whitish greeke leaves set in the shikes, that to grant fort of the garden e the flowing and feede are like it also, and the roote but smaller in every part,

The large of thus for are sometimes and in some places more red than in other, and giving a fine red juyce as a powing with (being ordered accordingly) as the red incke made of Braffill, this is in all other things like not great garden red kinde.

2. Ritum Paleforms 3. The state of the sta The large of this fort are formetimes and in some places more red than in other, and giving a fine red juyce as

The lower leaves hereof analysery like unto the leaves of the former wilde fort, yet a little rounder and smaller The lower leaves hereon memory like unto the leaves or the former wilde fort, yet a little rounder and smaller another than the branched, at the toppes whereof grow long and spikie greenish heads of seeds to the feether seeming to be all seeds, whereof came the name Polyspermon and is like unto the others; which is tooms wholly white and somewhat long.

The greater Virginian Blitten Virginian majors. The greater Virginian Blite.

This Point Blire rifeth up with one great thicke round, yet almost square tall stalke five or fixe foote high, The representation of the great times round, yet assent iquare tall traine five or fixe foote high, all of militaries on all fides from the bottome to the toppe, fet with larger leaves than in any of the garden tal of faul branches on an increase from the portrome to the toppe, her with larger leaves than in any of the garden bode, and of slad greene colour, elle to like them, that they plainely declare themselves: the seede groweth bode, and of slad greene colours and branches which being ripe is small blacke and shining like the rest. Blisson Virginianum minus Amaranthi species. The smaller Unginian Blice.

The smaller of Proginia is very like the last fort but much smaller and lower, having stalkes and leaves some-The implication of a region as very like the last fort but much smaller and lower, having stalkes and leaves somewhat redding with the greene, branched also but lesse, and with small long tusts of reddish soft scales as it were, and small black ith somewhat thining seeds after-

weet, no mail market to blacks nor shining as the last: the wates, an action to the perioding every yeare, yet often is midgine from its owns fowing.

6. Americalism coccisions elegans maximus.

The greatest scarlet Flower gentle. Thisgest Flower-gende rifeth up with very great thicke magnitud falkes, rather higher and greater than the most ading gratted Flower-gentle, with as large great leaves as, ander bigger, but both the stalkes and they are of a int yellowish pale greene colour, with very little or no relate in them at all (and this is one proper marke to known his fort from others before it come to flower) the Sown find at the toppes of the stalke and branches more product the bottome into fundry parts, the middle being found the bottome into fundry parts, the middle being found, and sinally when it is in the perfection hanging that like a tifell, the other parts like shorter spikes compage i round which even for the proportion is very bunital, but much more for the colour which is of a more endenbight scarlet red colour, which being gathered in the prime will hold the colour a good while before it decay, especially if it be kept from the Sunne and windie aire : the kede inclosed in these tusts is almost as white and small as the great red fort, yet a little redder whereby it may be knowne to differ. The descriptions of the other forts of function are extant in my former Booke.

The Place and Time. some of thele grow in our owne land in divers walt placa and is gardens alto as a weede, namely the three first lon; theother forts are brought no from fundry parts bemakes, suche fift from Virginia, & the last from Brafill, or but other part of America, and feede in August & September.

The Rignes. All our moderne Writn (for none of the anciconshive made any menim of them) doe agree a ciling them Blita hofriaminera, and the ist two force Blitums firefire minm album & miran; yet Tragm calwhite red fort migrams, ad faith it is called Sanmaria by fome, which Word Sanguinaria, is as taith referred to five creal forts of herbes, bity country having which are this wilde ed or blacke Blite

The small wilde white Blite.



2. Blitum minus folveftre rubrum. Thefmall wilde red Blite.



3. Blitum Poly/permon.
Wilde Blites with much fetde.



Variable Flower-gentle.



6. Amaranthus coceineus elegans maximus. The greater fearlet tufted Amerantheis or Flower gentle





Taiba '6. Put. Long of and the Cockes foote graffe: the third is taken by Anguillar4 to be the Polyforen of Caffianus plan, and plane and inglanguages Polyforenen: the three last forts have not beene remembred by any author

The Vertues.

The gest all tenet of most as well in these plants as in all other, is that those which have red flowers seedes or The gental tenet of most as well in these plants as in all other, is that those which have red flowers seedes or most speed to stay the red courses in women, and all other states of blood in man or woman, and those that be most red to the whites in women or the Genorrhae in men, which although it may fall out right in some will the whitesin women or the Genorrhae in men, which although it may fall out right in some will be the state of the sta

CHAP. XV.

Fiola. Violets.

Heregiven you in my former booke all the forts of Vlolets and Paniyes either fingle or double that are fe to minish a garden of delight and pleasure: there are yet some other wilde ones whoth forts to bee a minish I have set downe together in this Chapter.

Tola foretta purpurea. Vpright Violets. by the growth about 1 december 1

material open then it, being more like a Parilye, but of a purplih color, almost as fweet as the Violet as Matthiabergittont fent as Lobel faith : Dodonens maketh mention this for as I take it, but he describeth it with varietie of cobuiltes Paniye and therefore calleth it Viola affargens tricoin, and fisch Mathibles fer it forth to grow on Mount Bal-in, at Mathibles declareth no varietie of colours in his but m, measurement action of the part follow longer feede veffells threither the flowers are part follow longer feede veffells threither the Violets or Paniyes have, wherein is contained small feed as that of the Paniyes but whitifh, the roote con-Methoffirings which abide not after feedetime, but rifeth of the fallen feede

i. Viola montana puntila augustifolia. Small narrow leafed Violets.

The fault Violet fenderh forth divers long and narrow kere, somewhat like unto Rosemary leaves for the narrowsticad length alfo almost, among which come flowers every extingly on a small long footstalke very like unto a Violet, and of which colour but without any fent at all, the roote is forewhat thicke like unto Violets with divers fibres fet at

3. Viela montana laciniato folio. , Mountaine Violets with jagged leaves.

This jagged Violet bringeth out five or fix leaves from tho me, every one upon a long footstalke, more cut in on the ed-Public de common forts into five or eight divisions, like unto a broad leafed Anemone, betwee which leaves rife feverall small stalkes and flowers on hea but of what colour is not yet knowne but there were fail tound heads found which had conteined the feede like. motheseede vessells of Violets: the roote was somewhat per and of a fingers length.

4. Unda intea Uirginiana. Yellow Violets of Virginia.

The Urginian yellow Violet is very like our yellow Violet remembred in my former booke, and so is the

Mater Stonehonse a reverend Minister of Darfield in Yorkeshiere assured me he sound a kind of wilde Vior house that his habitation, whose leaves were rounder and thinner then of others, and the flowers reddish whidder veines therein.

6. Viola sylvestris. Wilde Violets. he wilde Violet is altogether like the garden Violet, but that the leaves are fewer in number. Consewhat also and smaller and a little longer or not fully so round, the flowers also are larger and of a very pale

and an a smaller and a little longer or not suity to round, the newers are a partial blew colour neare unto a watcher, not having any smell at all or very little.

7. Uiola tricolor following. Wilde Paniyes or Hearts case.

The are two or three forts of these wilde Paniyes not differing one from another, or any of them from the little is forme of leaves, flowers or manner of growing; but in the colour and largenesse of the flowers.



Viola tricolor major & unigari. Greater and leffer Paniyes or Hearts cafe

CH AP. 15.



TRIBLE





all of them for the most part being smaller then those of the Garden, and of as small a fent, that is none at all, but in the flowers the colours are divers, yet scarse a flower among many hath three colours in them for they are chiefely white and pale blew, more or lesse marked and spotted, and sometimes some yellow in the bottome.

The first as is before fayd was found upon Mount Baldun as also upon the Voganean hills in Narbone: the second was found in Spaine by Guillame Boel as excellent an Herbarift as any in his rime, who shewed it both to Class as he faith himfelfe among many other rare plants hee brought from thence : the third Clusius faith bee had from Docter Mera who gathered the plant in his returne from Italy, and shewed it dry to Classes: the fourth case from Virginia, and the fift from Torkesbiere as is sayd in the description, the two last grow wilde in our owner Land plentully enough, the wild Violets in woods and Orchards and under bushes upon heaths and fact like shady places, the wilde Pansies in the Corne fields and in such as Iye Ley, and in the borders of others fields.

All these flower after the Garden Violets, and as the Pansyes untill the end of Inly.

The Names. The Garden Violet is called in Greeke in morque Viola purnurea by Dioscorides and ior mines Viela nigra and mindrior Melanium by Theophraftus beleeved by the ancient Greekes (for fo fer downe in their writings) tobe for called of Io, who was transformed into a Cow by Inpiter, the earth being caused to bring forth that being forth that being caused to bring forth that being caused to bring forth that being forth that being caused to bring the caused to br cartle to feede on a or as Hermolans reporteth Nicander to fay in his Geoponicks, that the Violet was called for of certaine Nimphes of Ionia, who first gave of those flowers to Inpiter as a present the Latines doe calling Tale Martia, and the herbe Violaria, Viola quasi vitula by putting the Letter t in imitation of the Greeket, which made Servise to thinke that Viola was Dacinium of the Latines, citing Virgill in his fecond Eclogue Albaingfra cadunt Vaccinia nigra legantur. But Vr gill in his tenth Ecloque sheweth he did not meane them for hee march them both as different herbes in these words Et nigra Viola sunt & Vaccinia nigra: but I have shewed what stite true Uaccinium of Virgill in my former booke in folio 127, and 128, Vitravim also in his seventh booke of Atchitecture diffinguisherh Viola from Vacciniam, by shewing the different colours they gave in dying of doh &c. whereof came lanthinus colour, A Violet or purple colour, fome others thinke that is came and The state of th aut provenire, aut primum prorumpere : veru enim previa est Viola. The Aratians call it Senefigi, Senefigiot Benfifigi: the Italians Viola perperen and Pavenazzo and Viela manmelo: the Spaniards Violeta: the French Vielan de Mars : the Germanes Mertzen Violen, the Duich Violetten, and we in English Violetts, March Violett and purple Violets: The Hearts cafe is called by us Panfyes from the French word Penfees, as alfolove in idlentife, call me to you, and three faces in a hood, and in Latine Viola spiceler, and Viola flammed, for fo, that is flamed, for fo, that is flamed, for fo, that is flamed for foothers for others for the first for the first for the first form for the first first first first for the first color Herba Trimitatis, Flor Trimitatis and Viola Trimitatis of the three colours herein: Matshisha also find a avas called Incre, but there is another Incre called migre, whereof Third largely entreated before, and some calls TRIBE 6. Bole Clevelaunte Italians call'it Incea Fior di Giove and Minuti penfieri, the French as I said before Penfees and Bole Clause and Frey Chemkrant, the Dutch Penfeed, The first is called by Matthiolin Viola arborefeens, Infin manter un un un man Viola Einfier, by Lobel Viola Martia furrellie canliculia, by Dodoneus Viola affur.

by Gin Walafraticofa, by Cluftus Viola Einfier, by Lobel Viola Martia furrellie canliculia, by Dodoneus Viola affur.

by The Todoneus Control of the C by Gem Vella fratice a, Dy Cinguas Create a carror, Dy Lobet Viola Martia surredia canliculia, by Dedoneus Viola assurante control of the con

The adea Violets and so likewife the wilde kindes are cold and moist while they are fresh and greene, and The same visions and to the water the water kindes are cold and mont while they are fresh and greene, and are sing cole any heate or distemperature of the body, either inwardly or outwardly, the inflammations in the state mother or in the fundament when they are fallen downe & are fallen for paine, Impostumes also and brighter, to drinke the decoction of the leaves or slowers made with water or wine, ento apply them poulthe mine grieved place, it likewife eafeth paines in the head, which are cauled through want of fleepe, or is place arising of heate applyed in the like manner, or with oyle of Roses: a dram weight of the dry-demostration flowers of Violets, (but the leaves more strongly) doth purge the body of chollerick humors, ad the seath the heate being taken in a draught of wine or any other drinke : the powder of the purple leaves of the formancy picker and dryed, and drunke in powder with water is faid to helpe the Quinfie and the Falling bearings of the white Violets ripeneth and the Hollings the flowers of the white Violets ripeneth and the Hollings the feede being taken reliften the force of the Scorpion the herbe or flowers while they and the file flowers when they are dry are effectuall in the Plurific and all other diseases of the Lungs, to bicht hapenefie of hot rheumes and the hoarienefie of the throate, the heate also and sharpenefie of urine, addlesine of the backe or reynes and the bladder : it is good also for the Liver and the laundies, and in all manufaction used the heate, and quench thirst: but the Syrupe of Violets is of most use and of better to the heate, and quench thirst: but the Syrupe of Violets is of most use and of better delibing taken in some convenient liquor, and if a little of the juice or Syrupe of Lemons bee put to it or a in any of the oyle of Vitrioll, it is made thereby the more powerfull to coole the heate and to quench the mit and besides the effect giveth to the drinke a Claret wine colour and a fine tart rellish pleasing to the taste. Whiteher or made up with hony doth more clenfe then coole, and with Sugar contrariwife : the dryed flowers and vices are accounted among the Cordiall flowers and are used in cordialls, drinkes powders and other metine; efecially where cooling cordialis as Roies and Saunders are used the greene leaves are alwayes used whose herbes to make Cataplasmes and Poultises for inflammations or swellings, and to ease paines wherethe straight of the piles also being fryed with Yolkes of Egges and applyed thereto. Panfyes or Hopfale is like tipto Violets in all the parts thereof, but somewhat hotter and dryer, yet very temperate, and by the violet or glutinous juice therein doth somewhat mollifie, yet less then Mallowes: it is conducing in like. mme a Violety to the hor difeates of the longs and chells, for agues, for convultions, and the falling ficknesse in ditte: de places il (a troubled with the itch or scabs being bathed with the decoction of them doth helpe man it is said also to sider greene wounds, and to helpe old fores to use the juyce or the distilled water: Lugdan my fatteth it downe that many facks full of the flowers and herbes are transported from Marfeilles in France manderandria; and other parts of Egypt where they use them boyled in water, which onely by their religion. thy are enjoyed to drinke, not onely thereby to make it the more wholesome to be drunke : but are perswaded think it helpeth the diseases of the lungs and chest, and the falling sicknesses.

CHAP. XVI.

Fragaria. Strawberries.

N my former Booke I have shewed you not onely most of the edible Strawberries, but one wild form alfo that was fit to furnish that Worke, the figure of one which will decipher all the rest I give you. here; there are some other forts to be entreated of fit to be eaten, which were omitted, and others that are wilde without edible finit, and therefore called by some barren or without fruite.

1. Fragaria minor hispido folio, Small Strawberries with hard leaves.

This trawberrie groweth like to other Strawberries bothin leaves, flowers, and fruite, but lesse in all of them; mindillinguish it the more certainely from the other forts, the leaves hereof are hard rough and haisie, grayish and on the upper as underfide: the berries when they are ripe are small but sufficient pleasant to eate, red on the enclide, and white on the other, as if they were equally divided.

There is no difference in this kinde from our ordinary Strawberries, but in the fruit which is more flat than mand, and hath a strake or lift, every berrie of a taste neare a Raspis : this also usually beareth fruit againe in

3. Fragaria Helvetianana. Dwarfe Strawberries. Direct may judge that this Strawberrice smallnesse commeth by the barrennesse of the soyle wherein it growthe that is not fo : for it is well knowne to most, that those hills of the Smiffers have no barren ground upon them this hath very finall triparted leaves next the ground, closer fer together upon short foote stalkes than any.

other, and those that are see on both sides of the long branch, not above four cinches long, which lieth creeping
subground, grow less, and without stalke: the flower standeth at the end of the branch many times, but are at place, which confifteth of five round leaves like a Strawberrie, but larger then agreeth with the mornion of the plant, and is of a yellowish colour; what fruite this beareth wee have not yet seene or were certainely. This commeth mears unto the description of the Fragarie affinis serice a planta of Bauhinm, butter formerly fo calling it, which as he faith is the Lencas Dioscoridis Adversariorum, and giveth thereunto containing fmall feede therein : but this was brought us from the Alpes by one Flescher a Silefian. long Doctor in Physicke but very skilfull in simples, who perished in Virginia by talting some poy sonfull herbe, and therefore I thinke it should beare a Strawberrie like head, whereunto I am the rather new (waded, because that as Bauhinus citeth, although wrong-

fully, as Ithinke, for I cannot finde it in him. Gefuer in horein that he should call one Fragaria parva flore lateo : the rootes are blacke and ftringie.

4. Fragaria minime vesca.
Barren or unprofitable Strawberries.

This Strawberrie is in the growing altogether like the ordinary kindes, with leaves triparted standing on severall stalkes and flowers, in the same manner but smaller, the fruite onely maketh the difference betwire them, which being small and many set together, are sere and drie without sappe and of an harsh unpleasant take.

The three first plants grow upon divers of the Alpes, and other places of Germany, and the last in our owne Land in most woods and the fields sides neare unto them, in Cornewall, as Lobel faith, but in other places also.

The Time. They flower in May, when the other forts doe for the most part or somewhat later, and the fruite is ripe quicklv after.

The Names. The whole plant is called in Latine Fragaria, and the berries Fraga a fructius fragrantia odoris & guftus, for it hath no certaine Grecke name that I know, unleffe as Tragus thinketh it may be referred to the reiquitor of Diescorides, or as others thinke to the vinces Comaron of Apule-ius, but neither of them is likely: others suppose that Dioscorides did understand this plant under his mermoundes fome have called it Rubus Idaus non spinosus, but there is a shrubbe like unto the Raspis that beareth no thornes, as I have shewed in my former Booke. Pliny maketh men-

tion of Fraga, lib. 25. c.9. Servise calleth them Mora terrestria, and therefore some would referre it to the Chamabatus: the Italians call the plant Fragheria, and the berries Fraghe and Fragole; the French Fraiser and Fraises, the Germans call the fruit

Erdbeer, and the Datch Erdtbessen, and we in English Strawberries, The first here fet forth is the third Fragaria of Tragus, which helaith the people about Spires in Germany doe call Harbeer; and Gesner in horth Germanie calleth Fragaria species minor : the second is called by Casalpinus Fragaria genus in Alpibus ; and Banbinus Fragaria bis fruthum gerens: the third is likely to be the Fragaria flore Inter of Bauhinus who citeth Gesner in hortis, as I said in the description, to call it so: and I thinke it may as well agree unto the Lencas of Lobel which Bankinss feemeth to make another plant differing therefrom, calling it Fragaria affinis fericea incana, for the descriptions are very correspondent: the last is that which Lobel calleth Fragaria sylvestris minime vesca sive sterilia, but is not that, which Gerard calleth Fragaria vesca sive sterilis, which is another plant, as I have shewed before.

The Vertnes.

These Strawberries that are here set forth and sit to be eaten, are of the same qualitie with the other garden kinds expressed in my former Booke, the leaves of them all being cooling in the first degree, and yet some say hot and drying in the second the roote is more drying and binding the berries while they are greene

are cold and drie, but when they are ripe they are cold and moift: the berries are excellent good to coole the liver, the bloud and spleene, or an hot chollericke stomacke to refresh and comfort the fainting spirits, and to quench thirst : they are good also for other inflammations, yet it behoveth one to be cautelous, or rather to refraine them in a fever least by their puttefying in the stomacke, they encrease the fits and cause them to be the more fierce : the leaves and rootes boiled in wine and water and drunke, doe likewife coole the liver and blond, and asswage all instammations in the raines and bladder, provoketh urine, and allaieth the heate and sharpenesse thereof: the same also being drunke staieth the bloudy five and womens courses, and helpeth the swellings of the state of the same as the success of the same as the same the spleene: the water of the berries carefully distilled, is a soveraigne remedy and cordiall in the palpitations of the heart, that is, the panting and beating of the heart, and is good for the overflowing of the gall, the yellow jaundife; the juyce dropped into foule ulcers, or they washed therewith or with the decoction of the herbe and roote, doth wonderfully clenfe them and helpe to cure them. All lotions and gargles that are made for fore mouthes or ulcers therein, or in the privile parts, or elfe where are made with the leaves and reason hands which in the privile parts, or elfe where are made with the leaves and rootes hereof, which is good also to fasten loose teeth, and to heale spunge fole gummes : the fame also helpeth to stay catarrhes or defluxions of rheume into the mouth, throate, teeth of eyes. the juyce or water is fingular good for hot and red inflamed eyes, if fome thereof be dropped into them, or they bathed therewith, the faid juyce or water is also of excellent propertie for all pushes; wheales and other ruptions of hot and sharpe humours into the face or hands, or other pairs of the body to bath them the their health and the state of the body to bath them the their health and the state of the body to bath them the state of the body to be state of the body to be state of the bath the state of the bath the state of the body to be state of the bath the state of the helpeth to take away any rednesse in the face, and spots or other deformaties of the skinne, and to make the sta









TRIBE 6. dut and imports for the thereof to anake a water for hot inflammations in the eyes, and to take away any filme dent and immountaine are trace and a termanne a water row not minimum attents in the eyes, and to take away any films of this beginneth to grow over them; or other defects in them that any outward medicine can helpe in this a single that the what disnitite of Strawberries you please, and put them into a braffe veiffell, with a little falt cast months, which being covered, set into a wine cellar for eight dayes, in which time the berries will be diffollowed a water, which being cleared from the restricted in a glasse close scanned as well as the diffollowed as well as the same water, which being cleared from the restricted in a glasse close scanned as well as the diffollowed as well as the same months, wind noting covered, see into a wine cenar for eight uayes, in which time the berries will be diffolated from the reft, keepe in a glaffe close ftopped to use when you neede: relimosgrame water, which come and some and for the purpose aforesaid a some in misliking both salt and brasse for the adopted two parameters of the eyes and for the deformities in the akinne, be it morphew, leprey, or the like in pe, makes water both for the eyes and for the deformittes in the skinne, be it morphew, leprey, or the like in the same in the skinnes. I into a large destillatory or body of glasse, they put so many Strawberries as they thinke meete for the use, the lester glasse body will serve, which being well closed, let it be set in a bed of hor horse beginning of sourceme dayes, and after distilled carefully and the water kept for your use.

CHAP. XVII.

Algre. Chickweede.

Beneate to many forts of Chickweedes, tome chiefely growing in moist and watery places, others up-addismountaines, tome in the Fields, others in the Woods, tome worthy of ones paines to plant in a faden, others of no fach refriced that I must severe them, and intrease of some in an other Classis whethey are street to be spoken of ; you shall therefore have those ev pressed in this Chapter, and the menthe follow that I thinke fift for this place.

L. Alfine repents baceifers. Great spreading Chickweede.

The Chickweede bringth forth many flexible branches full of joynts, rifing higher than a man if it stand water a cher things where it may take hold, otherwise through weakenesse lying on the ground, it see scharblong, at every of the joynts stand two leaves one against the other, somewhat like unto the ordinary Chings leves, but much larger, comming somewhat neareunto those of Pelletory of the wall, and of a singure coloursat the joynts likewise on both sides of the stalkes come forth other branches, joynted and set reagant couperat the Joynes income on both income for the names come for the first principes and at the ends of them large greene round huskes ending in five points, with the same of the many growing out of them, confifting of five and iometimes of fixe white leaves speced cut in at the many growing out of them, confifting of five and iometimes of fixe white leaves speced cut in at the many growing of the first and finall round heads like berries, greene are the first and blacks. in that year eye, containing within them many flat blackiffs purple feel at the roote is white and long or sugard, and shooting forth indivers places every years new shootes, the bld dying downer or just this hash no taste, but harbye as the ordinary Chickweedes have, and therefore they the judgement

> Alfine repensbaccifera. Great forcading Chickweede.





2. Alfarmatina

The greatest Chickweede. ! u. it if

CR AP. 17.

-in. The fmaller Chickweede.

of the best Herbarists referred unto them, yet Lugdanistic faith it hath a stinking and most unpleasant rule.

2. Alfine maxima. The greatest Chickweede. This Chickweede which is the greatest of all the ordinary focts rifeth up with fundry stalkes, a foots high or

more, and lye not on the ground as the imalier forts doe, bearing two leaves usually at a joynt larger then in any other that follow, but somewhat narrower then the former, it beareth plenty of white flowers, of fix leaves a peece, standing in long greene huskes, which containe likewise the head or seede vessell, after the flowers are fallen, with small yellowish seede in them : the roote is white and threddy like the rest.

3. Alfine major. Great Chickweede.

This great Chickweede is in all things like the last both in leafe and flower, but smaller, the stalkes stand not fully upright but doe a little bend downewards, and needeth no other description to cause it to bee knowne. There is another fort hereof differing in nothing else but the smalnesse of the whole plant.

4. Alfine Betica. Spanifo Chickweede.
The Spanifo Chickweede rifeth up very often with a fingle upright reddish stalke, not branched at all. and fometimes with many about a foote or more high, full of joynts, at each whereof grow two smooth and darke greene leaves, narrower then the last, a little broader at the bottome next the stalke, and small pointed at the ends, the middle ribbe on the backfide being fomewhat great and raised up : the flowers fland at the end of the stalke many set together in heads or huskes like those of Symphytum petraum, of a purplish colour; the roote is small white and long.

5. Alfine retta triphylles five laciniata.

Vpright Chickweede with jagged leaves.

This jagged Chickweede groweth upright, with a stalke for the most part branched into three or foure fmaller sprayes about a foote high, fet at the severall joynts, with small long seaves, cut into three and sometimes foure parts, even to the middle ribbe almost, fo

that they seeme like severall leaves spread like so many singers to the hand : the slowers come forth at the topper and uppermost joynts, consisting of five small blew and round pointed leaves, with somethreds in the middle, and flanding in fmall greenish huskes, wherein after the flowers are withered and gone, appeare small states divided as it were into two parts, wherein lye small whitish seeds: the roote is small and long; for with many fibres and perisheth every years after feedetime, and springeth against of the seede that is shed.

The Place.

The first as Clusium faith growth in divers places of Spaine and Germany also, and I have sometimes found it by hedge sides in our own Land: the second and third is usually found in most and watery places by wood free also oftentimes and in many other places, the fourth Clusium found in Spaine: the last growth in sinding grantered among rubbilh fometimes.

They flower about Iune, and their feede is ripe in Iuly.

Chickweede is called in Greeke anorm quod lucos, quos anoi nominant, & umbrofa total amat, and Alguello in Lating, Disfeorphet and from him Ploss, lib. 27 cap 4. faith Alfane quam quidam Myofotin appellant information unde & Alfane alita. The first is called by Cluster Alfane repens, and so it is also by Camerarine and Distant lebel callers in Planta Alfanes majoris facie bacin Solani Caeubalum Plinis, but some would make the Solamus lessen and the comment of the soland lead in the comments of the comment of the comments sense to be Caembalum, led by the sasse sagen Spiani Caembalum Pliniy, but some would make ne organization to be come on this worke, because the confusion of name taketh away the knowledge of the me one, Lobel in Assertiary calleth it Assertiary face plants backs Solani, and makethly donot whether is bee Caembalum Pliniy suess male from Landsmans also calleth it Caembalum Pliniy suess male from Landsmans also calleth it Caembalum Pliniy sue Ocimolate repent, Lorg sum taketh it to be Cyclamina also as but Pena and Lobel say that therein hee sheweth himselfe not well executed in plants, Baubinns calleth it Alfine scandent bacrifera, the generall name among Herbarilis is Aline bacing the atthough the scool which is the greatest Chickweede next unto it beareth heads of seede somewhat his in yet they are nothing so great nor the seede within them, and is the Assistance of Lugdmens, which Bankon calleth Angustifolia: the third is the Assistance of Lugdmens, which Bankon of Camerarius, Dadoneus, Lugdmens and others, and is called by Casarius attissing a monorain is the south in the Assistance of Camerarius, Dadoneus, Lugdmens and others, and is called by Casarius attissing a monorain is the south in the Assistance of Clusture, which Bankons called the Sampores necessarius and Basica of Clusture, which Bankons called the Assistance of Clusture, which Bankons calle and Babisuse attifiems nemorate is the fourth in the Alfine alia and Batica of Clustins, which Babisus cauca and Symplyti petral capitulist the last is called by Libel and Camerarius Alfine payar retta, Tragui not knowing to that herb he might referre it division a name according to the forme of the fingers of ones hand as he took it took like called hit in his own language Handlehous cornels for the other to the roller kind with a white hower is the Parasiphina rutaces falso Lobelts) and thereupon give the tenant of Lastine transfer the rutage of the lastine and calleth it Elasine triphylles, and Columns and part to the manner this plant which he alight Alfine tenuifolia altera five terrestria altera tricephylles, but not Lastine the Bandania lasting to the second part.

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CHAP. 18.

are, it is investigated are divided but into three parts, and the Sagina Spergula into fix as Columna in the same parts are desirable into fix as Columna in the same parts are desirable into fix as Columna in the sagina of many large the Rowell of a Spurre, Baubinus calleth it Alfine triphyllos carnles.

The word stid third great Chicksweedes are of most use, for the other of these forts are not applyed to any the word of third great Chicksweedes are of most use, for the other of these forts are not applyed to any the word of Land of the contract of the sthe leading, Loon later that tome and amount that the Cacubalum is no lefte deadly to be eaten then the femily helped; yet if the first be the Cacubalum of R liny hee faith-otherwise; for hee faith that the hereof bruied with some Vinegar and applyed to the place string with Serpents or Scorpions helpeth the most bruied with some Vinegar and applyed to the place string with Serpents or Scorpions helpeth the most bruied the place thereof taken with twice so much sweete or honged wine, easeth the paines of the lead or headach if is he applied with Defendent the paines of the bits, although junce thereof taken with twice to much tweete or nonyed wine, ealeth the paines of the head or headach if it be applyed with Rofewater to the forehead and but at loynes, and the paines of the head or headach if it be applyed with Rofewater to the forehead and but at long bound to Wens or Kernells or elfe they bathed therewith diffolveth them. The other and that being bound to Wens or Kernells or elfe they bathed therewith diffolveth them. The other with the paines are of as good ite as any of the finaller forts, and are good to coole any inflamation and is a within a Disference faith, but Galen and Oribajus fay they have no aftringent quality in them, Paulus within a factor with the cooling by the worthing of the hinding property of the hinding prop was agree in the cooling, but fay nothing of the binding propertie, it ferveth therefore for all the blood inflamed in Agues, or the heate of the baste and liver breaking out into the lippes, and to procure an appetite being loft or become weake, and in the case in the committee of the many of the many of the backe and urine. Galen and other say that it hath the successful the relieury of the Wall hath, but wee have commonly found it to bee as effectuall as Puillaine to the juice applied with the or former dipped therein to the region of the Liver, and as they drye to have fresh applyed doth moderally temper the heate of the Liver, the same likewise is effectuall for all hot Impossumes and swellings windows, Saint Authonies fire and the like, and for all rednesse in the face, Wheales, Pushes, Itches or Stabs, states, venerally used or boyled with Azangia and applyed: the same is said to helpe Crampes, Convulsiconsumption that the fame manner: the juice or the diffilled water is of much good use for all heate and marine, property drop fome thereof into them, as also into the cares to safe paines in them, and is of good of tociethe paines heate and sharpenesse of the blood in the piles, and generally for all paines in the body as me painte also in hot and virulent Vicers and fores in the privic parts of man orwoman, or legs gelighere, the leaves boyled with Marth Mallowes and made into a Poultis with Fenigreck and Linfeede, and wirelings or Impoltumes ripeneth and breaketh them, or fwageth the swellings, and easeth the hai desame also helpeth the Sinewes when they are shrunke by Crampes or otherwise, and to extend them admit them plyable againe : it is fayd by fome that while the hearbe is in boyling with Oyle or Arangia to matrialve fit to heale fore Legs, that if one doe stirre it with their bare finger they shall take no harme thereby, if any will make it probates they may make it a meritorious worke: when a Sinew is strayned here is a ferendicine for it: Boyle a handfull of Chickweede, and an handfull of red Rose leaves dryed but not distilated bi, in quart of Muscadine untill a fourth part be consumed, then put to them a pint of the Oyle of Trotters or Supposette, letthem boyle a good while still stirring them well, which being strayned annoint the greeved phonewith warme against a fire, rubbing it well in with ones hand, and binde also some of the herbe if ye will whether, doe is againe the next morning and evening, by which time you shall finde helpe if God will.

CHAP. XVIII.

Alene Montana. Mountaine Chickweede

Notice fort of Chickweede groweth upon hills most usually, whereof some are greater, and others smaller, of whom in this Chapter and first of the greater.

1. Alfine mont ana hederaçea maxima Columna. Columna his great Ivie leafed Chickweede. This great Chickweede groweth up with upright stalkes, yet somewhat bowing downe agains with the lower branches fet areach joynt with two fomewhat large leaves, waved about the eds. and it were crumpled and hairy, formewhat like unto the curld Mallow; being two inches broad and buting relembling long Ivie leaves or great Bindeweede rather, flanding upon long foote stalkes: the slow-abutatine ends of the branches, confissing of five white leaves, so deepely cur in at the middle that they time to bette, rifing out of the greene huskes, wherein after the flowers are past groweth a long round seede wild concred or crefted with a small spire top, ending in a small pricke, wherein lye store of small seede; the

tou confileth of forme long strings with fibres fer at them.
2. Alfine Hederale folio major Lobely. Lobel his greater ground Ivic leafed Chickweede. The ground Ivie leafed Chickweede hath fundry almost round leaves next the ground, dented of cut in miteriors, making them feeme formewhat like Ale-hoofe or ground Ivie leaves of a fullen greene colour, and the wat hairy as the fialkes are, which have at every joynt fuch a round dented leafe as growbelow, but com-Their without any footestalkes, whereat especially from the middle upwards come forth small booded ga-

7. Alline bederule folio minor. The imaller ground Ivie leafed Chickweede. Theother Ivie leafed Chick weede groweth lower and more leaning to the ground with the branches, which * fancous avenue concerned enterweed growers tower and more real most are mothing follarge, the flowers grow the topper confiling of five finall blew round pointed leaves, the feede is finall contained in round heads:

* the feede is finall and threddy.

This preadeth many finall branches upon the ground full of small and almost round leaves, set by couples ve-limited of Unmics or Bennics Panils, called Speedewell, but not unto Elatine or Fluellen of any fort; the Bow at the joyats with the leaves from the middle of the branches upwards being very small, made of 1. Alfine mentana hederacea maxima. Great Ivie leafed Chickweede.



3. Alfine folio bederale minor. The leffer ground Ivie leafed Chickweede





predevell Chickweede.



fetter lever, after which come small flat seede vessells like pouches, wherein is conteined small round yel-brish fester the roote is small and threddy, and perisheth not in Winter.

7. Aline montana capillaceo folio.

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brild feeler the roote is imal and thready, and persident not in Winter.

S. Alfine mentang capillaces folio. Small narrow leafed Chickweede.

This small chickweed hath divers small branches but rising a little above the ground, with small somewhat long This said Chickweed hath divers small branches but rising a little above the ground, with small somewhat long and state of them, and at their ends two or three small white flowers made of source leaves a peece, the said which is small and browns contained in round heads: the roote is small and threedy, since the blowerh is small and browns contained in round heads: the roote is small and threedy, since the blowerh is small and browns contained in round heads: the roote is small and threedy.

7. Alline petrés. Rockie Chickweede.

1. Alline petrés. Rockie Chickweede.

by degram the latt, but both branches and leaves are dig-granter; the flowers grow at the ends of the branches of the color, which give long and pointed feede vef-th which is contained small feede like the common

Aline Petres. Rockie Chickweede. This is all Chickweede but groweth fo full of finall maintained chickweede but groweth fo full of finall maintained thicke fet, and enterlaced one within anomal with the method of maintained and the flowers for all and white like other and the flowers for all and white like other and the flowers for all and white like other and the flowers for all and white like other and the control of the co

address.

Alfan Alphaglabra. Smooth leafed mountaine Chickweede.

The Mannaine Chickweede is like their the other Imall this wide, it with itself long and import leaves like their fact thate a tar his, fet with itself long and import leaves like their live or lix, of a pale greene colour, but shorter as surprised by the factor of a pale greene colour, but shorter as surprised by the factor of a pale greene colour, but shorter as surprised by the factor of a pale greene colour, but shorter as surprised by the factor of a pale greene colour, but shorter fallows in the same surprised by the

This their mountains Chickwoode is smaller then the last, but are the last, but are treatised in regard of the showers which are made of the state o disguire or foure together, each severally upon a small footestalke and they all upon small branches scarse foure

intriong for with the like pale greene narrow leaves, yet bare toward the toppes near unto the flowers.

10. Alfred Alpred Amere faile. Ruth leafed mountaine Chickweede.

The Ruth leafed Chickweede growth little above an handbreadth high, fpreading from the stalke a couple of much which are divided agains into smaller, whereof some onely and not all doe beare a flower or two at the state what large for the propertion of the plant, made of five white leaves standing in small greene op, deleves on the branches are very narrow, small, and very greene, hard, also in handling, and set with-

It. Algorated a Gallica. French Chickweede with knotted heads of feede.

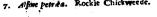
Its mall Chickweede groweth fometimes a foote high having many long and narrow leaves lying next the good, from whence fife divers upright stalkes set with smaller leaves without order, from the middle upwaters are the joynts standeth one small white slower a peece; composed of five white leaves, the role of the white leaves. which come small heads of seede standing one above another, as if they had been firing upon a string, and some small heads of seede standing one above another, as if they had been firing upon a string, and some small heads of successful the seeded or successful the roote is small and full of sibres of a yellowish colour on the outside.

The Place. Allthefelors of Chickweedes grow upon hills and mountaines in divers places, some in Italy, Spains and Frame, or and many of them in our owne Land:

The Time. They doe all flower in June and July except the fixt, which flow feth not untill Antumne.

The Names. The fifths to called by Columna as it is in the title, who faith it was not mentioned by any before him; the found in the limit of the first by Landium for any the form him the form of Lobel, the third is called by Landium folio hederale. Though the Dames Alfan birfuta, by Lobel May be goldina folio hederale, though to be land by Landium folio hederale, and called Consumental hirfution by Columna is but generally Alfan bedrated, and define file, or minor I have added to diffinguish it from the greater; the relt have their denominations by Bandard and the second of the s im as they are fet downe in their titles.

All these herbes being biplately found out and to be referred to the family of Chickweeds are not of such experience as these of An ancienter knowledge; but it is most probable that being in talk somewhat agreeing and the common fort, their qualities are not much differing, and therefore until we have learned some certaine mustes whereauto they are effectually, let this be sufficient at this time to have given you the knowledge of the being the common terms of t





TRIBE 6.

CHAP. XIX.

Allines fourie alia parve. Small Bastard Chickweeder!

Here are some other Chickweedes to be entreated of that pertains to this Classification in this Change in this Change in the Cha

1. Alfine Vifcofa. Clammy Chickweede. This clammy Chickweede ftandeth more upright then the last, with rough, hery and This clammy Chickweede thandeth more upright them the last, with rough, hary ad clammy leaves somewhat like the other, but of a more blewish greene colour: the flowers hereof are what and small, scarce opening themselves but in the hot time of the day, standing at the toppes of the flastes, which from the middle upwards are so clammy, that they will sticke to the singers of any that touch them, whenly they are apt to hold slyes, and such other small things as light upon them.

2. Alsine Muscola. Mosse Chickweede.

This creeping and fpreading Chickweede fearce sheweth it selfe above the Mosse and other beits among which it groweth, with very sender small stakes and small fine but thicke leaves thereon, and small white flowers of foure leaves a peece at the ends turning into long and round heads like unto the other final Chit. weedes, the rootes are nothing but threads.

weedes, the rootes are nothing but threads.

3. Alfine notofa Germanica. Knotted Chickweede of Germany.

This knotted or great joynted Chickweede, thereof tooke the name because the stalkes which are pur learning and part upright an handbreadth long, have the joynts more knotted or bunched out then then nothin, the and part upright are nandoreauth long, have the juying taken anothers, and part upright are nandoreauth long, the greene leaves that grow at them are very small and long like threads, many set together, from where like wise spread small branches bearing small white slowers of sive leaves, set in great huskes that end in five orners every one on a long footestalke.

every one on a long footestalke.

4. Alse folio Trissania. Germander leased Chickweede.

This small Chickweede spreadeth sundry small weake branches upon the ground, three or four inche long fet with small somewhat round leaves dented about the edges, and pointed at the ends by couples one small another, at the joynts whereof towards the toppes come forth small blew flowers, and sometimes whit, consisting of five round pointed leaves, after which succeede small round seede within them; the roote is composed of many threds; and abide the Winter.

5. Alse corniculate Clussis. Clussis his horsed Chickweede.

This Chickweede riseth up a spanne high, with one tender hairy stalke sull of joynts, and two small long somewhat hairy leaves fet at them, towards the toppe divided into some branches, where and at the joynts shorted forth small white showers in oreene huskes. and after them small and long things transferant horses.

forth small white flowers in greene huskes, and after them small and long thinne transparant hornes, as were like to Cockes spurres, and clammy withall, wherein lye small blacke seeds the roote is small and amad.

4. Alfine folio Triffaginu. Germander leafed Chickweede.

f. Alfine corniculate Cinff.
Cinfin his horned Chickwoode,





The Chickweedes grow in Fields as well tilled as untilled, and by the wayes fides, occ.

They lower in Sommer, some a little earlier or later than others, and their seede is ripe quickly after.

The Names.

The Names of the

There is littleuse in Phylicke of these Chickweedes, yet the two first are of the taste of Burrage, and the rest

CHAP. XX.

Borrage & Buglofinm. Borrage and Bugloffe.

Lthough I have given you in my former Booke the knowledge of the Garden Borrage and Bugloffe, and some other forts of them, yet there doe remaine some others both of the Garden and wilde kindes, whereof I meane now to fpeake.

1. Buglossum minus /ativum. Small Garden Buglosse.

This Garden Buglosse is very like the ordinary garden kinde for the manner of growth, but that timele in all the party thereof, the leaves are narrower and thorter, the flowers are smaller, some of a blew dis ud force purple; (and Lobel mentioneth one with a red flower, which he ftileth; Echij facie Bugleffum Bagleffum com, motions purpos; and Love mentionetti one with a real nower, which he intern the major parts and is like the other.

a. Buglo [sm] street remajor flore nigro. Great wilde Bugloffe.

Thitide of Bugloffe differeth not from the last in any thing bur in the greatnesse, being greater in every part. paint colour of the flowers which are of fo deepe a purple colour, that it is called blacke, and that it is found

making naurally in fome places of Italy, and the other not but in Gardens, is lingle from the places of Italy, and the other not but in Gardens, is lingle from the places of Italy, and the other not but in Gardens.

Small wilde Bugloffe, Bugloffe hath famewhat broad fhort and small lives, finaller, than either the garden or the laft wild hinde, and somewhat more unevenly cut in on the rige: the flowers grow at the toppes of a blewish purple co-lar but smaller, and the seede groweth three or foure together likir, and blackish also : the roote is small and long.

4. Blugloffum Sylveftre minus alterum.

The rougher wilde Ruglosse.
This rougher kind differeth from the last in these particulars: the kirn are much rougher than it, and sharper or smaller attends allow the flowers on the toppes of the branches are milking flowers of Galiophi. Stincking dead Nettle than of my of the former forts of Bugloffe, fome plants being of a brain purple, colour and fome white, and not of both these colorn in one plant.

3. Buglossum dulca ex Insulia Lancaftria.

Laucalbire Bugloffe. Lucashire Buglosse shootesh forth many slender stalkes of a courties, fome more, fome leffe, the lower leaves where awhiter greene, fomewhat rough, but thofe that grow on the falkene leffer, having the flowers fer at the joynes with thems. whole buds before they are blowen are of a reddish colour, but when they are open, are of a blewish purple, somewhat like the of yipers Buglosse, or between them and Borrage flower a, of very sweete talk like hony, the roote groweth great addackish on the outside, divided downewards into some

6. Berrage miner Givestrie: Small wilde Borage.
The small Borage is very like the garden kinde, but that it is mach smaller and stenderer, the leaves also are much smallers. samers, fighter, rougher and more prickly, and of a paler prescoon; thinger feelikely figure talkes, for it hath the few branches: the flowers grow at the joynts with the fame from the middle of the flalke upwards, three or four fet. regener, and are blew like the other, but more pale and roun-

Buglo Tum minimum Echij facie floribus rubentibus Small Bugloffe with red flowers.



1. Bugloffum minus fativum. Small garden Bugloffe.

TRIBE 6 2. Bugloffum fytvoffre mejus florenigre, Great wilde Bugloffe.



5. Bugloffum dulce ex Infalk Lancaftrie. Lancefbire Bugloffe.





7. Borrago silan berbariaran. Small creeping Borage



for parted, and fo small that they scarce show themselves out of the baskes wherein they stand or rather hang, for parted, and so small should be small should to printed, and to small that they scarce thew themselves out of the baskes wherein they stand or rather hang, to be printed down their heads and quickly fall away; in the taid baskes are found four formal flat seedes somewhat Echinas, or the wilde Buglosse; the roote is small and lone, and need heads as for seeders somewhat the seeders are somewhat the seeders so to the forms downe them wilde Buglosic: the roote is femaliand long, and perisheth as soone as it hath the which is very early.

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bone feelt which is very early. 7. Berraya missen herbarierum. Small creeping Borage. This Borse shooteth forth many leaves from the roote very like unto the leaves of Pulmonaria maculo-Think Borege modern every one upon a long foote stalke (but not spotted) of a darke greene colour, hours the stalkes are small and slender not above halfs a foote that A food Cownips of the stalkes are small and stender not above halfe a foote high, with very few leaves thereon, self than they: the trained are trained in the flowers made of five blew round pointed leaves, more like Bugloffe than Borage, state opper come rotal in the middle, every one upon a long foote stalke, the roote is composed of many long women threads in the middle, every one upon a long foote stalke, the roote is composed of many long women the unto Avens than Borage: in the leaves is a certain a composed of many long whomen the composed of many long whomen the state of the composed of many long whomen more like unto Avenu than Borage: in the leaves is a certaine acrimony or sharpenesse, joyned when they are rafted. with macileginous fresh when they are tasted. The Place.

This time by nurfed up in gardens, even in Italy from whence the feede was brought unto us and unto o-This this onely nursed up in gardens, even in tracy from whence the seede was brought unto us and unto of the fecond, third, and fourth grow wilde in divers countries, and are sometimes found in our of the seed in the seed in the seed of the seed orne interregiowalin Naples as Columna faith, and in our owne Land if I be not much deceived, for I thinke I are Likelith, and in Vaples as Columna faith, and in our owne Land if I be not much deceived, for I thinke I have for fich a one in divers fields in Kent as I have passed through them a the last Lobel saith he saw in the better men a countries with those that were lovers of rare plants, and prospereth well in our owne

In the all flower in the moneth of June and July, yet Lobel faith that the last flowerth both in the Spring Ing foe all flowers, may at one time be gathering for an analysis, and their feede doth ripen quickly after, both ripe feede and flowers, may at one time be gathering for the state of ndfrom many of them.

Om Carden Borrage is called by the Greekes, as Pliny faith, Eugebown Emptrofine ab efficienda voluptate; and by On union portage is called by the Givence, as 1 sony latting στρουσου ο εμπετικα wounprate; and by thingment of the best of our moderne Writers is the true βαγλαστο ο βαγλαστο of the ancients, most truely thingment of the best of our moderne which is Lingua bubula or Bovine, & fo it feemed it was called by Catoin, lib designing in one or neates tongue, which is Lingua bubula or Bovine, & fo it feemed it was called by Catoin, lib designing in one or neates tongue, which is Lingua bubula or Bovine, & fo it feemed it was called by Catoin, lib designing in one or neates tongue, which is Lingua bubula or Bovine, & fo it feemed it was called by Catoin, lib designing in one or neates tongue, which is Lingua bubula or Bovine, & fo it feemed it was called by Catoin, lib designing in our or neates tongue, which is Lingua bubula or Bovine, & fo it feemed it was called by Catoin, lib designing in our or neates tongue, which is Lingua bubula or Bovine, & fo it feemed it was called by Catoin, lib designing in our or neates tongue, which is Lingua bubula or Bovine, & fo it feemed it was called by Catoin, lib designing in our or neates tongue, which is Lingua bubula or Bovine, & fo it feemed it was called by Catoin, lib designing in our or neates tongue, which is Lingua bubula or Bovine, & fo it feemed it was called by Catoin, lib designing in our or neates tongue, which is like the library of uning in one of meaner configure, without to a leafe or a branch of lingua bubula to cover a stocke when it is grafted, Shept way the raine from abiding in the left, for which purpole these leaves of Borrage being broader than beofogiofic is more fit. Apuleise faith, that Bugleffem (meaning our Borrage) was called by them of Luca, Companderdis affellibus mederar, which by the alteration of one letter is Borrago, & from thence I think came the man of Borrago, which is not found in any of the ancient Writers. Our Buglofie is called by fome Bugloffs the same of Borrago, which is not found in any of the ancient Writers. Our Buglossie is called by some Bugloss and Buslossium by most, yet some does call it Buglossium Hispanicum and Italicum. Itwere an advise not to be consumed, that our Borrage should be used for Buglossium, where it is appointed in any medicine, especially in Syrupo than the sit of the survey of our Buglosse betaken to make it, the juyce is so slimine that it will never make a god suppose to strong the survey of the survey of the herbe it be set in a celler or cold place before the god suppose to the survey of the the Bushia minor, Fur beau like wife calleth it Echisson lanuagino sum primum, Gesuer in borth calleth it Buglossum in minus said in the description, calleth that fort with red aim, and Lugdamensis Buglossum minus said in the description, calleth that fort with red aim, and thereupon Baushianus calleth it Buglossum summans, and thereupon Baushianus calleth it Buglossum summans, and thereupon Baushianus in the second Marshiolus calleth Buglossum sprum that third is called by Dodonesus Buglossum sprum that third is called by Dodonesus Buglossum sprum that third is called by Todonesus Buglossum sprum afternum Echicides, by Fuchius Echisms sprum summans, it is the Borrago spluestris; by Lobel Buglossum erraticum aspernum Echicides, by Fuchius is the Gorrago spluestris; by Lobel Buglossum sprum Buglossum summans, the second aminor, by Lugdam summans, it is the Borrago spluestris, by Lonicerus Lycopsis, by Cordus in bistoria Anchula minor, by Lugdam summans, and by Baubinus Buglossum sprustre minus, and by Baubinus Buglossum spr Achor a bera of Cordus upon Diofcorides, the fift hath not beene related by any before : the fixt is called by Lobel Affin Germanicum Echioides, by Thalius Bugloffa folvefiris species, and taken by Tabermontanus, and others to be the Aprine major Plinij : but Cefalpinus, calleth it Crucialis quedam, and Todonew in his Dusch Booke Afperugo bria; columna Borrago minor situestris, and Banbinus Bugla sum sylvestre caulibus procumbentibus: the last is alled by Lobel Symphysum pumilum repens Borraginis facie, feu Borrago minima herbarierum, Which. Baubinus put-Ethinong the Symphysa, and calleth it Symphisem minus Borraginis facie. The Arabians call the Borrage and boole Lesen arthaor, the Italians Boragine and Bugloss, the French Borache and Buglosse, the Germanes Buerres ud Othersunghe, the Dutch Bernage and Offentonghen. The Vertues.

Remie I was so briefe in my former booke in setting downe the properties of the Garden Borrage and Bulofe, I thinke it convenient to expatiate their vertaes under these wilde forts. The Garden kindesare tempehat adaccounted rather hot and moyft in the first degree then cold, and yet for their cordiall porperties are often and smong other cold herbes as conducing to the like effect, Dioscorides appropriateth them with oyle against bripilar or Saint Anthonies fire, and to care greene wounds: The leaves or rootes are to very good purpose standard purid or pestilentiall Feavers, to desend the heart, and to helpe to resist and expell the posson or the vertex. homeof other creatures : the feede is of the like effect and also helpeth Nurses to have more store of milke, for With purpose the leaves are much conducing : the leaves, flowers and seede, all of them or any of them are very mill and helpe to expell pensivenesse and melancholic, that ariseth without manifest cause, whereof came the thing for Borrago gaudia semper age, and as I fayd before called Corrago: it helpeth allo to clarifie the blood and The purrage gasais semper age, and as I tayd before caused or age: It helpeth and to clarine the blood and is a super the heate in feavers: the juice made into a Sympe prevaileth much to all the purposes aforesaid, and is a super with other cooling opening and clenting bettes to open obstructions, and to helpe the yellow laundies, to obtain dense the blood and temper the heate and fharpenedic thereof, especially with Panitery and thereby while the lich, Ringwormes of Texters or other spreading feathers or forces that wife from adult and sharpes below the lich, Ringwormes of Texters or other spreading feathers or forces that wife from adult and sharpes below to the state of the state of

. Chempitatongs. The long Gourd.

humors and for that purpose is put into the Syrapas Bycontinus, which worketh to the same effect; the Control made of the slowers or the slowers candid are helping also in all those causes, but are chiefely used as a Codimption, to comfort the heart and send seed for those that have beene long sicks and seed for those that are troubled with often sweunings or passions of the heart. The deling is no less established the purposes aforesayd; and the eyes walked therewith helpeth the resuesse mations of them: the dryed herbe is never used but the greene, yet the askes thereof boyled in mode of water is available against inflammations and Vicers in the mouth or throate; to wash and gaugest time with: the rootes of Buglosse are much more clasminy and glewish then of Borrage and therefore by important them, they rather helpe to binde then open obstructions, but may be effectuall in a Lohoc or licens are for the cough, and to helpe to condensate thin slegme and rheumaticke destillations upon the state of the cough. nes in them, they rather helpe to binde then open contructions, out may be tracted in manage or union Blass ary for the cough, and to helpe to condendate thin flegme and rheumaticke delitilations upon the right had other forts of wilde Borrage or Bugloffe are formewhat hotter and dryer, and are very neare unto the property of the cough of th other forts of wilde Borrage or Bugione are ioniewment in the state of Chapter to be informed in the particulars thereof.

CHAP. XXI.

Cucurbita. Gourdes.

Here is so great a likenesse of Gourdes, Melons or Pompions, Muskemelons, Cowcumben, and Citrinilles one unto another, both in their manner of growing, and qualitie of cooling, that the arcient Greekes, and others have much confounded them together, yet they doe each northy differe one from another, both in the forme of their fruite and feede, besides their sife and color. I have one from another; both in the forts, both of Muskemelons, and garden Cowcumber, where I in my former Booke fet forth the forts, both of Muskemelons, and garden Cowcumber, where I shall not neede to speake againe here, although I may give you some of their figures: of the wild Cowcumber,

shall not neede to speake agains here, atthough I may give you some or the fecond Classis of this Workshelme; also of the wilde or bitter Gonrde called Colorynthis, I have spoken in the second Classis of this Workshelme; divers forts of Gourdes remaine to be entreated of whereof the Pompion is a peculiar kinde, and having solen of the garden kinde thereof also in my former Booke, I entend not repeate it againe, but of some lange wilde kinde; I must here comprehend under the Gourds, although their seedes doe differ Cirvalis Ci are accounted by divers to be kindes of Cowcumbers, but I doe rather referre them allo to the Gound, because their feedes have hard shells, such as neither Melons nor Cowcumbers have, which two are of so near affaire. that their feede is very hardly distinguished. Of Citrulles I shall entreate in the next Chapter, and of the Comain this, and with them some such strange fruites as have come to our sight or knowledge from for sine parts, where of we tooke the figures, and that after I have given you some of their descriptions to save many reputions.

I. Cuentita lagenaria major. The greater bottle Gourdet
This great Gourd groweth as all other of these kinds of herbes do, spreading many great, rough and pary unite and branches, with severall great and broad leaves, soft and almost round, yet pointed at the ends, and lonetime dented about the edges fet upon long footestalkea and long classing tendrills like a vine; fet at other joyan whereby it climeth, taking hold and winding it felfe about whatfoever poles, arbours, trees or other things the stand next unto it, or elle not having whereon to clime and raise it selse, it lyeth on the ground spreading a great compasse as the Pompion doth, at the severall joynts likewise with the leaves come forth severall flower in the fame manner as Pompions, Cowcumbers or Melons doe, but are very large hollow bells ending in five points or corners with a round greene head under each of them that will beare fruit, for many flowers wither and beare mo fruit, not having that round greene head under the flowers which should grow to be the fruit, and will be fall and ready to come forwards with the short stiffe stake under it, the colour of the flowers are either white, or he white, or pale yellow, the fruit when it is ripe hath an hard outer rind or shell, yellowish, large and round belief flat at the bottome like unto a bottle and imaller up to the necke, above which is a small round formed had whereunto the stalke is fastned, and sometimes without any small head, being pendulous or hanging down not standing forth or upright, within which fruit lye dispersedly many seedes, having smooth hard woody shells, star and broad at the upper end or head, and somewhat pointed below, wherein lyeth a sweet white kernell : the roote confliteth of many long strings spreading much within the ground but perisheth usually with the first frosts.

2. Cucarbita lagenaria minor. The leffer bottle Courd. This differeth from the former in nothing but that it is smaller in every part as well leaves stalkes flower is fruit, which is of the same forme but smaller.

3. Cuenrbita longa. The long Gourd.

This Gourd also differeth little but in the fruit and seede from the former, for the fruite groweth long and fometimes crooked or bending like a horne, almost of an equal fife all the length which in some places now eth to be of an incredible length, especially when the fruit hangeth downe from some high place, otherwise lying on the ground, it never attaineth to halfe that length, whose outer Rinde is yellowish in the hotter dinates as the other fort is but with us whitifh, and feede therein, somewhat whitifh with us, and not so broad at the head nor to hard.

4. Cuembita el peiformi five laciniata. The Buckler or Simnell Gourd.
There is a manifest difference not onely in the fruite of this Courd from the rest but in the manner of giving There is a manifest difference not onely in the truste of this Gourd from the rest but in the manner of golden also, for it groweth upright with great hollow rough hairy crested stalkes, to the height of three cubites, and runneth not along on the ground as the rest, having greater leaves rough and hairy set thereon, of a stalgeon colour, and more cut in or divided on the edges: the flowers are bell sashion like the others, of a faint yellowing colour standing upon the head of the fruite which growing to ripenesse is somewhat big and round towards that she that forewards, with a crumpled verge or brim, somewhat cut in or endented, and thinner there have any other place, the forme doth much resemble those sodden baked cakes that are made in Lint time which



As (number Chyerformie & verracofa symmetry The Simuell and the rugged Gound, And the Egreier Citrul or watery Million.



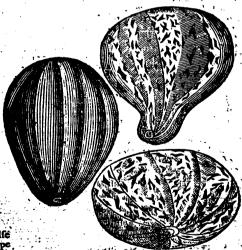
which thereupon I have fo entimied, or elfe

My which thereupon I have to entimied, of elle mothers do thinks which you pleafe; the pulpe within is firme & cutteth like an Apple, without the middle bin where the feedel yeth, which is formewhat like unto the Kernell of an Apple, without the middle bin where the feedel yeth, which is formewhat like unto the Kernell of an Apple, without another, and flamer at the least the second of the second flamer at the least yearnests. Rugged Counts.

A suppose the second flamer at the least yearnests, whose their or batke is not Imooth as in others, the least were with knobbes and warts.



entrbite Indica Ovalis, Pyriformis er fere rotundu an Gourds, Ovall, Peare fashion, and



6. Cucurbite hyemales. Wanter Courds or Millions.

These Gourds differ little in forme of growing from the other forts before mentioned but in the manning These Gourds differ little in forme of growing from the other torts before are introduced use in the maturity durabilitie of their fruits: for these are of them that are greater then others, and of different colours, selected with the first state of their fruits: for the first state of Winter then the others, for they are not full ripe and fit to be eaten before they are hanging in a Chapter of Winter then the others, for they are not full ripe and fit to be eaten before they are hanging in a Chapter of the colours. they be gathered.

7. Cucurbite Indicerotunde & diversi formes Round Indian Courds, or Millions, or Pom pions, and of other former

There is very great varietie of these Gourds or Millions as some call these or Pompions, as I may of them) that come out of America or the West Indies, from fundry places, both farther out of America or the West Indies, from fundry places, both farther out at a long, some longer like a Peare, some more long then round, and some flat at the bottome is one as our Pompions, some as small as an Apple, and some of divers other files, meaner or greater or with much moysture or water that is very sweete and pleasant in them, and some having little or moysture: some againe discoloured on the outside, greene, with whitish or yellowish stripes in them of some finely that they give great delight to behold them, some also reddish sported or striped, and some yellow colour, the scedes in these likewise are variable in divers, some more like unto the ording the bar blacker or browner, or red, in others white, either like the long Gourd, or like to our Pompions. yellow colour, the feedes in these like white are various in the the long Gound, or like to our Pompon, it is but blacker or browner, or red, in others white, excite time tong sounds, or the company, fix we fo large as our Pompion, and others as small almost as the Concumber seede, so that so give you as anneeded claration of every one of them were a worke of curiositie, and of more travell then profit, and therefore the claration of every one of them were a worke of curiosities, and of more travell then profit, and therefore the claration of every one of them were a worke of curiosities and the claration of every one of them were a worke of curiosities and the claration of every one of them. pen to other parts which I hope shall proove more beneficiall to the Commonwealth.

Divers other forts of Gourds or Millions, or Pompions, or whatfoever elle you pleafe to call them stepouring and have beene brought us from fundry places, both Syria and the East Indies differing from many batter. ing and have beene brought us non-lineary places, and much pleasanter in eating them in my office. Countries, whereof to write more largely were almost superfluous, the diversitie being to great that we have ly almost see some fort not before seene of us, and therefore who so will may quote those they like in the target.

or end hereof. The Place.

All these Gourds are strangers and brought from severall places, some out of the Levant, as Egypt, Spines. others as I said before out of America, both further off and nearer to us, as in Virginia, &c.

They are all to be planted of the feede in the Spring, and in very good ground that must not want plear of moysture, or else the heate of our owne Country will not serve to ripen them.

other washing or washing of the Antients as I sayd in the beginning have beene very variable in their denominations of Gourdes, Cowcumbers, &c. for they have by the word only whith is Cicumia, called divers other form of these fruits. Athenaus setteth it downe in his second booke that Enthydamus called the Gourde Cucumi India cas, because as he there saith, the seede was first brought out of India, and that Menadorn made the Good to be of two sorts, the one of India called ontin encumie, the other called continuon coloryntha, Pliny also in his 19. Booke and fift Chapter maketh the Pepo or Pompion, a kinde of Cowcumber, faying Cuenngret can magnitudine excessere Pepones vocari, but Galen faith lib. 2. alimentorum that mimor (which fignificth majoun ripe and may be appropriate to all fruits) is yet given to one peculiar, but then it is called one man, Poplation. ralis, but hereof I shall speake a little more in the next Chapter. Pliny hath two forts of Gourds, the one her calleth Cucurbita Cameraria, because it was planted or placed neare unto Chambers and windowes to be a lade and coole refreshing from the heate, which by climing up and leading it which way they pleased it didpersone, for as he saith it is sublimitatin avida: the other he called Cucurbita planta, which lay upon the ground addimed not, which I doubt whether it be any of those forts here spoken of, for all of them except the Christian will clime if they have any high thing stand neare them whereon they may rife. . The strabian call them Has, Charha and Harakarha, the Italians Zucea : the Spaniards Calabaffa, the French Courge and Concourde, the Gumans Kuroff, the Dutch Cauwerderen, and wee in English Gourds. The two first are called by Lovel and Ingianensis, Cucurbita lagenaria major & miner, and Cameraria major & miner : the third is called Cucurbita elegably almost all Authors except Dodonam, Lobel and Gerard, who call it Cucurbita anguina: the fourth is called Curabita stellata & sessilis by Camerarius and Gesner in bortis : by Tabermontanus Cuenrbita capitata, by Gerard Cumbita sylvestris fungiformis, Pepo Indicus fungiformis, and Pepo maximus clypeatus, for all these his three figurescpresse but this one fort of Gourd, and by Dodonaus Pepe latus : the fift is called Cucurbica Indica by Manhilm, rounda of Cafalpinus and Lugdunensis, and Indica major or minor of Tabermontanus : Zuccha major retunde of Cordus and Citrullus major and Pepo major filvefiris of Gerard, which although he expresse these as he didne former for fundry plants yet they are not fo : of this kinde Mathiolus and others have made mention of mod 18rictie which they faw in their time, and wee I thinke in ours many more as I have declared before : the fatts mentioned by Lugdunensis onely by the name of Cuenrbita verrucofa; the last some call Cuenmeres byemales, but I had rather call it Cnewbita been also partly for the reasons before fee downe, but chiefely for the feet the which is more like a Gourd then a Cowcumber. What I said before concerning the variable nesses the ancient Authors in these things, I may as well say of our moderne writers in confounding Pepe, Melopspe and Commission to promiscuously, that it is not possible to finde out the distinct certaintle of them all, for some make that when Pepo that others call Melopepo and others Cueuroitea. And Baubinus who caketh upon him to refine all one mens writings and diftinguish of them, in making Pepo, Melopepo, and Cueuroitea severall kinds of plants, don'to huddle and confound them together, as any that will reade him advisedly and compare him may soone see that he giveth severall names to one and the same plant in divers places; which errour and the prolimit about them you the feeders for the feeder of the ordinary bottle Gourds are formed unite differing feeders. femiliaments of the feede of the ordinary bottle Gourds are formed quite differing from all the other is found under what former firms from all the other the formed the second of the second s and conclude them sums or sounds. It has been sumer to Citrull hath a thicke hard shelled as cather Minke Melon or Cowcumber: in like manner the Citrull hath a thicke hard shelled as cather Minke Melon or Cowcumber: in like manner the Citrull hath a thicke hard shelled as a sum of the control of the contr be the number than the Gourd, and therefore what feede is nearest thereto in likenesse you may inthe state of their family, the Moske Melona and Cowcumbers are very like one unto another, and therefore
the most their family, the Moske Melon, or yet if you will well observe them you shall soone know their dissejuminable them both under one gense, yet if you will well observe them you shall soone know their dissejuminable them both under one gense, yet if you will well observe them you shall soone know their dissejuminable them both under one gense, yet if you will well observe them you shall soone know their dissejuminable them both under one gense, yet if you will well observe them you shall soone white if
juminable them both under one gense, yet if you will well observe them you shall soone know their dissejuminable them both under one gense, yet if you will well observe them you shall soone know their dissejuminable them both under one gense, yet if you will well observe them you shall soone know their dissejuminable them both under one gense, yet if you will well observe them you shall soone know their dissejuminable them both under one gense, yet if you will well observe them you shall soone know their dissejuminable them both under one gense, yet if you will well observe them you shall soone know their dissejuminable them both under one gense, yet if you will well observe them you shall soone know their dissejuminable them both under one gense, yet if you will well observe them you shall soone know their dissejuminable them both under soone the soone of the control of solver less this narration I thinke good to shew you, namely, the divers errours both of Pliny and ones, long less that have been all the sheet if t now that it executes managed to the wyou, namely, the diverse errours both of Pliny and distinctions and moderne, who thinke that all or most of these varieties of Gourdes have come from the land with the feede that lyeth in the necke of the Gourde will give long Gourdes, those in the land with the land with the land of the land with the land of the land with the land of the land of the land with the land of th the man like Gourdes, and those in the bottome or lowest parts, slat or bottle like Gourds, and that the the mind like Gourdes, and those in the bottome or lowest parts, star or bottle like Gourds, and that the mind like in them is also cansed by the Art of Gardiners, who by mouldes and such like, doe bring them mouldes they please, which forme, say they, they will continually keepe afterwards each from their own to the start of the little of the little

The Vertues. Attheflore of Gourdes how ever different in forme, yet are of one qualitie, that is, cold and moilt in the feconference in some state of the hot countries with much delight, kept and preferved with great care, art, and more than the state of th failt ingrate caten boyled or flewed, but much better being fried whereby they give the better nourishment which the by their moisture being boiled or stewed, they are the more lubricke, and make the body the more lubricked also being pickled up as many use to doe: Wine also kept in a fresh Gourde all ight she hath beene clensed from the loose inward pulpe and seede and drunke in the morning will cause to body to be soluble. They are conveniently given to hot & cholericke bodies to coole the heat and inflammation of the liver and flomacke: but the distilled water of them before they are through ripe drunke with some Sugar, doth wooderfully helpe to affwage thirst, and the hot fits of agues. For want of a Still to make water, you may make fort effectuall in this manner. Put a whole Gourd when you have cut off the upper head and clenfed it from the feede, into an Oven with a batch of bread, in the middle whereof there will be gathered a fine cleare water, which being powred out, may be kept to use as neede requireth: the leaves and young branches are conresidity applied to all the hot humors, empostumes and inflammations, and to asswage paines of the headach, the miscle and heat in the eyes, the paines in the cares, and the paines of the gout, if either the juice of them, or the war be applied in clothes and spunges wet therein: the same applied to womens breasts pained with the abundanie mikeesleth them by cooling and restraining the hot qualitie and quantitie thereof: the water or juice being dente or outwardly applied to the privie parts of man and woman, reftraineth the immoderate luft of the body: the slote of burnt Gourds are used of many to clense and freale old ulcers and fores, as well in the genitoin, a other parts of the body, and to helpe scaldings or burnings by fire or water; they are a ccounding of macilent leane and weake bodies to feede on, as they are hartfull to such as have the winde cholate, to whom they are not to be given at any hand. The seedes of Gourds are one of the source greater forts of the source greater forts of the seedes used very much in Physicke, and are very availeable in decocitions, Julepe, Emulsions or Almond monoge the heate of the liver, the reines or backe and urine, and to give much eafe to them that are troubed with the Rone or gravell in the kidneyes, and the ulcers or fores of the inward parts and bladder. The Simad Gord leng of a firmer substance dressed any good way, is both more acceptable meate, and is no lesse effective. The Indian forts are some more waterish, others more solide, and accordingly are more or life it for moste of medicine.

CHAP. XXII.

Anguria five Citralliu. The Citrull or Turkie Million.

He Citrull or Turkie. Million bath also some varieties being a fruit different from the other, as well in the forme therof at a frac feed, which much leadeth me to diffinguish of them, or joyne them together, probecule some doe account them kindes of Cowcumbers, I will give you the figures both of some and Cowcambers and Music Melons alfo.

At Augusta five Citralius valgatios. The ordinary Citrall or Turkie Million.

This base of Million storaged like as other Melons and Cowcumbers doe with rough trailing branches, the law white fare hary longer and narrower than in any other, and more divided into leverall parts, and hath fall days and yellow flatters, but the fruit is greater than a Melon, fomewhat neare the fallion of a Pompia, with a fancoth greenith barke which will change yellow by time, having some ribbes thereon, the meant-

TRIBES



Melo Indieus parvus.



Cucumis auguinus flexus fus.
The long bowed Cowenings.



The ordinary Circult or Tarite Million



e nor college is waterfile; in forme sweete; in others a little tarte or foure, the feede whereof is smaller, roun-er, before and larder shelled than thate of the Gourd, the roote spreadeth and dieth like the reft.

The observed Americana versicolore pelle. The discoloured Indian Million.

The observed Aillion varieth little from the former in growing, leaves or flowers, in the fruit is the tried discoloured barke very variably sported discoloured barke very variable sported barke very variable sporte

Sould these express name are greater than streets, even to great as a succession laint that none or fixe will be tuned, and one a man; the outer rinde being yellow, the inner meate or fulfillance very little and almost lost until and one a man; the outer water that is very sweete, much defined and drunke by them of the more man, and in the middle with much water that is very sweete, much defined and drunke by them of the more man, and in the middle with much water that is very sweete, and the same of the cont, ded in the mindie with international districts very tweeter, international arunke by them of the more read, with Rolewater, Muske and Amber, and is the present they offer to strangers whom they will chiefely read, with Rolewater, Muske and Amber, and is the present they offer to strangers whom they will chiefely read, it has a few smaller seedes within it than in the former, in other, things there is little difference. I

Communication of the form of the state of th minus gowing wilde or manured in other countries are fall upon the ground, but will rebound againe like fall in the sharp and wooddy, that it will not breake being let fall upon the ground, but will rebound againe like fall is Hereof I have no further knowledge than his relation, that is, test fide dignies.

The Place.

held gowen generally throughout Tarkie, and so likewise in all Italy and many other hot countries, The first growth generally throughout Twhele, and to likewise in all Italy and many other hot countries, parties the first countries that the first countries that the first countries that the first countries of the west Indies; the third is naturall to Egypt, as Profest Alpinus saith in his Booke of Indies; and Bellevius in his second Booke of Observations, and 75. Chapter: the last is not homeon on mentioned where it is naturall.

The lower and beare their fruit about the fame feafon that the others doe. The Names.

kis thought by divers that this kinde of fruit was not knowne to the ancient Greeke or Latine Writers, and and others doe call it to the different state of Auguria, from whom Matthiolus and others doe call it to un orina una mit man the Repo of Dioscoridis, Galen, and Pliny; but I thinke it not amisse here to relate the umanum unpore travat is the defendent. Universa Peponum natura frigidior, cum larga lumiditate existit: sed hawounquantin o. jump. menanaman atqui Melopepones minus humidi, quam Pepones sunt; by which words one ma same quantum austre genus vim : and control of fruites come nearest unto Pepo, and Melopepo of Galen, and my more than halte ghene which of these forts of fruites come nearest unto repo, and Accopess of Galen, and the other time, unlesse our climate after their substance or propertie. It is generally called Cirrulus or Cirrulus obsolute time, unlesse our climate after their substance or propertie. It is generally called Cirrulus or Cirrulus of Cirrulus of Cirrulus by divers, to distinguish it from the other Cowcumber. In the complete of the called Pepones, to be called Pepones, Completely and the complete of the called Pepones, and the complete of the called Pepones, and the complete of the called Pepones. commonly: fo that you fee how various mens opinions are in these sorts of fruites, none knowing directly which disminual truely the Popo or Melopopo of the ancients, nor which is their Cierulls, whether this that beareth the time to the feligene take it, or our ordinary Cucumis, commonly, focalled with as : Alpinen in his Booke of Emin plants, faith, that the Egyptians have divers of these forts of Citrulis differing one from another which the dilinguish by the feverall names of Chate, Abdolavi, Chajar &c. Of the Arabiars it is called Batec, and Bamu, and as it is thought is the Dulbaba of Serapio; but Bellowing, in the place before alledged, faith, that the Equisicall it Copons, and that Anguria fignifieth a Cowcumber, and is not this plant: of the Italians Cocomero and Agains; of the Spaniards Cogombro, of the French Citronlles, of the high and low Dutch following the Latine une Coming, and to wee in English; as also Turkie Million or Cowcumber, Lecause that others doe call it

The Vertues. The Cimil is of the same temperature with the Gourde, that is, cold and moilt i the seede is most of use in the Aparentes shoppes, and reckoned one of the foure greater cold feedes, being used as Gourdes, Millions, and Cyambers to coole the heare of the firs of agues, and the diffemperature of the liver and bloud, to quenchtist, and to take away the drineffe and roughnesse of the tongue caused thereby, and is as available for the
that, and to take away the drineffe and roughnesse of the tongue caused thereby. It is thought more
that, the beate of the raines, and the sharpenesse and stopping of urine as any of the rest. It is thought more
to macilent bodies, and that are growne feeble and weake by long sicknesse, in regard of the greater
than the same of the same of the greater of the same of the same of the same of the greater of the same of francie more than in the Gourde, as aforefaid and generally both leaves, branches, juyce and diffilled water broof, it as effectually applied for all those diseases that the Gourdes before mentioned are, and therefore neede to again the repeated. I shall referre you to the Chapter going before for the rest.

CHAP. XXIII.

Intubacea planta. Endive or Succory like herbes or plants.

Nder this generall name of Planta Intubacea Succory like herbes, is comprehended to great a varietie, that to express them in some methodicall manner, I must distribute them into severall Chapters under their principall heads or titles, whereunto they are to be referred, which are. Endivia, Cichorium, Dong Leonis, Chondrilla, Sonchus, Lampfana, Hieracium, Lattuca, Senetio, and Iacobas; of fome of thich I have spoken both in my former Booke, namely of all the sorts of Garden Lettice, and in this Worke of alde farm of lacebea and Senetie. First then to beginne with Endive, the kindes whereof also I have shewed;





you in my former Booke, and therefore I will make no further description of them, but give you the figure of the usuall garden kinde, and expresse a wilde fort here, but withall set out the Vertues of them more amply than formerly I have done.

Intubus five Endivia minor angustifelia. Small garden Endive. This small Endive hath many very long leaves lying on the ground, narrower than the fast garden Endive, and somewhat more bitter; the stalke is stenderer, more full of branches, and lower than the other, bearing at the spanning at the spa fmall blew flowers like the common Endive, after which follow the like feede also, and the roote perishing in

The Place.

This is onely planted in Gardens, as well beyond the feas as in our country as the other forts are. The Time.

It flowreth and perisheth with the other forts if it be fowen in the Spring, but if at Midsommerit will then abide the beginning of Winter, and will well ferve to be used as the others be,

The Names.

The Greek word Eight as the Latine Intibin; Intubin of Intubin, doth denominate as well Endive as Saccory, and therefore both they and the kinds therof are called after the Greek Serides, or Intubacea after the Latin Disferides maketh two kindes of Seris, the one tame, the other wilde, and of each two forts, of the tame, he faith the one bath a broad leafe like unto Lettice, which is our ordinary garden kind, and called by Matthiolus Intubus maju, and of others Intubum fativum; the other hath a narrow leafe, and is somewhat bitter in taste, which is this Endircher the state of the second of the Endive, was but the corruption of the times, which should have beene called Seriola quasi parva Seris, and been fore wherefoever Scariola is appointed in any medicine, this fort of Endive is intended thereby and shouldbe fed. Endive is called by the Arabians Dumbebe Anubebe or Endeba, by the Italians Endivia, and this small kinde Endiviaminere (and in the Apothecaries shoppes beyond the seas Scariola domestica) by the Spaniard Edivia by the French Endivie, by the Germanes Endivien, by the Duich Endivie, and by us in English Endive, and this for

The Vertues.

All the garden Endives are cold in the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least, but are more moult and lessed the second degree at the least the second degree at the le or the kinds thereof which is more bitter, and ferveth well to coole the excellive heate in the liver and from the leave in the liver and from the leave in the l and in the hot fits of agues, and all other inflammations in any part of the body, to use the decociou of the laws of the juyce or diffilled water; the same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in the mineral same also helpeth to coole the heate and sharpenesse in th coriations in the mitoric parts : the feede is of the fame propertie, or rather more powerfull, and befide it arrive shie freshe saintings and former the able for the faintings and fwounings and passions of the heart; outwardly applied they serve to temper the

the land in land the time of the lines, and pestinitial fores; and wonderfully helpeth, not the land in land in the eyes, but the dimmensife of the fight also: they are also used to allay asymetetics and minimum tions in the eyes, out the diminiencine of the tight alto: they are also used to allay be miss of the goute. They are all used in fallats familiarly both Sunnar and Winter, when as being whited, by use fore under and delicate very pleasing to the stomacke, and introducing the weake and fainting are more under an delicate very pleasing to the stomacke, and introducing the weake and fainting

CHAP XXIIII.

Cicherium. Succory.

Fine Succoside there are many forte, forme accounted tathe or of the Garden, others wilde or of the here successful to the most usuall Garden kinde I have spoken in my section books, and of the other fields acc. of the most time is because I should petter one place too much to fee statem forth all in forth all in the last on treate here, but because I should petter one place too much to fee them forth all in one Chapter I must handle them feverally, and speake of those kinds of Successy here in this Chapter one there has beare blew flowers or come nearest the Garden kinds and of others that beare yellow flowers that beare yellow flowers

in Coper following.

Cicherium flore rabello. Red flowered Succory.

The relieved Succory is in the long leaves a little more divided on the edges in the tail and high found the same of the flowers and feede and in the long white reore, abiding yearely like unto the Gardinant forms of the flowers and feede and in the colour of the flowers, which in this are of a pale red description which will discovere as a pale red description will discovere as a pale red de sort the neighbor difference never constitute in the colour of the howers, which mitting to bee blevy, shade so it have often observed in my Garden, turning to bee blevy, sheare dependent in the fame of the fame plants that have been red flowers, the fame that the fame plants that have been red flowers, this limb that the feede hereof as Flore also this limb that the feede hereof as Flore also this limb that the feede hereof as Flore also this limb that the feede hereof as Flore also the first blants and the feede hereof as flore also that the feede hereof as Flore also the feede hereof as flore also that the feede hereof as Flore also the

of the little man will give blew flowred plants, and attender will give blew flowred plants, with the succession of the

whitscory hath divers long leaves lying on the ground very much cut in or torne on the edges, on both ideas will be seen the middle ribbe ending in a point, fometimes it is found to have a red ribbe or veyne downe the side of the leaves, from among which rifeth up a hard round wooddy stalke spreading into many branches, set who will be seen the set of a blew colour, after which come the seed like thereunto also: the day like more than the seed like there will be seen the seed like the reunto also: the che ille met one Garden kinde enaria or a biew colour, arter which come the seede like thereinto also: the metivate but more hard and wooddy then the other: the whole plant is exceeding bitter.

3. Ciberians plans Gressens. Thereby Success of Candy.

This homy Success hat he lower leaves near the ground formewhat long and narrow, cut in somewhat

many on the edges like the ordinary Success into many thort not deepe cuts; the crefted greene stalke that ri-

Cirborium fativum valgare. Ordinary Garden Succory.

Cicherium fativum flore rubello. Garden Succory with red flowers.









feth from among them is hard and wooddy, spreading many such like branches from the very bottome all about, making it seeme a round bush set with many narrower leaves, and without any cut or division on the edges which quickly fall away leaving the stalkes bare or naked, and each branch ending in one, two, or three sometimes long torked thornessat the joynts with the leaves, which towards the toppes abide a little longer, come forth small scaly huskes, and out of them the flowers which are made of five leaves a peece broade at the ends, and cut into two or thee dents of a ble wish colour like unto Succory with some yellow threds in the middle : the seeds that followeth is like the ordinary fort, and to is the roote, but somewhat thicker and shorter, and abiden as the Succory doth.

The Place.

The first fort is found wilde in some places of Italy from whence I had the feede, and the white out in Germany i the second is found in many places of our Land in waste, untilled, and barren fields the waste Sea coalls and other fandy grounds in Candy,

The Time

The two first sower in the time that the other common fort doth, but the last not until the hardly then, so that in our Country it doth give no seede, neither will well induce our Window. The Names.

Sees in Greeke as I said before in the last Chapter, and Insubum in Latine de fignific Succory as wellow end the wild sort of Succory is called ries and seem piers because it is more bitter then thereof. Some take site racium and some Luctuca sylveffit to bee Seris or Intubum sylveftre, but Matthiolas contesten against them, in Latine alio Cichorium sylvestre, Pliny lib. 22 cap. 8. faith that this Intubum file from Picture Cichorium crain cum was called by some in his time Ambugia, but Gelius and some truer conject have Ambubia, Theoprasis calleth it regardant underen Herace hath Cichoreum or Cichorea, where he saith, Me pascunt Olive.

Me Cichorea, level que Malva. Trague also hath Cichorea.

Of the first with red flowers I finde Tragus (to note one that hath partime candidam partime resemblers and from him Baubinus) to make mention, and Thalius in Harcynia fylva of that with white flowers; the second is called by Lobel Serie pieris, Cichovia & Serie sylvestrie, by Gefner Intubum sylvestre and Cichoviann sylvestre, and aguist by Louise cerus, by Lingdinensis Hypocheria Dalechamps, whereof Theophrassus maketh mention in his seventh Book and Inchanges the sichoviance which Comments the Series sylvestre and the series sylvestre and the series which Comments the Series sylvestre and the series sylvestre sylvestre sylvestre sylvestre sylves sylvestre sylves sylve Chap among the (ichoriacea, which Gaza untowardly translateth Porcellia, Branfel fine calleth it Soligniam, and Gerard putteth the figure hereof under the title of Hieracium latifolium, and Banhinus noteth it : the third was full mentioned by Honorism Bellum in his fourth Epiflle to Clufius by the name of Gickorisms friesfum, and Sermangia id est, Hydrie spina by the Cretan: Clusius in his history of Plants calleth it Chondrilla elegans genus sure cruit, and afterwards both by Pona in his stalian description of Mount Baldus, and by Baubinus in his Matthiau and Prodromus Cichorium spinosum Cresicum: the Italians call Succory Girasole, Radischio, Schriela and Cicorea, and we will and Cicoria falvasian: the Spaniards Almenera and Cicoria falvaja, the French Cichoree fauvage, by the wild tinde Essents Jacob Dutch Cichorrey, and by us in English Succory, and wilde Succory.

Same Success as it is bitter is more dry and lefte cold then Endive; and thereby more opening also. An hand-Sade scoory as it is place in white or water, and a draught thereof drunke falting driveth forsh is detained from the falting driveth forsh is detained from the falting driveth forsh the oblituding draught thereof drunke falting driveth forsh the oblituding from the Liver, Gall, and Spleene, and delicition regulations and the heate of the Reines and of the Vrine, the Dropfie also, and those that have an including the heate of the reines and of the Vrine, the Dropfie also, and those that have an including the house ficknesses will done the which district the property of the pro bigains reliew nationals, the treats of the Neines and of the Veine, the Droplie also, and those that have an ellephino in their bodies by long sicknesses, which disease the Greekes call ranking Cachenia, a company in write and drops is a recognition of the Cachenia. entalpation in uses course. By some successful eyes, occ. which distance the Greekes call exet a Cachexia, a fulfill the formation made with wine and drunk is very effectuall against long lingering Aguesiand a dramme of the fundamental transfer in wine hefore the fir of an Ague doch halve an agree of the line of the individual vinegar, as allo to wash position ones; the said water is very effectuall for fore eyes, that referentiates y many rednesses in them, and for Nurses fore breasts that are pained by the aboundance of milke, at the survey as it is more bitter, so it is more strengthning to the stomack and Liver.

CHAP. XXV.

Hade-citheria five Cicheria fibreffria floribus luteis. Baftard or wilde Succory with yellow flowers.

Here are divers other herbes which are accounted kindes of wilde Succory for their neare refembance in forme but not in qualitie thereunto, fome whereof thall be fet forth in this Chapter, cfpecally fuch as beare the title of Cicharium Succory : For the Dens Leonis, Dandelion and the Chondrilla, Sum Succery that be kinds of Succery also so like unto it, that many have millaken the one for the other shall follow in their order. 1. Cieborium pratense lateum afferum, Rough yellow field Succory.

Thingshyellow Succory bath longer and rougher leaves then those of the former wilde Succory, in one in ingulation of the system was a successful to the system of the system with a successful to the system of the sy with the constant and in others like unto it with deepe this aim are mons at the harkes grow to be three characteristic rough and crefted, divided into fundry branches with finaller leaves on them, and lefte jago, galling final yellow flowers like unto an Hawkeweede, at the ends of every one, which when they are ripe, one indowne, with a finall long yellowith feede falined thereat, and are both carried away with the winder through hard, tough and unprofitable.

. Cicherique praten ft lateum Eledypuols diffum





2. Cichorium pratense luteum levius. Smooth yellow Succorv 2. Cichorium pratenje intermo sevim.

This other yellow Succory hath long and large leaves, as smooth as Succory, but of a whiter greene colon, or the stalkes rise not up so high nor are some as the former a the stalkes rise not up so high nor are some in the stalkes rise nor are some some in the stalkes rise nor are so high nor are so high nor are some in the stalkes rise nor are so high nor are so high nor ar This other yellow Succory hath long and large scaves, as introduced as the fittle or nothing at all 1 the greene heads the in on the edges, but not fo much nor fo deepe as the former : the stalles rise not up to high nor are to much the in on the edges, but not so much nor to deepe as the tornier a the transfer at all 1 the greene heads that fund the ched, the leaves thereon are lesse cut in, and up higher little or nothing at all 1 the greene heads that fund the ched, the leaves thereon are leffe cut in, and up nigner little or nothing at all a larger leaves that fland the toppes of the branches are greater, and the flowers that fpring off of them are larger and more double for the toppes of the branches are greater, and the flowers that figures into the freede therewish bloom twist toppes of the branches are greater, and the nowers time approx one of the feede therewith blowne away with like those of Dandelion of a yellow colour, which turne into downe, and the feede therewith blowne away with

he winde: the roote is full of a bitter milke.

3. Cichorium sylvestre Hispanicum phinisum. Divarse Spanis yellow Success.

Of this last kinde Guillaime Boel found a dwarse plane neare the Sea in the 1se of Cales in Spaine, which by mine the contract of Of this last kinde Guillaime Boet tound a dwarre passe meare the sea on the size of once in spaine, which by nine owne sight and Clussus judgement, as he recorded it in his Cara Passers different not in any thing from last but in growing lesse in every part. Why Bankinus should make this a Dons Leonis rather than the some (which for their seedes sake may be so accounted) as he setteth it downe in his Pinaz, I cannot see any just can.

for fure I am he never faw the plant, & name occutains rejus, &c.

4. Cichorium vestcarium pratense. Bliftered yellow Succery.

This kinde of Succery is in forme of leaves, bignesse, and colour so like unto the ordinary Garden Succey that it is often taken for the same, especially in the Winter and the beginning of the Spring time, before it beginnen. to shoote up salkes, for during that time it spreadeth his many leaves round apon the ground, sometime bread to shoote up stalkes, for during that time it spreadeth his many seaves round upon the ground, sometime bead and whole, almost without or with very few devisions or jagges, and sometimes also somewhat hairy or toogh, in others smooth and more divided, of a shining greene colour s from the middle of them growth a skiny bladder, out of which in the Spring riseth up a round hairy stalke parted into many branches, somewhat rough and crested, fer with lesser divided but shorter and broader leaves then those below, at the toppe whereof or and crefted, fet with letter divided but inorter and broader reaves their time.

of the skinny bladder doe the flowers breake forth many funding together, each upon a footdiake, each time out of a long greene huske like unto those of Hawkeweede and consist of many yellowish leaves, onewhat purplish underneath with fundry threds as a thrumme in the middle, which turne into downe, and with the feede plin underseast with tuntary the cos as a till utilitie in the minders, and flesder, blackish on the outide, and white within, yeelding a bitter milke as the rest of the plant doth.

The sweete Succory is in the forme and divisions of the leaves very like unto the usual wild Suctory, et not to deepely gafhed, but thicker in feeling, covered with a fine foft hair ineffe not rough at all, and of a darkereene colour the stalkerifeth to be two foote high or more round, firme and whitesh because of the hourselfe threen construct transcribent to be two roots night or more, round, in the and, which is occasing or the nonmetic threon, fometimes breaking out into branches toward the toppe, fee with shorter formed what broader and more divided leaves then below, closing the stalkes at the bottomes, having at their toppes greene help heads or basics and gold yellow flowers in long hairy haskes like unto the Hawkeweedes, which growing greater when they are ripe within them is contained very small long brownish forder, swinds there we have downers them and both carried away with the winde, the roote is long and blackish on the outlide and white within, so full of a freet

Cicherium du!ce Neapolitanum.
 Sweete yellow Succory of Naples.







TRIBE 6. mile without any birternesse at all and so is the rest of the plant, that it will grow hard like a gum if it bee not have suffered to abide.

mile way but inffered to abide. 6. Cicherium montanum afferum. Rough Mountaine Succorv.

The ground sine Succory hath divers long narrow leaves next the ground very sharpely dented about the edges This montaine successy many states are successful to the successfu in the large fet thereon and divera large double yearow flowers, like unto those of Dandelion at the se sold large into downe as the rest and blowne away; the foore consistent of many long strings.

7. Gickerium resputosim ferium. Strong or ill sented hoary Successy.

This is of ill sented hoary Successy from a thicke roote sendeth forth fundry, weake, round, hairy or those or more high. having divers large long hairy or hoary.

This ind of ill fented hoary Succory from a thicke roote tendeth forth fundry, weake, round, hairy of heary blue that two foote or more high, having divers large long hairy or hoary leaves next the ground, deepery blue that two foote or more high, having divers large long hairy or hoary leaves next the ground, deepery the distribution of the first large the first large hairs between the footen and lefter cut also, at the toppes of whom stand many pale yellow flowers, in greene huskes, the standard which quickly sade in like manner turning into downe, which with the seede is carried the same winde: this herbe hath somewhat an ill or strong sens with it, yet more in the hotter time of the same winder the denomination of fertidum studying.

S. Zacyntha five Cichorium Verrucarium. Warted Succory.

The usual Succory spreadersh fundry long and somewhat hairty greene leaves next the ground, cut or divided authorisation deepe dents, but not deepe gathes, fomewhat resembling Succory leaves: the straked stalkes authorisation some lesser strong services and upper cory, joynt broad below, and compassing sink densitives into some lesser strong services are supper cory, joynt broad below, and compassing sink densities are some services are supper corpus of the branches when some strong services are supper corpus of the branches when some services are supper corpus of the branches when some services are supper corpus of the branches when some services are supper corpus of the branches when some services are supper corpus of the branches when some services are supper corpus of the branches when some services are supper corpus of the branches when services are supper corpus of the services are supper corpus of th into the flowers grow (everally as the toppes and upper joynts of the branches upon fhort to the branches upon fort to the wind nume not into downe as the other forts before doe, but into fmall round and flat hard heads, parted at the manument in the middle, in each bunch the interior knobbes like unto wartes with a little tuft or crowne in the middle, in each bunch where it contained a kernell or feede the roote is small and stringy dying every yeare after seedetime, and gret biding a Winter unleffe it spring up from the seede in Autumve.

It full two lors and the fixt are many times found in our medowes and other moilt grounds taken by most kindsof Hawkeweeds and fo the leffe regarded; the fourth and fift Columna found on the hills in Naples; befavent is often found in fandy grounds and by woods and hedges fides ; and the last is thought to grow in h land Layands from whence it was brought into Italy, and thence into other parts, but Pena faith it groweth indisemplaces in Italy. The Time.

Thy see all flower and feede about the fame time of the other Succories, except the fecond, which flowreth enter then the reft.

The Names. All the herbes are accounted severall forts of Succory by many writers, and some of them (that is those of Refus Columna faith) are used in the stead of the true Succory with good successe, but as I faid before they articulard forts which their feedes declare, being rather Hawkeweedes as I doe thinke . The first is called by Gefarin Collectione stirpium Hieratium pratense asperum, by Tabermontanus and Gerard Cichorium Intenes, by Talim laubu silvestris sive Cichorium Sylvestre flore luteo, Tragus maketh it his Cichorea 3. flore luteo, and Casalpoullehit Lattariola altera : the second is the Cichoreum luteum pratenfe of Lobel in Adversarys and Hedipmilliagand Aphaca Theophrassi in his Observations, as Delechampine before him had done, and as Lngdn. multithisdowne for Aphace Dalechampy, Cesalpinus calleth it Endivia Sylvestris, and Garard Dens leonis Crimicus, Dodoness and Tabermont and make it their third kind of Dens leonis, and Baubinus calleth it Cichorampunis; lucum levius; the third is sufficiently expressed in the description: the fourth and fift Columna mahat memon of, the one under the name of Cichorium (ylvestre vesscarium pratense, and the other of Cichorium finfin sprum annels, five Cichorium dulce, which Baubinus numbreth among the Sow Thistles and calleth it said infilius leviter birsutus: The sixt is Tabermontanus ninth sort of Hieracium, which he calleth Hieraci-Inducina afterum, and Gerard Hieratium esperum : the last was first called by Matthiella Zacyntha sive Cidesire corrucarium and to doth Clusium alfo : but Lobel in his Observations, Fol. 116. (in calling it Chondrilla mmuia, Chondrilla prior Dioscoridis Clusis Zacyntha Matthioli) doth foulely confound the two plants of Matwith and Classia together, for he there giveth the thicke woolly leaves of Classian his Chondrilla to this Zacyntha of Methidan which hath greene leaves, and maketh it first to have crested heads of seede as the true Zacyntha and afterwards faith the flower is yellow, &cc. flying away in downs utterly contrarying himfelle, which Chim moke knowledge of and found fault with him for it, and thereupon fee forth the true figure and descriptanofit in his history of plants : Gefner in bortin calleth it Verrucaria Seridis species, and Cefalpunus Condrille species and whereupon Baubinus putteth it among his Chondrillas, and calleth it Chondrilla verrucaria folys behavi viridibus; the Italians call it Mazzo di Cavalliero and Mazza ferrata, The Vertues.

The kinds of Succories except the Neapolitane and the last are not used in Physicke that I know but they, the inte Nespolitane kinds as Columna faith are there used in stead of the true Succory being so like it that as I atimbedescription they soone deceive one, mistaking one for another yet nied with good successe whereby weary judge of the others not to be much differing, and therefore untill some further and more certaine manue bee made of them, let this advice serve for the present. Matthielm hath given us first knowledge discountie of Zacyniba or warted Succory, from Calzolarina of Uerona, who by practife had found it to be michie to the away warts from the hands by once eating the leaves as a Sallet; and Marthia'm faith that by bownet sperience a dram of the feede in powder taken for certaine dayes together in white wine to bedwards twin the warts from ones hands that was wonderfully peffered with them: but Pena denying that the once and othe leaves will doe any good, but yet faith that if the juice of the leaves bee used to bathe the warrs, it will doe any good but yet tatet that it the julice of the fame also taken in wine being of a mad Dog.

CHAP. XXVI.

Dens leonis. Dandelion.

He Dandelion is affuredly a differing kinde of wilde yellow Succory, and therefore I thinke men He Dandellon is anticenty a chiefing kinde of which is also an other kinde: hereother are to expresse it before the Chindrilla Gumme Succery which is also an other kinde: hereother are more differences and varieties found out of late than have formerly beene knowne, which hall be fer forth here together.

i. Dens leonie valgarie. Common Dandelion.

Our common Dandelion is well knowne to have many long and deepely gashed leaves lying anthe ground more from among the leaves with a new state and the fore one large yellow flower, confifting of many rower fellow leaves broad at the points and nicked in, with a deepe foot of yellow in the middle, which growing the the greene huske wherein the flower flood, turned; if felfe downe to the stalke, and the head of downe broamen as round as a ball with long reddish seede undernath bearing apart of the downe on the head of every one which together is blowne away with the wind, of with the blast of ones mouth may be blowne away at our therone groweth downewards exceeding deepe, which being broken off within the ground will nowithfunding thoote forth a new againe, and will hardly be destroyed where it hath once taken deepe rooting integround.

2. Dens leanis angustioribus folijs. Dandelion with narrow leaves.

This Dandelion is in all things like the other, but that the leaves are narrower, yet hath not fewer generor divisions on the edges, so that by this one note it may be distinguished.

3. Dess leonis tensissime folio. Fine jagged Dandelion.
This Dandelion hath a thicke reddish roote full of fibres, sending forth sundry most finely cut very greene leaves, each of a hand breadth long and two inches broad, deepely jagged, and divided agains into two or free other small rents of divisions, ending in a fine small point a the flowers are much smaller that stand at this proof naked stalkes and yellow, turning into downe as the other.

This fweete Dandelion (called by Cameraris Trinciatella Italorum, hath many leaves spread on the gound of three inches long and halfe an inch broade, cut in on the sides into sundry deepe gashes, whose ends have each of them three very deepe dents, and each having divers points standing like a starre or spurp the footstake, whereof are a little hairy, among which rife up many smooth slender naked stalkes, one whereof standethupright scarse an hand breadth high, the rest are lower and bend downewards, each of them bearing a small yellow

> I. Dens leonis unigaris. Common Dandelion.



6. Dens teente Montpalien finns five Afabilett buthill.
Bulbed or clogged Dandelion.



fortilization other Dandelions turning into downe, and flying away with the wind carrying the feede with it, shirts to be supported by the feede with it, with the wind carrying the feede with it, with the within, very five etc in tafte as the leaves are also and forender to be provided the side of the state of the second sta TRIBE 6. which show with overy sweete in take as the leaves are also, and so tender to keepe that it perisheth with the deals which they and must therefore be housed. Which they will end to keep that it perisheth with the and white within and must therefore be housed, which then will endure many yeares giving seede yearely.

Affioidit teleth: and must energic be noused, which then will endure many yeares giving feede yearely.

J. Dens leanis minor after folio. Small rough Dandelion.

The fault rough Dandelion fendeth forth fundry fmall leaves lying round about the roote of two or three minor handles divided or torne in or she fide. The fault rought Daniel Country and the factor of the factor sying round about the roote of two or three particular and one inch broade, divided or torne in on the fides, each of them fet with small smooth sharpe in the series of the prickly Sowthistle baths the fallenges of the first with small smooth sharpe include and one men between the state of the first of the first state of them and bear each of them with a first state of the f ides of Market like the rest and turned into downe: the roote is small and whitish.

Migcale place is Monstellen Sun Gree Alphadeli Australia.

this pale yellow nower that the later than the later than the downe; the roote is small and whitlih.

6. Dens leonia Monspelien sure Asphodeli bulbulia. Bulbed or clogged Dandelion.

The Modell rooted Dandelion spreade the many large and blewish greene hairy leaves upon the ground un-The Approximation of a palet vellous colour which page and December 1 decembe The Besson, from which the palet yellow colour which passe into downe like the rost: the rootes are sundiscussions and flender clogges like unto those of the Asphodill but smaller, shorter, and more pointed at the thick 7. Dens leonis Gadensis. Dandelion of Cadis in Spaine.

This plate fo like in face unto a little Dandelion hath made me contratie unto others opinions place it in the Inspection of the leafe is bare from the soore to the halfe length of the leafe, and then it hath many more the many much refembling the leafe of the ordinary Dandelion but smaller and narrower: the amount of the stand upon long foote stalkes as the Dandelion doth being small and yellow, and doe turne and the time spot and a way in the winde, with the feede which is fmall long, and reddiff like unto fome of Spooner und is called a service of the service of t who hogh it us out of Spaine, and called it Cichorium Gadenfe: Cluftur it feemeth not well marking the plant who mages it us out or system, it is greene or growing, tooke it from Boel, and calleth it in his Cure posteriores being die and never having seene it greene or growing, tooke it from Boel, and calleth it in his Cure posteriores. Galantos street is a street of the sum of the street is a street of the sum of the street of t the this description truely set downe as before, I leave it to any judicious to determine. It flowreth in Inly, Anwas spember, and the seede is soone ripe after the flower is past; the roote liveth all the Winter if it be the ordeit perifheth with the hard froltes.

The fifth too frequent in all medowes and pasture grounds, but the second is more rare, yet often to be met with the third growth in Austria: the fourth in Italy as it is suspected, because it came from thence: the fift adintabout Mompeliar, as also about Florence, and in other parts of Italy especially the fixt, and the last in Spaine. The Time.

They flower in the Summer moneths, yet as is well knowne the first is found in some place or other in flower every moneth in the yeare.

The Names.

The Dandelion is not certainely intituled by any Greeke denomination, for it is certaine it is not xordeixon Chondilibut bath divers Latine names, as Dens leonis, Urinaria, Corona and Caput monachi, Rostrum porcinum; and as Aunilar thinketh Chrondrilla Galeni : the first is usually called of most of the later writers Dens leonis, but Trapinokeittobe Hieracium majus, and Cordui in historia, to be Hieracium parvum; Gesner in hortis Hieracium min Thilin and Dodoneur Chondrilla altera, and Cefalpinus (as divers others also doe) to be the Aphaca of Theopholy a lib. & cap. 7, and 10. among the Wortes: divers also take it to be Hedypnois Plinij lib. 28.c. 8. but the wal judious rather take the former Cichorium Inseum to be it: Fuebsius calleth it Hedypnois major, and Luganngi Huppan Dalechampij : Lonicerus calleth it Taraxacon minus , and is generally held to be the true Taraxacon of Screphand Avicen, and so used with us in all compositions whereunto Tarazacon is appointed : the second Capital calleth Aphaca angustioris folij: the third is called by Columna Hieracium faetidum: and Camerarius aled the fourth Trinciatilla; the fift is also of Baubinus mentioned by the name in the title : the fixt is called by Mathalu Cichorium Constantinopolitanum, because, as hee faith, hee received it from Angerine de Busbeque the Emprours agent at Couff antimople; but Lobel and Pena fay that hee needed not to extoll this plant as a stranger, birgube had plentifully in his owne country of Siena and Tuscane, Liguria and other places of Italy whereof hwigworant, as also about Mompelier, whereupon they called it Dens leonis Monspelsensium Asphodeli bulbu-4, ad withall suppose it to be the Chondrilla altera Dioscoridis, or Perdion (rather Perdicion) of Theophrastus; which more rootes than leaves : Tabermontanus calleth it Dens leonin altera ; the last is mentioned sifficienthin the description : the Italians call Daudelion Dente de leon; the Spaniards Diente de leon; the French Dent de mad life en litt; the Germanes Pfaffenblat, Korlheaut and Pfaffenrorlin; the Dutch Papencruyt Houtsroofen ted Careferbloemen; and we in English Pissea bed and Dandelion.

Dandelion is neare in propertie unto the wilde Succory, and by the bitternesse doth more open and clense, and interfere very effectuall for the obstructions of the liver, gall and speene, and the diseases that arise from them, substandife and the hypochondriacall passion, it wonderfully openeth the uritorie parts, causing abundance of wire, not onely in children whose meseraicall veines are not sufficiently strong to containe the quantitie of urine divine inthe night, but that then without restraint or keeping it backe they water their beds, but in those of odise alloupon the flopping or yeelding small quantitie of urine; it also powerfully clenseth apostumes and in-ward deninthe uritorie passages, and by the drying and temperate qualitie doth afterwards heale them, and for the purpoles the rootes being buried a while in fand and whited (which taketh away much of the bitternese, witch them the more tender) being eaten as a fallet are more effectuall than the leaves used in the same manto who fo are not accustomed to such raw sallets may take the decoction of the rootes or leaves in white with orthe leaves chopped as pot herbes with a few Allifanders boiled in their broth. And who fo is macilent driving towards a consumption, or hath an evill disposition of the whole body, ready to fall into a Cache xia by

the use hereof for some time together shall finde a wonderfull helpe, not onely in clensing the malignant humor but strengthening the good, and preserving the body sound in all his functions a it helpeth also to prome reliant strengthening the good, and preserving the body sound in all his functions a it helpeth also to prome reliant strengthening the good, and preserving the body sound in all his functions a six helpeth also to prome reliant strengthening the good and preserving the body sound in all his functions. in pestentiall fevers and to wash the fores.

CHAP. XXVII.

Chondrilla, Gumme Succorvi

N Dioscorides time there were but two forts of Chendrilla knowne, both which are much course N Dioscorides time there were but two boths and start and starts and starts are much come verted in our time, divers herbes being affimilated unto them, and scarfe any agreeing all things the starts are much to the referrible and things the starts are starts and the starts are starts as a start and the start are start as a start and the start are start as a start and start are start as a start ar with them, but this age hath found out fundry plants, which for the refemblance are rite-red to Chondrilla, and called by that name, whereof some beare blew flowers, and divers yellow.

Of those with yellow flowers I shall entreate in this Chapter, and of the other in the next.

Of those with yellow flowers I had entreate in the chapter, and of the enter in the next.

I. Chondrilla prior Diofeoridis legitima Clustic.

The former true Gumme Succory of Diofeorides according to Clustus his minde.

This Gumme Succory hath many long and somewhat broad hoary leaves lying upon the ground covered with a thicke downer, cut in on the edges somewhat like those of Succory, from among which rifeth up an hoary stake, which is made a prior were leaves for without an accordance with smaller and narrower leaves for without and the same state. a foote high or more parted into a few branches with smaller and narrower leaves set without order, wherea a foote high or more parted into a few branches with are fometimes found yellowish graines like unto small peeces of Gumme, which grow quickly to be hard; at the toppes of the branches stand singly yellow flowers like those of Camomill, which when they are not une toppes of the branches stand singly yellow flowers like those of Camomill, which when they are not une topped to the branches stand singly yellow flowers like those of Camomill, which when they are not une topped to the branches stand singly yellow flowers like those of Camomill, which when they are not under the topped to the branches stand singly yellow flowers like those of Camomill, which when they are not under the topped to the branches stand singly yellow flowers like those of Camomill, which when they are not under the topped to the branches stand singly yellow flowers like those of Camomill, which when they are not under the topped to the branches stand singly yellow flowers like those of Camomill, which when they are not under the topped to the branches stand singly yellow flowers like those of Camomill, which when they are not under the topped to the branches stand singly yellow flowers like those of Camomill, which when they are not under the top th downe, and with the feede is carried away with the winde: the roote is of a fingers thickness blackish on the outfide with some fibres thereat, and parted at the toppe into some heads, which bring forth leaves, &c, kin full of juyce which is yellowish when it is drie.

r have which it sychologish when it is arise.

2. Chondrilla viminalibus virgis. Gumme Succory with twigge-like branches.

This twiggy Gumme Succory shooteth forth sundry sleader tough and flexible branches or twigge-like falkes very clammy in handling, fet with many narrow and fhort leaves, but those that grow at the sourof the

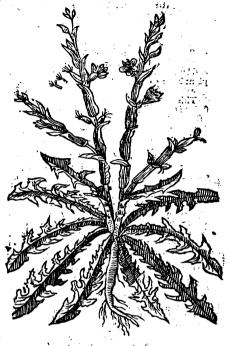
talkes very claiming in andling, let with many nation and the fides into divers long gashes, when the sale stoward flowring, the greater leaves begin to wither and die, so that being in slower they are quite gone and withered, the toppes whereof are surnished with small yellow slowers, which in time turne into downead pass away with the winde: the roote is long and flender, full of milke as all the rest of the plant is if any part to

. Chondrilla viminea viscosa Monspeliaca. French twiggye Gumme Succorv? This French kind of Gumme Succory bath a white round straked clammie stalke two cubits high, foresting into

1. Chondrille prior legitima DioCoridis. The former true Gumme Succory according to Linfo; his minde.







6. Chondrilla Bulbofá. Bulbed Gumine Succory.

5. : Chendrilla fazatilla vifetofo caule.
G altus Gumme Succory.

from taminy branches pliant and eafie to bend, whose know the bottome are smooth like Willow leaves of fixe indu long, and halfe an inch broad, sometimes having a photogon them, but those that grow up higher are onewhat like unto the lower leaves of the last Gumme-Samy divided into many and very fine parte : the flowers at fault and yellow like the laft which passe into downs: and whoven away, the roote is long and yellowish on the walk!

Clammy dwarfe Gumme Succory. Thiow Gungne Succory fendeth forth from a small ling white roote supdry sender rough clammy, and bender hiller about a south high with a few long and narrow law which thereon, especially from the middle ward, where at the joynts with the leaves stand several small long and yellow slowers turning into downe like them the leaves leaves and those on the lower part. thereff but the lower leaves, and those on the lower part

orthinke are long and narrow, fome whole without any orthinke are long and narrow, fome whole without any on the fides.

5. Chindrilla [axasili vilcola canle.

Galent Gumme Succoty.

The meeting of the control of the west groweh, that without breaking the rocke it canmaking out, and being broken yeeldeth dore of thicke
flow hillse as every part elfe of the plant doth, which
which wathed off where it flicketh to the hands, &c.

addidy growth into hard graines: the leaves are many that grow below, and are very much torne on the sale and many deepe and crooked gathes like unto Dandelion: it feldome hath more than one stalke, and feldome han branch, which is like into Dandelion: it feldome hath more than one stalke, and feldome han branch, which is like into John and country and such as the bottome, where incompassent the stalke, and sale more started or the ferrit started at all but parted at the bottome, where incompassent the stalke, and part of this teach of the leave stalke, and the sale of this teach of the leave stalke, and the sale which can be sale of the sale of

4. Chondrilla viscosa bumilis

divai

TERE 6.

forth two or three or more flowers in leng huskes, with thort footstalkes, yellow, on the infide and which without, flowing by degrees, to that fome will be ripe and blowne away when others are not hereof in the forme of the flowers and pollure of the state of the flowers and pollure of the flowers. without, flowring by disgrees, so that some with being and blowne away where and pollure of them is the bud; the tafte hereof is bitter a the upper part hereof in the forme of the flowers and pollure of them is the like unto the wilde Lettice, whereunto Galen refembleth Chondrilla libe. 2. alimenton m, and fo may be refemble. his Chondrilla or that of Dioscorides for it hath some resemblance with each.

6. Chondrilla bulbofa. Bulbed Gum Succory. The bulbed Gum Succory hath divers small leaves lesser then Succory, with small divisions on the substitute frugi The bulbed Sum Succory natural givers main leaves tener their succory, which are the most free on flender feakes, among which fpring up many flender weake stalkes on them, and at the topper of each, one small yellow flower like unto Dandelson which turneth into downe as the rest; the roots are divers small road. and bulbous, cleare, and of a purplish white colour, every one fastned to the head with a long string : the whole

plant both roote and leate is or a ditter tatte.

7. Chondrilla bulbofa Spriaca angustifalia. Bulbed Gum Succory of Spria.

This Spriam plant hath many long graffelike leaves lying upon the ground, among which rise diven in a state of the spriam plant hath many long graffelike leaves by the great Mouseauth of the spriam of which is large double and yellow like unto the great Mousearesthe roote is as big as ones little finger at the head, which is large double and yellow once the great montant and of a brownish yellow colour, having a small round bulbe hanging at the end thereof of the bignesse of a Chesnut, shill of milke being never solute much

8. Chondrilla bulbofa Syriaca altera latiore folio. Another Syrian bulbed Gum Succore. This other Successy is both in roote and flower altogether like the last but differing onely in the leaves which are broader, more hairy and of a grayer colour.

The Place. The first Clufius faith he found in divers places of Spains in wast places : the second he saith he not only found in the Corne fields about Salamanea in Spaine, but in divers places of Germany and Hungarie; the third is found by the way fides, and about Mompelier in Mount Lupus: the fourth about Baffile in Switzerland: the fit upon by the way incessand about exemples at the fixt not onely under the hedges about Naples, and in the waye from athence to Pascoli; but towards the Sea fide about the Fishermens cottages in Narbone, and the low Mathenof Mons Cates and thereabouts: the two last Rannolfins in his Peregrination found about Alejo in Syris the ore in the plowed fields and the other in stony places.

The Time. All these forts of Succory doe flower later then the rest, many of them not until Asynt in their manufallplace, and are so tender that they quickly perish with the cold of these colder climates.

The Names. Gum Succory is called in Greeke 2018 Chondrilla, fo called as it is thought from 2019 which figuish that drop or Gum-like Masticke that groweth upon the herbe and stalke hereof, originally taken from the likesses with that kind of graine prepared for pultage which was used in auncient times, called Chondrus or Alica, as I thall shew you more fully in the proper place, when I come to speake of Cornes and the several form of Pulage thall thew you more tully in the proper place, when I come to speake or Cornes and the several sorts of rulinge and Prisanes the ancient times made of them I some saith Dioscorides called it Cichorion and some Irris, and for that the leaves were like unto Succory, they accounted it a kindle of wilde Succory. The fift is taken by Closur and others since him for the true Chondrille prima Dioscoridis and calleth it Chondrille prim Dioscoridis legima and others since him for the true Chondrille prima Dioscoridis and calleth it Chondrille prima Dioscoridis legima. and others since him for the true Chondrilla prima Diostoridis and calleth it Chondrilla prim Dioscoridi ligima (Bankinus and divers others doe account Masthiolus his Chondrilla prior to bed but signating ex Cichoris, but I verily believe that it is Cichoreum lateum, for Masthiolus extractified not the colour of the flower, and I am for the Figures are transposed or mister, for the first Figures answereth the second description, which Lacuna it seemeth well observed in making that his fifth which in Mashinis it to the first description, which Lacuna it seemeth well observed in making that his fifth which in Mashinis it feemed by the second Lobel and Lugdanensis from him doe call it Chondrillaver manifesting that his fifth which in Mashinis in of Cichorium verruearium, he mingled this and that together, Tabermonanis calleth it Chindrilla Gran, and Baubinus Chondrilla folis Cichorei tomentosis: the second Clussus calleth Chondrilla vimina virgin, and Chondrilla vimina virgin, and Chondrilla vimina virgin and Chondrilla vimina virgin, and Chondrilla vimina Chondrilla foecies in collibus co-vicinis. Transa Cacharea area virgin and analyses. Columna takehit the condrilla vimina. Coondrilla vinusea viscoja vinearum, Coraus upon Dioscorides Chondrilla altera, Dodoneus Cicharum spripri luteum, Cesalpinus Chondrilla species in collibus & vicinis, Tragus Cichorea procera vel quinta: Columna tutuli to be Chondrilla prior Dioscoridis as Baubinus doth also, and withall thinketh it to be Aphaca of Theophysiu, Te-bermotanus and Gerard call it (hondrilla Immesa: the third is called by Baubinus Chondrilla vinities viscos in the fourth also from Baubinus taketh the name of Chondrilla viscos humilis: the fift Columna sould be the colling of t liaca: the fourth also trom Banows taken the name of Chondrilla viscos humilis: the fit Columna so customs it is in the Jitle: the fix is called by Lobel Chondrilla pufils marina lucea bulbasa, and may be as he said hyrimus of Theophrassus (but rather Perdadon, the I. cap. II. for Perdan is not read in him) of Clussus Chondrilla ships ride and so doth Columna, by Casalina Herba serve crepted similis, by Cassor Durantes Herbasas by Cassor Durantes Herbasas by Cassor Durantes Herbasas by Cassor Durantes Herbasas bulbasas bulbasas by Cassor Durantes Herbasas by Cassor Durantes Herbasas bulbasas by Cassor Durantes Herbasas bulbasas bulbasas by Cassor Durantes Herbasas bulbasas by Cassor Durantes Herbasas by Cassor Durantes Herbasas by Cassor Durantes Herbasas by Cassor Durantes Herbasas by Cassor Durantes C the larger leaves and is the last here expressed which Baubinus calleth Chondrilla bulbosa Conjustacie, and restructs the Conjustacie marina of Lugdanessis; thereunto, wherein he is much mistaken in this judgement, for that Conjustation to such bulbous roote, which causeth a great difference, besides the difference in the heads of slowering but Imporatus of Naples saits that they about Naples call it Herba difference in the heads of slowering from Pandeliarius calleth it Stridula. The Arabians call Chondrilla Candanaes Cadaron, and exprise, the Listensian drilla, and Torra crepola, the Spaniards Listingus and Lichagus deniro les planes, but Classia laid they all formatid S. Guiteria, and that by the same name they call Phyllium, and that they call the second Cadrilla singuism and Ajunjera, the French Leisteron, the high and sow Dutch Condilles, and the in English Continuous because of the Gum is found upon it.

Gum Succory is of the fame propertie with wilde Succory but more bittle and more first, and it this the more effectuall in opening oblituctions, and by the drying qualitie through the following of the roote be taken in wine: the Gum afed with kyrite in the forme of a petitive drawer, down more courses that are stayed, the suice of the roote of the lefts and roote together basic into powder and make the wine wine. The Vertites.

wis, electrothebiting of the Viper and all other venemous Scrpents and destroyeth field mile also e Pliny write wis, belgeth the purchase with the verfes the weth that it is beneficially to the fromacke, and helpeth digestion, and furthis one Demonstrate in the cycle and to hinder generation both in men and women, and yet the thind the cycle and to hinder generation both in men and women, and yet

CHAP. XXVIII.

Chondrilla purpurea. Purple Gum Succory.

Here it other forts of Gum Succory to be entreated of, differing from the former in many notable

Her are other forts of Gum Succory to be entreated of, differing from the former in many notable that is the flowers which are quite of another hew, as shall be shewed in this Chapter.

I. Condeilla octales five purpures. Purple flowred Gum Succory.

This Gum Succory shooteth forth in the beginning of the Spring sundry long winged or rather than succory shooteth forth in the beginning of the Spring sundry long winged or rather than some success of the sundry long and narrow jagges, cut in on both sides to the middle ribbe, and equally and captulity and condeils and captulity greene colour very tender and full of milke being broken, among the surface and condeils the sheet or fourt foote high, scarse able to stand apright, very brittle also among two the stand of milke as the leaves which divideth it selfe towards the toppes into a few others and to stand the standard of the same standard of the standard stan misenimes white confilting of ten or twelve small narrow leaves standing round about the middle, which which yearing fall away of the satisfactors grow deeps downs and spread into many corpulent branches the Dindelion, blackish on the cartification of the property of the piece in the ground will foring agains and beare leaves. At Chindrilla cartification. Purple Gum Success with broader leaves.

Thin the Gum Success is very like into the former in all things, but that the leaves are somewhat shorter and had not gather also larger wherein cheefely consistent the difference.

The initing Gum Success plack divers long and somewhat narrow leaves growing next to the ground some bas wired or torne somewhat deepely on the edges, the sootestalkes being sometimes raddish, in the middle dwimmisch up sundry browne stalkes a little hairy, and about a cubit high, having but very sew branches and

1. chendrilla carulea five purpurea.
Purple flowred gum Succory.

2. Chondrilla carulea latifolia. Purple gum Succory with broader leaves.





they bare or naked of leaves from the joynts to the toppes, where every one of them fullaine a flower confilting of fixteene small leaves or more, dented at the edges, of a purplish red colour compassing the middle, wherein afterwards are conteined long brownish feede lying in downe, which together are blowne away with the winde, the roote hereof perisheth every yeare after seederime, but recovereth it selfe by the fallen feede, the leaves as well as the flowers have a strong unpleasant sent.

4. Chondrillarara purpurea Crupina Belgarum dicta. The bearded Creeper.

I have two other plants to shew you which have passed by the names of Chondrilla, either of which hath imall affinitie with them as I thinke, onely excepted by Columna, yet give me leave to infert them in this place, although I shew you my mind of them. This first hath the first leaves that spring up, nothing so much cut in or divided as the others that follow, but rather fomewhat refembling the leaves of Groundfell. and are roughly dented about the edges, the next are very much cut and divided into many small parts some what rough or hard in handling, and somewhat sharpe at the points of the cuts, from among which fpring fin. dry slender whitish and hairy stalkes about a foote and a halfe high, with two or three branches and imaller but not leffe divided leaves upon them to the toppes, where stand three or foure flowers in scaly heads, the points whereof are purplish, confisting of five leaves, of a purplish blew colour as the border, and many purplish thrums in the middle, some whitish threads also in the midst: the seede that followeth inclosed in the heads is like the feede of a Jacea or Knapweede or Matfellon but somewhat greater blacke and shining, with divers siffe staring haires like a beard at the head

4. Chondrilla rara purpurea crupina Belgarum dista.
The bearded Creeper.





Chandrilla sefamildes dilla. Strange gum Succhey.



TRIBE 6. dent) out, which will not abide or be still either in ones hand or in paper, &c. if it be never to little stirred, but denty one, which was not a seed of the first of the fifth haires (whereupon I have given it the English name will be roote is long and white and perished where we have the first of the roote is long and white and perished every sine is beautiful to the English name will se were creepe or untuit to send to wante by the time matter (whereupon I have given it the English name will se were creepe or untuit to send white and perisheth every time it beareth seede, yet abldeth the first satisfied the foringeth in the Autumne, for it hardly abideth a Winter if it rise in the Spring although it was the description of seede. debacher flower not feede.

debucher flower not recent.

5. Chondrilla Sefamoides ditta. Strange Gumme Succory.

This other plant referred, as I faid, to the Chrondrillaes, hath many long and narrow rough leaves, pointed at This ther plant receiving, as a sample of the edges, forgetimes more or leffe lying on the ground, refembling the leaves of Coronomy or Bucks horne Plantane, but with fewer greater and longer cuts or jagges, to make the leaves of Coronomy or Bucks horne Plantane, but with fewer greater and longer cuts or jagges, to make the middle of them, with fitch like leaves, but narrower, tome without any the leaves but with one or two, bearing a refer copies every one was founded. the implication are not the internal of them, with internal energy, but narrower, tome without any internal four but with one or two, bearing at the toppes every one upon flender bare long flathes, a final partial file fealthead, out of which breaketh forth faire double flowers confifting of many purplish blew with fire the proof or cir in at the broad ends, with some yellow threads in the middle of them (Mathiolus hath very hand the broad of Pholonic Candin and Salahan which company (Candin and Salahan). beginning or the matter of one class, with tome years with the mindle of them (Matthiolis hath very beginning forth with the heads of Phalaris Canary graffe) after which commet head feel like unto Sefamum, six compared, and from thence tooke the name of Sefamoides, but as I thinke more fitly unto a Cyanus Cornessia compared, and from the control of Sefamoides. san compared, and from the free at the roote is small and long, yeelding a milke: both these plants may in my milke there are the roote is small and long, yeelding a milke; both these plants may in my milke there referred to the face at than unto any other herbe, they doe in leaves not much varie, nor yet in heads and towns, but in feede effectally come nearest thereunto, and not unto the Chondrillaes, whose seede is much an name with the winds of them, and flie away together with the winde, The Place.

The fift (as well as the second, for I account them both as one) groweth, as Matthiolus saith, in many places of bul, as well as Tuscane in wast grounds, by dich sides, and the way sides in fields and passures; and as Cordus said in Vineyards about Gena: the third Baubinus saith he onely saw in Zuingerus garden and his owne: the forthin Spaine Narbonein France, and Naples also the last is not certainely knowen from whence is the originali busmied up in gardens.

The de all flower in the Summer moneths, and yeeld their feede foone after. The Names.

The set all accounted Chondrille species by divers, whereunto for the former three I may well agree being in become differing from wilde Succory; the first being called by Lobel Chrondrilla cerulea Belgarum, by Donate Chrondrilla altera, by Cordus upon Diescorides Chrondrilla prima Sichorio similis, and in his History Chondrilla. must construe auera, by corans upon Diojeoriaes Coronarius prima Sunorso jimiiss, and in his Hillory Chondrilla.

time by Construius Chondrilla caralea flore, who faith the Italians call it Caccia lepore, Lugdanensis maketh it be hour Dalechampi, and faith the Italians call this Terra crepola, by Tabermontanus Chondrilla caralea and alba, as constitute the figures hereof, which Baubinus noteth, and calleth this first Chrondrilla. tentualities Cichorif flueftris folijs : the second is that which Marthiolus setteth forth as an bysteron proteron, as I hillshire, calling it Chondrilla altera, and Lacuna Chendrilla prima, observing, as it is likely his errour, and by Ballon Chondrilla Carulea latifelia laciniata: the third Banhinus mentioneth in his Phytopinax, Pinax and Prowas by the name of Chondrilla purpurafcens feeida, and Beffer in borto Eysterens Chondrilla rubra fætida; the fourth unledby Lobel Chondrilla var a pappurante flore semine nitido deciduo, and Crupina Belgarum, and sindeth sault with its deciduo in calling it formerly Superbarecentiorum; wishing it to be blotted out: Lugdanensis calleth it. Conditapurpurea Lobelij, and Tabermontanus Corondrilla Hispanica Narbonensis: Columna sinding it in Naples, and Conditapurpurea Lobelij, and Tabermontanus Corondrilla Hispanica Narbonensis: Columna sinding it in Naples, colding well tell to what genus he might referent, and therefore called it Senetio Cardnin Applies, and Baubinus wrate his title from all others; calleth it Chondrida foliss laciniatis ferratis, purpurascenie store: the last is but one for, although Banhimis maketh it to be two, becanie Camerarise first fer forth the plant with the flo er spread ora mait might be the better knowne, yet is the faine that Matthiolus calleth Sefamoides partium, not rightly ex-Prese, and from him Caffor Durantes, Camerarius, Tabermontanus and Columnadoc io entitle it, yet Columna bushin may be Cyanus Pliny. Lobel calleth it Sesamoides parva Dioscoridis, but Gesner in castestione stripium Comminguidam sore orales, Dodoness maketh it his Chondrilla tertia species & Lugdaners Castanace quorundam: mm quidam flore deruleo, Dodoneus maketh it his Chondrille tertia species, & Lugamenja caganance quorunam :

lanim, as I said to make two sorts hereof entituleth his first (hondrilla cerulea Cyanicapitulo, and the other
(which I said Cambarthi in his Mettholys settleth forth, with the title of Sesamioides parvinishore magis comple(which I said Cambarthi Sesamiolas distancerules store complete) (hondrilla cerulea (janicapitulis altera. Cormain this the Germani call this first Chondrilla Klein Sonnen merbel, and as is said before, the Italians Caccia lemuch some said this store continue the store store that store does grow doe ease, them in their sailers as Succory

Metholis said this store prosective; but I have no other Author that giveth any special instance of the

sums therein, and the form your may at I referre them to the kindred of the Succories, and be per swaded of the

time therein, and therefore you may as I referre them to the kindred of the Succories, and be per swaded of the in the found in them, neither have I any more certainty to speake of the reft.

CHAPY XXIX.

Hieracium, Hawkeweeke.

O fet forth the whole family of the Hawkewcedes in due forme and order, is fuch a world of worke, that I amount in tout of mine owne abilitie, it having lives heavie on his shoulders that hath already world thorough them, and will be as new to me, although the bear guide for me to follow: If I therefore (as he before me no doubt hath done) slippe or goe away, he the pardoned in me, as it must be in him, or let them that too critically sind full against it by affored knowledge if they can themselves, and I will give them thankes. For such a multitude of varieties in forme pertaining to one herbe is not to be found againe, in rerum natura, as I thinke. That I may therefore fo let them forth, that ye them rightly, as I shall endeavour to exptesse them aptly and methodically, I must distribute them ,

TRIBE 6

into fundry formes and orders after fuch a manner, as I thinke meete to dispole them, and in several Chapter according as you shall finde by the titles at the heads of every of them.

Ordo primm. The first Ranke or Order.

Hieracia Dentis leonis folius acuta. Sharpe pointed Dandelion-like Hawkeweede.

1. Hieracium majus Sonchites. Great Hawkeweede with Sow-thiftle leaves.

This great Hawkeweede hait many large hairy leaves lying on the ground much tent or torne on the deign to divers gashes and jagges, somewhat like unto Dandelion, but with greater parts, more like unto divers gashes and jagges, somewhat like unto Dandelion, but with greater parts, more like unto divers gashes and jagges, somewhat like unto Dandelion, but with greater parts, more like unto diversor to the some street in the sound of the some street in the sound point of the middle upwards, whereon are set at every joynt, where it brancheth longer leaves, link a nothing rent or cut in, bearing at their tops sindry pale yellow flowers, consisting of many small mirrow leaves broad pointed, and nicked in at the ends, set in a double row or more, the outermost being larger thanks into which forme most of the Hawkeweedes doe hold in all the sorts, which turne into downe and with the sound because the sound of the Hawkeweedes doe hold in all the sorts, which turne into downe and with the sort of the sound of the sorts. brownish seede is blowneaway with the winde : the roote is long and somewhat great with many small three thereat: the whole is full of a bitter milke.

2. Hieracium majiu Creticum. Great Candy Hawkeweede. This Candy Hawkeweede hath the first leaves little or nothing dented, but somewhat like Endite, yet the that follow are cut in on the sides, not so much as the Sow-thillie, else not much unlike, which ire more trader that follow are cut in on the nues, not to much as the Sow satisfying on the branches greater huskes wherein the yellow extlarger than the former as the stalkes are likewise, bearing on the branches greater huskes wherein the yellow showers grow, which passe into downe with rough crooked seede lying therein, and are both dispessed by the winde: the whole plant is bitter, and perisheth at the first approach of Winter being lut antall, and wheney fowen every yeare.

3. Hieracium magnum Hispanicum. Great Spanis Hawkeweede.
This Spanis Hawkeweede hath a round hollow crested stalke somewhat hairy, about a cubite high or more, whole bottome leaves are long and large like Dandelion, very much cut in and hairy on the edges, each being about a foote in length, and an inch and a halfe in breadth; those on the fialkes are divided at the bottome introduced at the bottome introduced at the control parts like eares, compassing them about, as they grow higher they are lesse jagged, and the highest a link waved onely at the edges; at the toppe of the stalke growieth a double flower like the Dandelion, and of the simble. nesse, but of a paler yellow colour which passeth into downe as the rest doe;

1. Hieracium majus Sonchites. Great Hawkeweede with Sove-thiftle leaves.

Hieracium folijs & floribus Dentis konis lutus Bulbed Dandelion-like Hawkeweede.





Bulbed Dandelion-like Hawkeweede. 5. Hieracium dentis leonis folio afperum. Rough Dandelion-like Hawkeweede.

Riverine afermafolis & Rivibne Dontie leonie bulbof.

The rough leaves of this Hawkeweede that lie upon the Let much cut in on the edges, like time those of the believe on it of the care and the care of ber shelfalke, bearing a large Dandellon-like yellow ber which current into downer, and is carried away hard winds the roote is formewhat great and long with fore fibres thereat.

Hieracium Dentis leonie falio asberum. Ringh Dandelion-like Hawkeweede.

This Hawkeweede hath diversiong and narrow The last reddith at the lottome next the roote, deepehave been an the edges, being about two inches he, from which rife one or two or more bare or naked the rough or hairy, bearing each of them a double velin how like unto the Hawkeweedes paffing into former the roote is small somewhat like a singer, with a hu findancing thereat.
6. Hieracium minus glabrum

will Hakeweede with smooth shining leaves. the little Hawkeweeds rifeth little above a france is succession to the present talkes, branched forth in-boths, fe with few, but fmooth fining greene leaves logadurow, being little torne on the edges, compaf-ing this at the bottome, and eared as the third the fours that grow at the toppes are of a faire gold yellow blor, lefter than any other Hawkeweede, each standing on lott falke, about an inch long, which as the reft, doe pk:way with the winde : the roote is fmall, long, and

Hieracium bir lutum ferè umbellatum. Smill Hawkeweede with umbel-like flowers.

This fmill Hawkeweeke hath five or fixe fimall leaves lying upon the ground, waved or cut on the edges like unto the common Hawkweede; having a fost downe like haires onthe upper fide of the leaves, and fmooth without haires understan full of a bitter milke, from among which rifeth makeder hairy stalke about a foote high or more, bearing

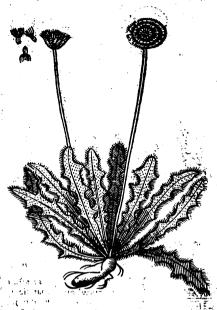
atte toppedivers small flowers set together as it were in a tust or umbell, of a gold yellow colour like in forme mother, a also in the downie heades; the roote liveth long, being compoled of many (mall white firinges, which hourth forth and preadeth it felfe also into many heads above ground, which shoote forth branches, rootig show the ground as they lie.

The half owners in divers places about fields fides, and the path wayes in dry grounds : the fecond is of Carry: be thind Spaine: the fourth of Italy the fift in our owne Land, as well as about Mompelier, Naples, and Spaine: Mixebour Bafil : the last about Dicama in Austria.

They doe all flower and flie away in the Sommer moneths.

The Namer.

It colled in Greeke is grappy of lagat accipiter an Hawke, Sit idillum volunt and accipiters, fibi bujus Jacop amulanum aineredicantum (as divers other heites tooke their names, some from bealts as Elaphoboscum a cermuniant and the production of the production of the place of th The Names. Buchledin Greeke Isganoy of legal accipiter an Hawke, Ste dillum volunt qued accipitnes fibi bujut facco



Model Larger and Thomas are had

before the X, that should have beene set after, thereby making it XI. when it is set IX.

Hakeweede, faith Dioscorides is cooling, somewhat drying and binding, and therefore is good for the best of the stronger, and for inflammations, and the hot sits of agues and gnawings of the stronger in the stronger and water mixed purgeth the stronger in Posca Posset, that is vinegar and water mixed purgeth the belly, yet he saith in another place, that a small quantitie bindeth the belly: the staid juyce taken in wine helpeth digether, on, discussed in winde, and hindereth any crudicies to abide in the stronger, it helpeth allo the difficult in making water: the same likewise taken in wine helpeth the bitings of venemous Serpents, and of the Polacy and the string of the Scorpion, if the herbe also be outwardly applied to the place; and helpeth also all other posses, except that of Cerussa, or those that hurt the bladders or that kill by strangling: a scruple of the died spre given in wine and vinegar, is prostrable for those that have the dropsie: the decoction of the herbe taken with hony digesteth thinnes slegme in the chest or lungs, and with Hyssop, doth helpe the cough: the decodion of wilde Succory made in wine and taken, helpeth the wind collike, and those that are melandolis or have hard spleenes: it procureth rest and sleepe, it hinderesh venery and venereous dreames, cooken here, purgeth the stomacke, encreaseth bloud, and helpeth the diseases of the reines and bladder. Outwardly applied is singular good for all the defects and diseases of the eyes used with some womens milke: it is also sed with good successed in fretting or creoping ulcers, especially in the beginning: the greene herbe brussed, and win like is singular good for all the defects and diseases of the eyes used with some womens milke: it is also sed with some womens milke: it is also sed with some womens milke: it is also sed with good successed in fretting or creoping ulcers, especially in the beginning: the greene herbe brussed, and with size and successed in the second successed in the second successed in the second successed in the

CHAP. XXX.

Hieracia Dentis leonis folio obtufo. Dandelion-like Hawkeweede with blunt pointed leaves,

Ordo fecundus. The fecond ranke.

1. Hieracium longisu radicatum. Long rooted Hawkewede.

He leaves of this Hawkewee that lie upon the ground are long and narrow much torne and jagged on the edges fomewhat like unto Dandelion, but cut into many fhort round pointed peeces, and of a darke greene colour, the stalkes that rise from among the leaves are smooth and blackish scarce a foote high, bare or without leaves on them unto the toppes, but at the upper joint, from whence spring sundry flowers each standing on a long foote stalke, which are yellow like unto other Hawkeweedes and turne into downe as they doe: the roote is white small and long, running downe as deepe into the ground, saith Lobel, as the stalke is high, that which I and many others have taken for it, have more and shorter rootes.

2. Hieracium dentis leonis folio obtuso minus flore magno.

Small Dandelion-like Hawkeweede with round pointed leaves. This small Hawkeweede hath fixe or seven thicke rough leaves lying on the ground, about two inches long, and halfe an inch broad, round pointed and jagged about the edges, after the sashion of the former, but not with such deepe jagges, among which riseth a bare hollow smooth stalke, whereon is set a large pale yellow slower, which turneth into downe, the roote is small and sibrous.

3. Hieracium tomentosum Hispanioum.
Spanis woolly Hawkeweede.

This Hawkeweede hath divers hoary toft woolly leaves lying on the ground, cut in on the fides like Dandelion, every one flanding upon a small long foote stalke, being of three or foure inches long, and halfe and inch broad, the stalke is hoary likewise, and branched about a soane high having smaller leaves thereon, with smaller divisions, at the tops stand very yellow slowers on very short soote stalkes, shooting out of a very fine hoary haskes pointed at the brimmes with many points the roote is white on the outside.

4. Hivacium demis levels folio fleribus parvis.

Dandelion Hawkeweede with fmall flowers.

The roote hereof is small, white; wooddy and shrous, the stake is round, a foote high, and somewhat hoary, at the bottome, whereof, grow a few rough leaves, bitten in, as it were about the edges, about three inches long, and halfe an inch broad having but few leaves thereon and those about the middle, which are but only dented and compasse at the bottome, bearing many very small yellow flowers together, upon very short stakes at the toppes thereof.

I. Hieraciam impias palicetum. Long rooted Hank weede.



TRIB B C.



9. Hieraciem minimum Ciafij. Ciafus his leaft Hawkencede.



8. Hieracium afferum Hypocheris five Porcellio dittum. Swines Hawkeweede with rough leaves.



10. Hieracium parvam Creticum. Small Havekevreede of Candy.



TEIBE 6.

5. Hieracium dentis leonis folio bulbosam. Aphodis rooted Hawkeweede.

This Hawkeweede hath for the roote a few long clogges, like the Aphodis roote, the stalke that filesh from thence is about a cubite high, bare of leaves from the bottome to the middle, smooth and cressed about the control of the stalke that filesh from the control of the stalke that filesh from the bottome to the middle, smooth and cressed about the control of the stalke that filesh from the control of the control of the stalke that filesh from the control of the stalke that filesh from the control of the control of the stalke that filesh from the co thence is about a choire night, bate or text of a foote long apecce, each whereof full aimeth a small yellow flows middle separated into one or two prainties, or a roote roug apreciate the leaves that lie upon the ground are rough on like the others in this kinde, which passe away in like manner; the leaves that lie upon the ground are rough on the edges were like the upperfide, and smooth with a certaine wollinesse underneath, cut or torne on the edges very like unto Danda lion, being about three inches long and one broad.

6. Hieracinim medio nigrum Boeticum majus. The greater blacke spotted Hawkeweede of Speine

This hath foure or five small, long, and narrow smooth whitish greene leaves lying on the ground, blumly on in on the fides, but not very deepe, the midde ribbe being whitish all the length thereof, from these springerhun monthenues, out not try whitish greene straked stalke branched into fundry parts, about a foote and thing by the first a few finaller leaves thereon at the joynts, and few or no dents upon them: the flower grow at the toppes and from the joynts of the branches thicke and very double, but one on a head or joynt like simil at the toppes and to in the python according Hawkeweede, of a very pale yellow colour, with a blackish purple spot in the middle, which turns into year thort downe, that with the small browne seedeslieth away : the roote is short and woddy perishing truy years that it feedeth.

7. Hieracium medio nigrum Boeticum mimu. The smaller blacke spotted Hawkeweede of Smine This is altogether like the laft, both in stalkes, leaves, and slowers, with the like purple spot in the middle. but they are in every part three times fmaller.

8. H. eracium asperum Hypocheris sive Porcellia dictum. Swines Hakeweede with roughlever

This small Hawkeweede (rather than Succory, as Gerard calleth it, and his Corrector so letteth it paste) bath divers somewhat long and rough leaves lying on the ground, smaller at the bottome, and broader towards the end, unevenly waven at the edges: the stalkes are somewhat rough, slender, and bare of leaves tranching into fundry long stalkes, about halfe a foote high, bearing every one a large yellow flower like unto Hawkeutde. Hieracium the roote is imall and long. There is another of this fort, whose leaves are smooth and narrower, differing little

L'art live in any thing elfe. Porcelli's

o. Hieracium Clusi, Hyoseris Tabermontani & Gerardi. Clusius his least Hawkeweede,

angustifo-This small Hawkeweede of Clussus hath divers small leaves upon the ground, somewhat like unto paylie leaves but longer, and unevenly dented or waved about the edges, from whom rifeth up a stalke or two, of longer times more, halfe a foote high, naked, hollow, and reddish at the bottome, and sometimes branched towards the toppe, reddith alfo at the joints, which grow bigger above than they are below, contrary herein to all, or moltother plants, bearing on each of them a small yellow flower like others, and turning into downe that is blownes-way as the rest. Clustus maketh mention of another fort hereof, was brought him by Gulielmu de Mera, a Phys. tian, whose flowers passed not into downe, but the seede being long and somewhat blackish, did still shide in the heads.

10. Hieracium parvum Creticum. Small hawkewcede of Candy.

This Candy Hawkeweede being an other fort of the last described, hath divers seaves spread upon the ground, finaller at the bottome, and growing broader to the ends, cut in with a deepe cut or two where it is broaden, and all the rest of the edges unevenly waved, the middle ribbe being reddish, from among which rise two or three flender bare stalkes, about a foote high, branching forth into two parts, with a smaller lease at the joynt, more divided than any below, bearing on each of them a larger flower than answereth well the proportion of the plant in forme like other Hawkeweedes, but pure white on the upper fide, and of a blush colour underneath the roote is long and small with some fibres thereat.

The Place.

Divers of these Hawkeweedes grow abroad in the fields, wast grounds, and lanes in divers places of our owne country, as well as in other : but the fixth and feventh came to me from Spaine.

The Time.

They all flower and fall in the Summer time, and some abide untill the Autumne coldes cause them to perish, and will rife againe of their owne fallen feede:

The Names.

The first is called by Lobel Hieracium longiu radicatum, and microphylion by Tabermontanu; Dodonem in his French Booke calleth it Hieracium minus primum, and Lugdunentis Aparoja Dalechampii, whereof Thephrofis peaketh, 1, 7, 0, 9 inver emperoruna ad terram foliofus plantas and Banbinus Hieracium dentus leenu foliochis maps: the fecond Beuhinsu calleth, as it is in the title, Hieracium dentis leonis folio obtufo minun flore magno : the third te calletin Hieracium tomentofum Hispanicum in his Prodromus, which hee omitted in his Pinax : the fourth hee dah likewile call Hierac um dentis leonis folio floribus parvis : the fift he calleth Hieracium dentis leonis folio bulbofun the fixt and seventh are as I said Hieracia raised from the Spanis seede I received, and are the same that Class mentioneth in his Cure posteriores without description; the eight is the Hypocharis sive Porcelia of Tahrandanu, & Gerard, which he putteth among the Chondrillas, & calleth it in English Swines Succory, as he dothkentst hereunto Male Swines Succory, they being both certainely kindes of Hieracium, Banbinm calleth it Hiracium minus dentis leonis folio subaspero (and maketh some doubt or question whether it should not be the Hierarian minus of Column nimum of Columna) and the other of this kinde Hieracium minus dentis leonis folio oblongo glabro, and is the Hydria altera vel angustifolia of Tabermontanus: the ninth is the Hieracium minimum of Clussim, the sigure whereof is fallely quoted IX. for XI. and is the Hipferis latifolia vel mascula of Tabermontanus and Gerard, which Bashim calleth Hieracium minus solio subrotundo: the last Clussim settents forth in his sirst e-spendix, that is joyned which History of plants, and is the last there by the name Hieracium parvum Cresicum, which Bashimus calleth Himcium minus store albo carrees. Pona in his Italian Booke of Mount Baldus, calleth it Hieracium intubatims maramossum.

The Vertues

All these small Hawkeweedes, or the most of them, being of the like bitter qualities to the former, does doubt performe the same effects, although peradventure in a weaker manner: but because I have not any pendist

popules to relate of any of these. I reflecte you to the former Chapter to be informed of their qualities, and to

CHAP. XXXI.

Hieracia Chondrilla folis. Gumme Succory-like Hawkeweedes.

Tertius Ordo. The third Ranke.

Hirracium maximum asperum Chondrille folio. Thegreatest Gumme Succory-like Hawkeweede.

Hisgreat Hawkeweede hath a great round rough straked stalke, bigger in one place than another, almost three foote high, branched to-wards the toppe into short branches, with great legiaves fetchere-on one above another, much torne in a bah fide, to the middle ribbe almost, about three indolong, very hairy and rough in handling : the flowers et gret and yellow like unto other Hawkeweedes.

1. Hieracium felijs & facia Chondrilla Lobelij.

Idel his Gumme Succory-like Hawkeweede. This kinde groweth not so high as the former, and hath hekwathicker jagged, but not fo large, each jagge fomewhat dented also and somewhat hairy : the flowers are willow, but not fo thicke or double, but more growing in a th ngther, which being ripe and turned into downe,

at home away with the winde as others are.

3. Hieracium Chondrille folio glabrum.

Deepe jagged Hawkeweede. This Hawkeweede different not much from the last, but that the leaves hereof are smooth, very much, and very dendyrashed even to the middle ribbe, each jagge being final, sarrow, and pointed; the Italkes and flowers, &c. are

4. Hieracium minus premorfa radice.

Smill Hawkeweede with bitten rootes. Theleaves of this Hawkeweede are many that lie next the ground somewhat long and narrow cut in on the edges, imimil and fhort pointed gashes: the stalkes are small and grow to be scarce a foote high, parted into a few brands with some leaves here and there upon them that have modivision on the side; at the toppes whereof stand the flowers much separate in funder each upo na long, talke, and doc confift of fewer leaves or leffe double, of a sold yellow colour which turne into downe, &c. the roote

made of many stringes like a Plantane roote, but the middlemost that is greatest, is short, as if it had beene bits of like the Devills bit: the whole plant, and every part thereof, is very bitter rather more than any

The Place.

Al thefebut the first grow plentifully enough in our Land in many places, and that about Mompelier. The Time.

They flower with the rest, that is in Inne and Inly.

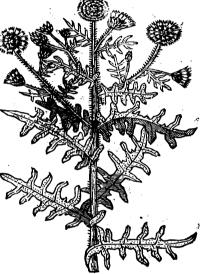
The Names.

The fifth is called by Banhinus, who onely doth make mention of it, Hieraciam maximum efferum Chondrille fohithroad is called by Lobel Hieracium folys & facie Choudrille i the third Banhinus calleth as it is in the title, Minis is Tabermontanus his fift Hieracium which he called Aphaea: the lastis the Hieracium minus of Matthis, Tragu, Fuchin, Gefier, Tabermontanus and ethers; Loubel calleth it Hieracium minus premorfa radice, this Tragu his Succifa tertia; and Lattuca seportua; Luguamense calleth it Picris Dalechampij, because of the samele, and Baubinus Hieracium Chondrille folio succifa radice, whereof he maketh a monius and a minus, yet the bimselfe, that they may well be accounted but as one, differing onely in the greatnesse and smoothnesse diekares, and therefore I include them both imone.

The Vertues bus for ... Hawkeweedes are no doubt as effectuall as the greater force in every degree, and therefore whatform subsettle faid of them, may fafely be applied to their, and therefore to avoid a tautologie, I referre

The greatest Gumme Succor, slike Hawkeweede.

1. Hieracium maximum afterum Chrondrille folio.



2. Hieracium folijs er facte Chondrilla Lobelif. Lobel his Gumme Succory-like Havekevreede.



CHAP. XXXII.

Hieracia intubaceja folijs. Garden Succory-like Hawkeweedes.

Quartus Ordo. The fourth Ranke.

1. Hieracium intubaceum flore Inteo! Yellow garden Succory-like Hawkeweede.

His kinde of Succory Hawkeweede rifeth up with a sender smooth stalke about a foote high, yet somewhat leaning downewards, spread into many branches, at the foote whereof grow smooth long darke greene leaves, about foure inches in length, and one and a halfe in breadth, some of them without divisions, and others especially, those that grow upwards very much, each of the stalkes and branches, being about an hand breadth bare unto the toppes, where each of them carrieth a yellow flower of a middle fize which turne into downe, and is carried away at the will of the winde.

2. Hieracium intubaceum flore magno albido medio luteo. White garden Succory-like Hawke-weeke.

This other Hawkeweeke is very like unto the former, but that the leaves are somewhat larger and broader, and more cut in or jagged on the fides: the flowers also are whitish and more yellow in the middle, and somewhat reddish underneath.

3. Hieracium intubaceum flore carneo. Blush garden Succory-like Hawkeweede.
The blush Hawkeweede hath divers long and somewhat narrow rough leaves lying next the ground, very much torne in on the edges, from among which rife five or fixe, or more flender thort browne and hairy stalkes, about a foote high or more, spreading a branch or two, with lesser,

3. Hieracium Intubaceum flore carneo. Blush garden Succory-like Hawkeweede.



TRIBE 6. additionable were thereon up to the toppes, where there are feverall large flowers, confilling of two or additional features of leaves, of a deepe blitch colour, of somewhat a strong Opium-like sent, broade pointed and become of leaves, of a deepe blitch colour, of somewhat a strong Opium-like sent, broade pointed and become situation and the color of the strong s sand the ends, the outermost fow being larger than the inner, standing in rough scaly huskes, wherein after-was the sender, long browne seeds is contained, which lying among much downe, are carried away toge-was the sender, long browne seemposed of a downeright string, with other fibres thereat, which perish-the sender. cista fede time.

The Place

At this Hawkeweedes have come to us from Italy, where it is likely they are naturall.

They fower from the middle of Summer to the end of August, and the seede ripeneth in the meane time. The Names. The alled by Banhinus Hieraciston Iniubaceum flore lucea, which he quoteth in his Pinax to be the eight

The file alled by Dannium experiences in impose intera, which he quoteth in his Finax to be the right in infinites, militaken for the point; and the second Hieraciam Intellaceum fore magne albido, this is there all for the eleventh; they have both come from Italy, and Roel likewise from Lifbone, by the name of forming and Souther Extrachitides: the last is called by all Writers of it Hieraciam Intubaceum, and Image is a last the last in the last is called by all writers of it Hieraciam Intubaceum, and Brains appearant from by Pond in his Italian Mount Balden for he accounted the Hieracium paroum Creticum for one, and remofem by Pond in his Italian Mount Balden for he accounted the Hieracium paroum Creticum in come, and remojemently a vera us use fraction excount Balams, for he accountes the Hieracium parvum Creticum in figure, the Hieracium Intubaceum uppramofem, as I shewed you in the Chapter next save one before this a single-singly the Hieracium Apulum store survembents of Columna. The Vertues.

The kinder of Hawkeweeds are of the like temperature with the former, and may performe as much in their per times and therefore I will referre you unto them to be informed of their qualities which may lafely becommend to thefe.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Hieracia Cichoriacaa. Wilde Succory-like Hawkeweedes. Quintus Ordo. The fift Ranke.

I, Hieracio follo Hedypnoidis. Yellow Succory-like Hawkeweede.

His Hawkeweede hath a few leaves next the ground, fomewhat long and narrow, waved or unevenly dented about the edges, in fome more, in other leffe, and fometimes hairfe withall, yet plan-T surventy denice about the edges, in tome more, in other telle, and tometimes narre withally et plantice in Gardens hash little or none at all: it fendeth forth a great many fender flalkes, with a few leaves fer disperfedly upon them, smaller than those below; and branching at the toppes whereat stand sevenligenerally basks with yellow flowers in them, hanging downe their heads before they are blowen, whereas now gooded seedelying in the downe, and are seattered where it pleasach the winder the roote is long and white with some small fibres fastened thereto.

2. Hieracium falcatum sive stellatum. Starne-like Hawkeweede. The lower leaves of this Hawkeweede are somewhat long and narrow, with but three or foure dents on the standing in a point the stalkes are branched from the middle upwards, and at every joint a leafe under it bea-

posessing ma point: the kalkes are branched from the middle upwards, and at every joint a leafe under it bearing a the joyate and toppes severall pale yellow small flowers, which turne into heads of divers crooked seede likefull round and hard hornes or hookes, set all most round and sharre fashion, some of the seedes being longaryhalisthan others: the roote is milkis small and stringy perishing every years after seede time.

3. Hieracium falcatum barhatum. Herbe Impious-like Hawkeweede.

This impious Hawkweede (not that it hash any hurtfull qualitie therin, but because the side branches rise higher than middlemost, like the herbe Impio or Impious Cottenweede) hash the lower leaves of two or three inches lag, and one and a halfe broad, of a darke greene colour, and with but few dents on the edges: the stalkes are induced to thish, bearing hus few leaves on them, and at the tops one small stawer. Of while wellow colours, fall not a foote high, bearing but few leaves on them, and at the tops one small flower, of a pale yellow colour, because the browner in the middle, compaffed about with divers rough hornes which grow hairy or bearded and

1. Hieraction facie Hedypnoidis. Yellow Succesy-like Hawkeweede.



falantes for fell

tharpe pointed when they are ripe, from the bottome of this head rifeth one and fometimes two small branches, about foure inches long with very narrow greene leaves fet on them, and a flower at the toppe made after the fame manner, and having fometimes a small branch or two rising from the head thereof in like manner as the other.

4. Hieracium minimum five marinum falcatum.

The little fea Hawkeweede.

This little Hawkeweede rifeth not a above halfe a foote high, and from a small long reddish roote, sendeth forth verie small thread-like stalkes spreading into branches, bearing very small pale yellow flowers, which are compassed about with fuch like crooked hornes, sharpe pointed as are in the last: the leaves at the bottome are as small and narrow as they, but a little more dented about the edges. The Place.

The first and second grow naturally both at Mompelier in France and in Italy also: the third at Naples, and in the wood Gramuntium which is hard by Mompelier: the last by the lea shore not faire from Mompelier. The Time.

They keepe the same time that the rest doe. The Names.

The first is called by Casalpinus Rhagadiolus, and by Clusius Hieracium folio Hedy proidis: the second is called by Lobel and Lugdunensis Hieracium Narbonense falcata siliqua, by Cesalpinus Rhagadiolus alter, by Tabermontanus Hieraciumi Monspeliacum, and Narbonense, os some Italians Sonchus stellatus, by others Chondrilla stellata Hieracium falcatum and Hieracium Caltha semina : the third is called by Columna Hieracium calyce barbato, & by Banbinus Hieracium proliferum falcatum, who thinketh it may be the Hieracium m alcreuse of Clufens , the fourth is remembred onely by Bauhims by the name of Hieracium minimum falcatum.

The Versions

The Vertues of these Hawkweedes are a like unto the former forts, and therefore there needeth not the same things to be spoken againe here which are there set down

CHAP XXXIV.

Hieracia Montana glabra Smooth Mountaine Hawkeweedes.

Sextus Ords. The fixt Ranke.

1. Hieracium Manganum, latifolium glabrum majiti.
Great imootismountaine Hawkeweede.



His mountaine Hawkeweede hath divers faire great leaves, fomewhat narrow at the lower ends, and broader to the middle where it is broadest, and ending in a point unevenly dented or waved about the edges, and compassing the stalkes as they rife up, which bran-

ching themselves beare three or foure flowers, as it were in an umbell together, which feldome appeare open, but when they doe they are yellow like unto others passing into downe, and then into the winde as others doe.

2. Hierasium Montanum lastistum glabrum minus.

Small fmooth Mountaine Hawkeweede.

This other Mountaine Hawkeweede bath his leaves and flowers in all things like the last but smaller, and the whole plane lower and lesses, is other things at doch not differre.

3. Hieracium Alepuna punilum Chondrilla folio. Small Mountaine Haw keweedt With Gumme - Succory leaves,

This small Hawkeweede hath a few leaves next the ground about foure inches long of a pale greene colour, and scarcely dented or divided on the edges at all, every

Hieracium latifolium montanum glairum majus



The Theater of Plants.

TRIBE 6. or was along footestalke : but sho fe chat grow up higher are of an inch long a peece upon the stalke which is not one an inch began in the stalke which is not over an inch branches, the same of the stalke which is not over the stalke which is not or horean mandoreauch ingo, and are more as the toppes into two or three small branches, cearing every one are more divided on the edges like unto the leaves of Garandin beautiful without within and stiding after the control blacking within and stiding after the control of the leaves of Garandin beautiful without within and stiding after the control of the leaves of Garandin beautiful within and stiding after the control of the leaves of Garandin beautiful within and stiding after the control of the leaves of Garandin beautiful within and stiding after the control of the control of the leaves of Garandin beautiful within and stiding after the control of the and such that the victory, the roote is (mall, blackish without, white within, and abiding after feedetime.

da secony: the roote is imali, blackill without, white within, and abiding after feedetime.

A Hirasium Alpinum angustifolium. The narrowest mountaine Hawkeweede.

Immuteroote of this Hawkeweede which is reddish and somewhat wooddy spring forth divers very long almow grasse like leaves being about an handbreadth long, smooth and of a darke greene colour, among almow grasse like leaves being about an handbreadth long, smooth and of a darke greene colour, among wisdischup a smooth round straked stalke about a foote high or more bearing, a kew small and shorter leaves wisdischup a smooth round straked stalke about a foote high or more bearing, a kew small and shorter leaves which and divided from the middle upward into stundry branches having on each of them a small yellow the state of the stalkes with the stalkes into downe and then into the winde. fore which passe into downe and then into the winde.

5. Hieratium Tragopogonis folio. Goates-beard Hawkeweede. The mountaine Hawkeweede hath for his roote divers white strings issuing from a small blackish noote, and small blackish noote, and small blackish noote, and small blackish soote, and small blackish soote, and small blackish of the small blac instendent forth diversiong and narrow leaves like unto those of Goates beard, each of them of a fingers in the second of the se The Place.

Marie form of Hawkeweedes grow upon the Alpes, mount Baldin and others in Germany from whence they by bene brought to furnish the gardens of the curious.

They keepethe same time of flowring and seeding that the rest doe.

The Names.

The Mames.

The Mames, whole true figure Gerard hath fer forth minimum of Chondrilla Hiffanica, but the description pertaining thereunto is not answerable: the second but Themantanus and Gerard from him set forth by the name of Hieracium montanum latifolium minus: the and Biblion hath fet forth in his Pinax and Prodromin (but hath millaken the numbers in his Pinax in fetting town the seventh for the ninth in his Prodromm and so almost in all the rest of the numbers following) by the same of Heracium Alpinum pumilum Chondrilla folio the fourth is not numbred by Bauhinus in his Pinas but in his Product by the name of Hieracines Alpinum angustissimo oblongoque folio, which I therefore here quote that the the contract of themitof Scorfonera quarta, but better confidering that the roote answered not to a Scorfonera altered the title in hishilory and maketh it his feventh Hieracium bumile.

You may likewise referre the vertues of the former to these sorts of Hawkeweeds for they are thought to bee sold effectuall then they in all the qualities and properties pertaining to them, for of any other particular qualiving any of them I have not yet heard or read.

CHAP. XXXV.

Histacia montana hirsuta. Hairy mountaine Hawkeweede.

Septimus ordo. The seventh-ranke.

1. Hieracium montanum Rapifolium. Turnep leafed Hawkeweede His Hawkeweede sendeth forth a few leaves standing upon long and rough reddish footstalkes next the ground somewhat, like unto Turnep leaves being rough and torne in very much on the sides into round pointed jagges, among whom rifeth up a rough reddish straked stalke more then a cubit high, with one or two small short leaves thereon, divided toward the toppe into many small branches, on every one whereof ftandeth one flower for the most part, or iometimes two, of a marbignesse and yellow which turne into downe as the rest : the roote is somewhat long and stringy of a reddil yellow colour,

2. Hieracium mont anum folijs dentatu flore magno. Dented Hawkeweede. Ik laves of this Hawkweede lye for the most part all on the ground, being foure or five inches long, and one hand, a little woolly, and finely dented about the edges, of a fad greene colour; the stalke that rifeth up to be aloue high is in a manner bare of leaves, rough and hollow, bearing one reasonable large, deepe yellow flower

atheticiphending in a fine fealy huske which turneth into downs as the reft.

3 His racinm ramofilm magno flore. Great flowred Hawkeweede.

This large Hawkeweede hath a round rough thalke two cubits high parted into many branches, on every one white flandeth a large gold yellow flower like unto Dandelion; the leaves are an handbreadth long and the inches broad with a great ribbe in the middle, and many veines tunning through it, of a pale greene colour, and many waved about the edges, and fet thereabout with small haires, and many veines running from it.

. Hieracium Alpinum non laciniatum flore fusce. Mountaine Hawkeweede with darke red flowers. This mountaine Hawkeweede rifeth up with an hairy stalke two foots high bare of leaves from the middle Tweed, and with a few hairy darke greene leaves at the bottome an hand breadth long, and three inches broad, Pound at the ends, and with a little freese about the edges : the flowers are of a red colour set many together. historing ripe are turned into downe, and with the feede are blowne away; this is very like the Pilofella major in him my former booke, but is not the fame.

4. Hieracian

m mentanan bir fatum mi mali hafay Havekeyeeda



9. Hieracium Alpinum latifolium villofum maguo flore. Broad leafed mountaine Hawkeweede with a large flower.



Io. Hiernelum montanum Dentil leonisfolielucan. Mountaine hoary Dandelich like Hawkeweede,



The Theater of Plants. FRIEE 6.

Hieracismpunilum Afpinum pramorfavadice. Dwarfe mountaine Hawkeweede, This design the Manufacture of the forth fundry being long learners it were halfe off with fome other This desire mountaine naw new course natural more places in roote, Ditten as it were halfe off with fome other implement likewife, fending forth fundry hairy long leaves about three or four inches long and halfe an implement likewife, fending forth fundry hairy long footestalkes under them, cut in on the edges in three or four places on each fide, among the long fourth long futures hairy leader stalkes, not above an frandbreadth high without any leafe shores. with long toolettalkes under them, cut in on the edges in three or four places on each fide, among the diem divers hairy fleader stalkes, not above an standbreadth high without any leafe thereon except is be at a most the most bearing one slowers peece, of a pale yellow colour.

There so exercise observed in this fort, one bearing shorter and rounder leaves without any sootestalkes altera det.

The times and the stalk the stalke branched forth diversly.

The Hiracian most annus lanus in of the lake branched forth diversly.

whether that hath the state or branched forth diverfly.

(a. Hirracium montanum l'anugino una laciniatum purvo flore. Mountaine woolly Hawkeweede.

(b) Branche woolly Hawkeweede hath from a long darke red roote many thicke woolly long leaves of a language colour, as it were spotted, and deepely torne in on the edges about three inches long; and one and a language colour, as it were spotted, and deepely torne in on the edges about three inches long; and one and a language colour, as it were spotted, and deepely torne in on the edges about three inches long; and one and a limit with the state of the state of the state of the language colour, as it were spotted in the state of the state o

of a landweadth night, cearing a new milian yellow nowers at the toppes.

7. Hieracium Alpinum pumilium lanugino (um. Small mountaine woolly Hawkeweede.

7. This fmiler then the last and hath more hairy or woolly leaves of a fingers length and halfe the breadth: the This impair then the sate and hard sering a yellow flower like unto the reft, the roote is thicke and hath blac-

8. Hieracium montanum hirsutum minu. Small hairy Hawkeweede. bile Grings. This Hawkeweede hath a few fmall leaves about an inch long and fomewhat hairy, cut in or waved Datasit riamseweed that it are without branch or leafe, or feldome any appearing (and somet me by the aboundance daminest irreceiveth growing bigger in the middle) bearing a small pale yellow flower like unto a Sow-altered with such a greene huske under it.

9. Hieracium Alpinum latifolium villosum magno flore. Broad leafed mountaine Hawkeweede with a large flower.

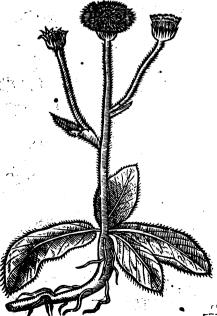
This broad leafed Hawkeweede hath the lower leaves long and somewhat narrow covered with a long hairy This broad leated Hawkeweede nath the lower leaves long and lome what narrow covered with a long hairy domes and hoary, but those that grow up higher upon the hairy stalke which is about a foote high are somewhat show but three times broader then they, pointed at the ends and lesse hairy the stalke is branched into two other parts, every one bearing one flower usually, yet sometimes two or three out of woolly huskes of the fame and colour of other Hawkeweedes.

10, Hieracium montanum Dentis leonis folio incuno. Mountaine hoary Dandelion like Hawkeweede. The nurse turn montanum Denta teomy jour memor. Anount aine noary Dandellon like Hawkeweede. The notified is Hawkeweede lye long wife under ground with divers fibres flooting downewards, and fending distributed of leaves upwards, which are not all df an equal length, but fome longer and fhorter then other lands of leaves upwards, which are not all df an equal length, but fome longer and fhorter then other lands of leaves upwards, and halfe an inch broadswith a great or thicke middle ribbe, covered the lands of leaves upwards of leaves upwards of leaves upwards. out with a folt hairy downe or cotten, the lower part of them being narrower & much torne in on the fides, and the upper part broader and but onely dented : from among which rife two or three stalkes of a foote long, with-

Hieracium montanum anguftifolium. Cliffes his narrowleafed mountaine Havekeweede.







13. Hieracium latifolium Pannonicum.

out any leaves, and bearing one large flower at the toppe, of a deeper yellow colour then in many other.

11. Hieracium Britanicum (lusii Conyzafolio. Fleabane like Hawkeweede.

This Hawkeweeder ifeth up with round straked reddish greene stalkes halfe a yard high, set with some hardened as a substant order, but not so fat or thicke and denoted by

This Hawkeweeder met nup with round to another but not fo fat or thicke and dented about the large rough leaves like unto those of Fleabane without order, but not so fat or thicke and dented about the other than compassing them at the bottome, and pointed at the ends: the flowers are yellow like other than the other than the other than the compassing them at the bottome, and pointed at the ends: the flowers are yellow like other than the pointed at the ends in the flowers are yellow like other than the pointed at the ends in the flowers are yellow like other than the pointed at the ends in the flowers are yellow like other than the pointed at the ends in the flowers are yellow like other than the pointed at the ends in the flowers are yellow like other than the pointed at the ends in the flowers are yellow like other than the pointed at the ends in the flowers are yellow like other than the pointed at the ends in the flowers are yellow like other than the pointed at the ends in the flowers are yellow like other than the pointed at the ends in the flowers are yellow like other than the pointed at the ends in the flowers are yellow like other than the pointed at the ends in the flowers are yellow like other than the pointed at the ends in the flowers are yellow like other than the pointed at companing them at the portonic, and pointed at the class in the lowers at the other Hawkeweds, is in hairy huskes upon long footestalkes which turne into downe, and with the whitish long seeds is blowed in with the winder the roote is composed of many blackish strings which perish not but abide many years, with the winder the roote is composed of many blackish strings which perish not but abide many years.

12. Hieracium montanum angustifolium from faxuum Clusse.

Clubius his narrow leafed mountaine Hawkeweede.

The narrow leafed mountaine Hawkeweede of Cluftur, yeeldeth from the long and thicke blackill toor, The narrow leated mountaine riawace to the state of long and narrow tharpe pointed leaves forme what heavy upon the greene, from among the leaves former than heavier one leaves from among the leaves former than heavier one leaves from among the leaves former than heavier one leaves from among the leaves for the leaves from the leave of every head flart up naked hard stalkes about halfe a foote long, bearing one large yellow flower at the like unto others, and flying away in downe in the same manner.

Re unto others, and nying away in downle in the leaves a little waved about the edges, and fonting her hoary, and of a darke greene colour.

13. Hieracium latifolium Pannonicum five primum Clusii.

Broad leafed Hawkeweede of Hungary.

This Hawkeweede of Hungary hath divers large hoary leaves lying next the ground fometimes little wire This Hawkeweede of Hungary natural layers and blacke foots on them and fometimes without any, among other whiles torne on the edges, fometimes with blacke foots on them and fometimes without any, among which rifeth up an hairy stalke with very few leaves thereon, parted at the toppe into two or three other han ches, with every of them a large yellow flower like the great Hawkeweedes.

Ches, with every of them a large yellow hower like the Buglofum Internet vulgare of Compression and Great, which is our Langdebeefe called by Lobel Buglofum Echioides Interm Hieracio cognatum, and by Tabrilland Hieracium Echioides luteum, and by Bauhinus Hieracium Echioides Cardui Beneditti, but that I have expected it in my former booke.

The Place. All these forts of Hawkeweedes are growing upon hills and mountaines in severall places of luly and Gori many of c. and are also found many of them in divers places of our owne Land. The Time.

They doe all flower in the Summer when the other forts doe. The Names.

The first three forts and the sixt Baubinus onely hath made mention of by the severall names are in their tilest the fourth Columna calleth Hieracium Germanicum fratria Gregoria, and the fift Hieracium pamilum quintum suidam (sc. fratris) Baubinus maketh them the 17. and 19. in his Prodromus by the titles here expressed; the fixth his twentieth; the seventh is likewise called by Columna Hieracium punism secondam, and the eight Hieracium montanum asperum: the ninth is called by Columna Hieracium quintum villosum, and by Tabermontanus Hieracium statistium montanum; the tenth is the eighth Hieracium folio Hedypnoides of Clusium, which Tabermontanus called Hieracium montanum angustifolium soft, Cichoraceis: the eleventh is called by Clusium Hieracium Britanium, and is hieracium folio Hieracium montanum angustifolium soft, Cichoraceis: the eleventh is called by Clusium Hieracium Britanium, and is hieracium hieracium folio Hieracium fo his fourth kind : the twelfth is as is faid in the title; the fixt fort of Clufine called by Tabermontanus Hieracium mu. tanum angustifolium secundum : the last is the first Hieracium latifolium of Clusium called by Camerarim Hieracium latifolium Pannonicam, and as he faith by fome Italians Cofta, or Herba Cofta, and by others Ingrafia di porci, and by Tabermontanna Hieracium Phlomoides.

The Vertues.

There is no doubt but that these sort of Hawkeweedes are as effectuall as any of the former, both their form and bitter tafte expressing their qualities, yet the last beene found by many in our Land to have a particular lar propertie, but fee downe by no other Author then Comerarius, who faith concerning it, that it is fingular good for the Tifficke or confumuption of the Lungs, to be taken either made into a Syrupe or Confert, or the powther of the dryed herbe taken with hony, or as he faith they doe in Myfia, put it into their Salkes, broths and meates for the same purpose, and is availeable for the plurisic also without any helpe of blood leming wit is affirmed by many credible persons.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Hieracia pratenfia. Medow Hawkeweedes.

Ottavus orde. The eight ranke.

1. Hieracium profunde sinuatum pubescens. Medow Hawkeweede with deepe cut leaves. His Hawkeweede hath divers long and narrow leaves next the ground deepely cut in or tome on the edges, and pointed at the ends with long footestalkes under them, and covered with a lott dowmy hairinesse as all the plant else is the stalke is hollow, round and three foote high, having a lew fuch like deepe cut leaves thereon and branched diversly, whereon fland gold yellow flowers on feverall long footestalkes which passe into downe like the rest: the roote is blackish and wooddy.

2. Hieracium pratense non sauazum majus. The greater uncut medow Hawkeweede.

The many and divers rough leave: that lye about the roote of this Hawkeweede upon the ground are of the inches long a peece, and one and a halfe broad, without any gash or dent on the edges being very green, and ending in a round point, from among which rifeth up one single straight and crested stalks about a cabit high wholly naked or destitute of leaves, bearing at the toppe a number of small yellow flowers, fer close rogether as were in a tuft every one upon a short footestalke, which doe as the rest turne into downe and then into the winds the roote is small and blacke with divers long strings fastned thereto.

T1118 6.

Hare 37.

Hereige water him framents mine. The leffer uncut Medow Hawkeweede.

This other and lefth Hawkeweede high many lefter leaves & uncut next the ground, of an inch and a halfe long.

This other and lefth Hawkeweede high rough: the ftalke that rifeth from the middle of them standeth upright, and the trial being at the topic a few such like slowers as the former turning into downe; the roote is somewhat being at the copie a few such like slowers as the former turning into downe; the roote is somewhat log and of a meane site.

The doe grow at the fields and inclowes, and by woodes fides that lie open to the Sunne.

Tieflower and feede when the former thee.

The Names. passing givenitue name or cue nett, as it is in the title : the fecond and third Thalius maketh his ninth and with build, calling them Intubus 2000000; major and minor, and Banbinus Hieracium pratense non sinuatum minus minus.

Tricking Hawkeweedes as their face and outward forme theweth them to be, the vertues of the Hawkewedge may be in some fore appropriated unto them.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Hieracia fraticofa. Bulbie Hawkeweedes.

Novus Orde, The ninth Ranke.

Himsian fratisofine lasifolium glabrum. Bushie Hawkeweede with smooth broad leaves: false three force high, fer here and there without any order, with foft haire or woolly leaves false three force as it were bearded about the edges, foure or five inches long, and one and a halfe broad, of a dairie greenecolour and pointed at the ends; the coppes of the stalkes tunne into short sprayes bearing buyara finali pale yellow flower.

ium fraticofum angaftifolium majus. Ja great bulbie Hawkerneede with

Heirachum marerum Baubiniqued eft Pulmonaria Gallorum Lobelit.
Banktang his more hairy Hawkeweede of the walls, which is Lobels French Pulmenaria.







2. Hieracium fruticosum folio subrotundo. Round leafed bushie Hawkeweede

The stalke hereof is about a cubic long, straked, round, and somewhat rough, divided at the toppes into sudy branches, three or source inches long a peece, every one upholding a pale yellow flower, the leaves that compare the stalke at the lower end are somewhat round, about an inch and a halfe broad, yet ending in a little point denter that the lower end are somewhat rounds about an inch and a halfe broad, yet ending in a little point denter the stalke at the lower end are somewhat rounds. ted about the edges, and of a light greene colour somewhat hoarie.

2. Hieracium fruticosum latifolium birsutum, Bushie Hawkeweede with rough broade leaves 3. Hieracium fruticosum latifolium unis unum. Bulme mawkeweede wath rough broade leaves.

This broad leafed Hawkeweede hath divers broad and somewhat long hard rough darke greene leaves in the ground without any incismes or dents on the edges; the stake that rifeth up among them is two or three darks. the ground without any incitmes or dents on the eages; the Marke that she had a few yellow flowers confine foote high, thicke fet with fuch leaves but leffe unto the toppe, where frand a few yellow flowers confine of fewer leaves than in others, being but of one row of leaves bordering a middle thrumine which three had downe: the roote is wholly composed of strings and small libres, which yeeldeth milke as most of the Hawke. downer the roote is wholly compoled of trings and amai more, wanter you are most of the Hawke-weedes doe : formetimes this is found to varie with leffe rough, of rather with loft leaves, and forming with broader and shorter. 6. Hieracium murarum angustifatium. Narrow leafed Havekeweede of the malls.

4. Hieracium fruticosum angustisolium maju.
The greater Bushie Hawkeweede with narrow leaves. This other bushie Hawkeweede groweth very like the last, but hath longer and narrower leaves, somewhat rough and dented or waved about the edges: the stalke is more branched at the toppe where the flowers are more and thicker, of faire yellow leaves, the roote is whitish very long and deepely spreading into the ground possessing a great deale of ground quickly, for every little peece will grow being broken, and not easie to be rid out againe.

5. Hieracium fruticosum minus. The lesser bushie Hawkeweede.

This lefter buskie Hawkeweede rifeth up with a fingle fingle stalke halfe a yeard high, fer about with diver shorts. and smooth leaves in some places, and with almost round rough leaves in others, dented about the edges, bearing di-vers yellow flowers upon thort footestalkes, at the toppe like unto the last : the roote is short, and as it were bitten off without any fibres at it.

6. Hieracium Murorum angustifelium. Narrow leafed Hawkeweede of the walles.

From a thicke reddish roote riseth up a round rough stalke almost two foote high, set with a few short and narrow leaves dispersed thereon, at the toppe whereof stand many finall yellow flowers as it were in a tuft or umbell close fet together, every one on a small long foote stalke: the leaves that grow at the foote hereof, and next to the ground, are many long and narrow of fixe inches long, and scarce halfe

an inch broad, covered with a foft downe or freefe, which grow fhorter as they rife higher on the fulke this found much smaller about Padoa as Baubines saith.

The Place.

Although these are set downe by Banbinus and others to grow in severall places in Germany, etc. yet some of them have beene found in our owne Land, as I have oftentimes gathethered in the way to Hampfred Heath, and backe againe, especially the third and the fourth.

These keepe the same time of flowring and seeding or rather later?

The Names. The first is called by Bauhidin asit is in the title, & is the second Hieracium laisfollum of Clusim the second is so called also by Baubinus, as I have here downer the third is taken to be the Grinss Matibioli, yet no way answering to his figure as Lobel laith, being much bigger than it, and as it is thought by divers that the figure is but afguent, for itis not certainly knowne what herbe among all we have should be the right Ermin of Discordar in that not doth answer it in all points: Label in his Adversaria, would referre both the Estata dulcii 2 vari heistante, and in Esta sploes in allo, because they give milke, and their leaves doe nearest resemble Engli whereance Disjoints compareth the leaves of Erina, and therefore as it should seeme (after Darantes callett Erina Multiple Basic unaquations: Gislandings callett this Hieracium Militaria Galeni, and Lastain Phinis who being demanded when the the Multiple the Comparet of the C licum aquaticum: Guilandinia calleth this Hieracium Militaria Galeni, and Lastiria Pinnii, who being stranded what herbo Matthiolus his friend should be, shewed this Hieracium, Horone Eysteensing calleth it Hieracium sticosum latifolium polyambor, & called also by some Hieracium Sabandum latifolium polyambor, & called also by some Hieracium Sabandum latifolium polyambor, be called his file Hieracium Sabandum angustisisism, and Hieracium alternus grandini latifolium latifolium polyambor, be took one, although the description of their leavest much differing, it is the third Hieracium of Clusius, spiris he saith himselfithand great affinitie unto Lobels, is is to not the same, Dodonam maketh it his first Hieracium said Bainting calleth it Hieracium sum fruticosum angustis sinum major is as he doth the sit Hiracium sum fruticosum minus: the last is added to this ranke not having any other of that fort or rande with it (for Bainum his other sorts of Hieracium murorum, the one is our Pilosella major, called Anticula miru major Tragi, of some Chondrillatiures and Palmonaria Gallica which Lugdinians very und spirit and content of the sort of the Canterny, as Banhimus sementh os suppose, for Canterny in the calleth section latifolium Pannyaicum of Clusius, as I said before in the last Chapter save one, and his others the Palmonaria Galica femina of Tabermontanus if they be severall (being mored to be Laciniatum) and not one and is called by Banhim ica femina of Tabermontanue if they be severall (being noted to be Laciniatum) and not one and is called by Banker nut Hieracium nurorum angus ifolium non finnatum. I have given you that figure here of Lobel which hath narrows leaves to be compared with this of Banbinse.

TRIBE 6.

There is none of these Hawkeweedes inferiour to any of the former in their qualities as farre as may be judged There is none of the transfer of the farme things against that have been delivered for we have no further experience fet downe by any, and therefore if yee will so take them yee the transfer of the farme things against that have been delivered. by the tule for we have the fame things against that have beene delivered, but 1 will referre you to the first the first the weekles, to petuse the vertues there appropriated to the metallic transfer weekles. milent are permission of the first state of the state of and his which shall serve to have spoken of the whole family of the Hawkeweedes.

CHAP, XXXVIII.

Souchus. Sow-thiffle.

e listorides and the other ancient writers have set downe bur two forts of Sovethiltles, d viding them into rough or prickly and smooth, Pliny into blacke and white, Theophraftus mentioneth onely the rough kind that fince their time there have beene fundry other herbes found out, which doe so nearely resmble them that they are therefore referred unto them as shall bee presently flexible. recomble them, that they are therefore referred unto them as shall bee presently shewed : but because ment beant that they are therefore referred unto them as man be presently inewed; but because the tribe I thinke good to avoid confusion to distribute them and sundry Chapters syou hall finde them mentioned.

Sonchi afteres. Prickly Sow-thiftles.

Ordo primus. The first ranke.

1. Sonchus after major non laciniatus. The greater prickly Sow-thiftle with whole leaves. This trickly Sow-thiftle hath formewhat long and broad leaves of a whitish greene colour, unevenly dented, he me salbed or torne on the edges, and every dent fet with a sharpe and short pricke somewhat hard, and foreinnesprickly also along the middle ribbe on the under side, yeelding a more bitter milke in every part what it is broken then the smoother kind : the stalke is somewhat tender and as it were winged with a filme mining upon it, roughand sharpe, set with such like leaves as grow below, diversly branched with small pale slow sowers at the toppes which turne into downe and are blowne away: the roote is long yellowish and fonewhat bard when it is growen up with a stalke with a number of small fibres fet thereat.

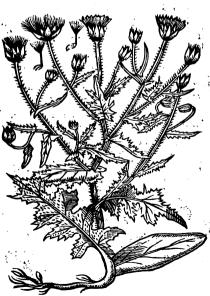
2. Souchus affer minor non lacimatus. The lefter prickly Sow-thiftle with whole leaves.

The lefter sow-thiftle is in all things like the other but lefter in every part, having a rounder stalke seldome. aboves footbigh, somewhat firmer and not so tender, with smaller leaves but as sharpe and prickly as the formi, fone because this doth more usually grow in the fertile grounds, doe account it to be the cause that the leaves

atypole and not rent, which is but an opinion with small reason therefore.

1. Sonchus affer mojor non laciniatus. Thegreater prickly Sow-thiftle with whole leaves. 4 Sonchus afper laciniatus Cretieus. Prickly Sow_thiftle of candy.







2. Sonchus after laciniatus. Common prickly Sow-thiftle.

3. Southus aper taciniains. Common Sow-thiftle hath the leaves very much cut or torne on the edges into three or foure parturns.

This common Sow-thiftle hath the leaves very much cut or torne on the edges into three or foure parturns. This common Sow-thiftle hath the leaves very much serves fet betweene them of a which grene color teparate afunder one from another, and smaller peeces of leaves fet betweene them of a which grene color teparate as a funder one from another, and smaller peeces of leaves fet betweene them of a which grene color feparate afunder one from another, and imager peeces of the second secon like the former, and having prickles on the states below, branched at the toppe, where grow fach like pales and prickly, with fach leaves thereon as are below, branched at the toppe, where grow fach like pales.

w flowers turning into downe: the roote is like the other.

4. Sonchus afper laciniatus Creticus. Prickly Sow-thiftle of Candy.

This Candy Sow-thiftle hath the first leaves little or nothing divided on the edges of an handbreadthloss and the control of the edges into great and deeps and This Candy Sow-thiftle hath the first seaves little of moting any mode on the edges into great and deepe gabe, for with fome prickes likewise; the stalke is rough, straked and hollow, halfe a yard high, branched from the middle upwards, with fuch like leaves but smaller feet at the joynts, at the toppes whereof stand large yellow flowers in rough greene huskes upon long footestalkes which turne into downe as the other.

5. Souchus asper subrotundo folio major.

The greater round leafed prickly Sow-thistle.

The greater round leafed prickly Sow-thistle.

The greater of these two round leafed prickly Sow-thistles.

Though the sow-thistle of a species of the sow-thistles.

thistles riseth up with a round hollow stalke not a foote high, set with shary short prickles at the bottome, whereabout grow a few leaves that are somewhat round and an inch and a halfe long, some where-of are waved about the edges, and all of them a little prickly as well on the edges as on the backes, the stalke is branched at the toppe into two or three parts, every one with a small pale yellow flower like unto an Hawkeweede, which afterwards is turned into downe and into the winde: the roote is small and long with fibres fet thereat.

6. Sonchus asper subrotundo folio minor The leffer round leafed prickly Sow-thiftle:

This is a smaller fort by many degrees having small threadlike rootes and two small stalkes about foure or fix inches long, bearing onely one small yellow flower at the toppe, the leaves that lie on the ground being fix or seven in number are small and round pointed, and dented about the edges.

7. Sonchus fruticosus petraus Africanus spinosus. Thorny thrub Sow-thiftle of Africa.

This kinde of Sow-thiftle groweth somewhat high, with wooddy stalkes and branches much spread at the toppe, and every twigge ending in very sharpe prickes or thornes, the lower leaves are much jagged and prickly, the upper smaller and little or nothing jagged, the flowers are small, single, and pale yellow, whose seede succeeding is with the downers the rest carried away with the winde.

The Place. These Sow-thistles grow in unmanured as well as

in manured foyles some in Orchards and Gardens where the leaves are usually lesser and lesser divided then in the rough and unmanured grounds : the last as the title declareth among the rockes and stony grounds about Tunin and Sapphi, found by Boel and brought to us. The Time.

They doe all flower and shed their seede from Midsommer or thereabout all the Sommer long, and sometime untill August be past, but the last hardly endureth a Winter with us,

The Names. It is called in Greeke Ebrzes and re oner zen quod salubrem fundas succum : the Latines also call it Souther, and this kind is called After, afterior of fluefirs to put a difference betweene it and the next which is lavis or lavis. The Kind is called by Tragus Intabus fluestris seu erraticus acutis soliys, and by Cordus in bistoria Sonchus aspromen, by Lobel Sonchus tenerior acuties asperior and horridinscula, by Dodonams and Lugdunensis Sonchus asperior, by Cesair nus Sonchus alter in ruderibus, and by Baubimus Sonchus asper non laciniatus: the second is called by Cordus in historical solicitis. ria, Sonchus after minor : the third is the Sonchus after of Matthiolus, Fuchfius, Gefner and others, by Ericiu Codus Cicerbita afperior, by Anguidara Sonchus spinofus and by Lugdunensis Andryala major : the fourth ambient onely mentioneth by the name of Senchus after laciniatus Cretions as it is in the title : the fift and the first belike Wise so calleth, Sonebus affer subrotundo folio major & minor : the last hath his name in his title as it is sittest for it.

The Vertues. The properties of these rougher or more prickly Sow-thistles are alike with the next, which are the smoother and therefore because they are more generally used I shall give you the vertues of these under them, and comprehend them both in one to bee the more functine, and to avoid a tautologie, or needelesse repetion of one





CHAP! XXXIX.

Souchi leves. Smooth Sow-thiftles.

Ordo feenndus vulgaris. The second ranke.

I. Sonchus lavis. Common Sow-thiftle. His common Sow-thiftle is well knowne to rife up with a round hollow stalke three or foure foote his common formetimes, if it grow in good grounds and in gardens as usually it doth, fer with mahigh or more iometumes, it it grow in good growings and in gardens as utually it doth, fer with many long and much to the leaves of a whitish greene colour, not having that roughness or those my long and much to the massage in the former kind, branching forth towards the toppe into divers thankes bearing pale sellow flowers which passe away into downe & with the seed into the wind, branches bearing pale sellow flowers which passe away into downe & with the seed into the wind, branches bearing pale sellow flowers which passes the former which is former and is as the sellow many fibres thereas perishing like wise every yeare, and raising it selfe the design were accounted to the country to the cou 2. Sonchus lavis alter parvis floribus. The leffer smooth Sow-thiftle. not to bitter.

This sow thiftle groweth net to high nor hath to many leaves fet on the stalke, but are long and more Institution of the former, the many branches of the stalke have fewer and smaller leaves on the notes are much finaller, yet of the fame pale yellow colour in most, which passe away into

3: Souther levis latifetius flore albo. Broad leafed Sow-thiftle with white flowers. The least of this are like the last but formewhat larger and broader and with fewer divisions on the edges a

is formed are white, which with the forme of the leaves make the difference,

the flower necessary wines, we need with the former of the leaves make the difference.

4. Sonchus leaves angulisfolius. Narrow leafed Sow-thillies.

This Sow-thillie hash but few and those very long and narrow leaves whose lower parts are narrowest and have night from the middle almost forwards they are broader and have divers gashes on both sides, been ground and deeper and others smaller especially towards the ends where they are broadest: the stalkes gow force that low and divided burinto one or two branches, fet fparingly with leaves, the uppermost wherenow intermed tow and advised our little companiing the stalke, at the foote bearing one large yellowish flower spanling traked toppe branch, which being ripe flyeth away; the roote giveth milke as the whole plant elfe but milk long and flender with a few fibres.

5. Souchus levis valde laciniatus. Sow-thiftle with fine cut leaves. The laves of this Sow-thiftle that grow lowest are long and divided into many slender jagges, but those that

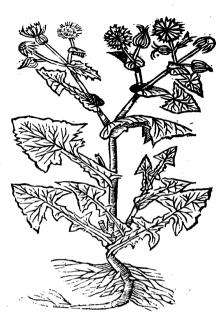
1. Sonchus Levà vulgatu. Common Sove-thiftle.

2. Sonchus levis alter parvis floribus.
The leffer (mooth Soys thiftle.





3. Sonchus lavis latifolius flore albe. Broad leafed Sow-thiftle with white flowers,





are set at the joynts of the sender smooth greene and high stalke where it brancheth, are somewhat greater and not fo finely cut in on the edges, at the toppes are yellowish flowers like the others, of a middle fife which grow

6. Sonchus angustifolius maritimus. Sea narrow leafed Sow-thistle.

This Sea Sow-thiftle from a slender long roote wanting fibres rise many long darke greene leaves, somed foure and some of fix inches long and scarse one inch broad, a little rough, with small prickles about theedge which give milke as the others doe, and among them one slender stalke about a foote or lesse high, with two a three leaves thereon which compasse it at the bottome, and beare one or seldome two yellow flowers at the top, of a reasonable bignesse, which passe away into downe, &c.

The first, and second sometimes also, grow in Gardens and manured grounds, and sometimes byold walks the pathfides of fields, highwayes, but the third and the fourth in Germany : the fift about Mompelier and Flurence alfo, where they cate it familiarly as the common : the last is found in the Island of Lio in the Venetian tritory, and by Mon pelier also.

They doe flower quickly after they are sprung, for it is late before they rise out of the ground, and abide untill August.

The Names. It is called Sonchus lovis in Latine to diffinguish the one from the other as is sayd before : some callit Cientita as the Italians doe to this day. Apuleiss calleth it Latinas leposium, and the Germans thereafter, Hafa Lataure, forme also Hasen Koll, that is, Brassica leposium: it may well be accounted as a kind of wilde Letticitis to like it, others therefore call it Lattucella and Latterones from the French Laitterens, Tragm calleth the full Intybus (ylvestris sive erratica tertia, Lonicerus Endivia sylvestris, Lugimiensis Andryala minor Dalechami, Codus in historia Sonchus lenis seu levis, all other authors Sonchus levis, or non aspera, or vusigarie, or lacinian singuithe second Matthiolom calleth Sonchus levis alter, and Lobel Sonchus alter profundis lacinis sinuate bederate, clientes sonchus levis alter, and Lobel Sonchus alter profundis lacinis sinuate bederate, clientes sonchus levis alter, and Lobel Sonchus alter profundis lacinis sinuate bederates, clientes sonchus levis alter profundis sinuate sonchus levis alter profundis sinuate sonchus sinuates sonchus sinu fins Sonchus lavin vulgarin fecundus, Tabermontanus Sonchus filvaticus quartus; Anguilara calleth it Scaillaft vestris Lactuca species Galeni, Gesner in hortin Germania Lactuca sylvestris flore Inteo, which although it dott in the outward face referrable somewhat, yet it is much more piecers and allet herbes; and Casalinus Latinca murorum, Baubinus calleth it Souchus lavie laciniasus muralis providentes the chief Them. the third Tabermont anus and Gerard have set forth by the same name is in the title, and Banbinsus Souther levis minor pancioribus lacinys; the fourth Lobel setteth forth in his Dutch Herball by the name of Sonchus levis Manthioti, Gesner in Hortin calleth it Sonchi genus terra crispa, and Cesalpinus faith they call it Terra crepolain Hortin or Florence, Lugdunensis setteth it forth for Crepi Dalechampi, and Banbinus calleth it Souchus lavin angustifilms the fift and fixt are fet forth onely by Bankinus by the names of Sonthus lavis in plurimus & tennissimal lavis

living and Souther angulaifeding marisiums: the Italians doe call it Southedistin, and Citerbita gensile; the Spanish and Souther trailing the Spanish strong and Souther trailing the Spanish strong and Souther trailing the Germans Gens diffell Southeful and Dudistell; the Dutch Gansen diffel and Souther it Leponus cubile; the Germans Gens diffell, Southeful and Dudistell; the Dutch Gansen diffel and Mohmore; and we in English generally Sow-thistic, and of some Hares-lettice.

The Vertues.

The last well as the farmer Sow thifties are cooling and fomewhat binding, and are were fit to coole an hot flowed as well as the farmer Sow thifties are cooling and fomewhat binding, and or the Winter and Spring, and the same time the grawing paines thereof, they are unually caten as fairly but different by whichey are young and tender by those beyond the seas familiarly, but different the difficultions of the white were conder and sweets: the herbe boyled in wine is very helpeful to that it takes it the herbe boyled in wine is very helpeful to that it takes it takes from the stakes when they are broken given in a trink, it beneficiall to those short winded and have a wheeling withalls Evalist asso, saith Plant did the saw it has a successful. house, and the milke that is taken from the stakes when they are broken given imprince is beneficiall to those stakes, and the milke that is taken from the stakes when they are broken given imprince is beneficiall to those that the the takes in the stakes and stakes are the s tererand stakes given to Nourses cavecth abundance of milke, and their children to be well coloured, and is sould those whose milke doe curdle in their breasts: the juyce boyled or throughly heated with a listly oyle of sould those whose milke doe curdle in their breasts: the juyce boyled or throughly heated with a listly oyle of sould those whose milked and sound upon wartes will quickly take spead all other diseases in the eares, it is said that the herbe bruised and bound upon wartes will quickly take sense and the herbe bruised or the juyce is profitably applied to all hor instammations in the eyes; or where so sense were the bruised or the juyce is profitably applied to all hor instammations in the eyes, or where so set else, and for pultules, wheales, blifters, or other the like suprious of heate in the skinne, as allo for the heate set else, and for pultules, wheales, blifters, or other the like suprious of heate in the skinne, as allo for the heate and sharpenesse of humours happing in the feater parts of adjuding of the hemorrhoides or piles and the heate and sharpenesse of humours happing in the feater parts of the herbe is not onely effectual for all the disease aforesaid, to be taken in more distinctions in the distilled water of the herbe is not onely effectual for all the disease aforesaid, to be taken in more distinctions. mn or woman; the cultured water of the nedicine the daintiest stomacks that is will not refuse it, or outwardly by apway with a measured, which mentione the quanties tromacke that is will not refuse it, or outwardly by apply doubtes or spunges wetted therein a but is wonderfully good for women to wash their faces to cleare the sline and to give a lustre thereunto.

CHAP. XL.

Sonchi Montani. Mountaine Sow-thiftles.

Tertius Ordo. The third Ranke.

I. Sauchus Alpinus serulens. Riem Annead ____aine Sow-mitle.

His mountaine Sow-thiftle hath divers broad and long leaves much cut in to the midle ribbe, and dented also on the edges, the end peeces being the broadelt, of a greene colour on the upper fide, and grayish underneath, copassing the stalke

grayifi underneath, copating the ftalke at the bottome, which is round, rough, and fer with hard reddith haires about with leaves on them to the flowers ftand many uggetter in the flowers ftand many uggetter in the flowers ftand many uggetter in the confilling of swentie and more finall narrow leaves, treat the ends and picked in the appendix blew colour like re one confilting of swentie and more small narrow leaves, broad at the ends and nicked in of a purplish blew colour like mossecory, which turne into downe as other forts doe, & are however, which turne into downe as other forts doe, & are however, which end hard, however, and the care thinked with long trings faithful strongly in the care, which perisheth not be tradicted many yeares by the care, which perisheth not be affected in the plantiful many structures are the others doe and is very bitter. There is another of this fort, whose leaves are more divided into smaller parts, were the for, whose leaves are more divided into smaller parts, yet the entpeece is longest like the other, and so are the flowers but: or the fedly ferat the roppes somewhat lesser also, and of a

is Souchas arborescont. The greatest sow thistle.

2. Souchas arborescont. The greatest sow thistle.

1. It is sow thistle groweth to the height of any man, with a small thick of the bignesse of a man's thurdene, smooth straked as wistonic any pricks where about are set many leaves, parted its foure and sometimes into five divisions placed on each side or against enother and compassing it about at the lower end, where they have small peoples streking forth beyond the blick the upper leaves have no divisions nor prickles on the blick the upper leaves have no divisions nor prickles on the blick but on the edges upon the dents, and are greened the upperside, and grayish underneath and full of milks. parted at the toppe into fundry branches, being at the hair for the plant, elfe not much unlike those of hair feet on even height, small is impartion of the talknesse of the plant, elfe not much unlike those of the feet on even height, small is impartion of the talknesse of the description of

I. Sozebu s Alpinus cetuleus Blew flowred Mountaine Sour-hiftle.

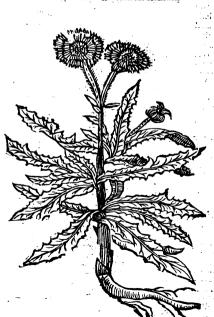


CHAP. 41.

1. Sonchus Alpinus cerulens alter. Another blew filmered Momtaine Sow, thiftle



Sonchus Dendroides Dalechampij Tall Sow-thiftle without branches.



2. Souchus arbore fernis. The greatest Sovethistic.



Sonchus montanus laciniatus minor. The leffer Mountaine Sewihifile.



TIIBE 6. the common Sow-thiftle, composed of many yellow leaves cut in at the ends, compassing a middle thrumme the common sow, which when they are ripe passe into downe with grayish striped seeds therein, both which which with the winder the roote is great and whitish fer with many great fibres, and perisheth not, but stranged away with the winder the roote is great and whitish fer with many great fibres, and perisheth not, but stranged away with the winder the roote is great and whitish fer with many great fibres, and perisheth not, but stranged away with the winder the roote is great and whitish fer with many great fibres, and perisheth not, but stranged away with the winder the roote is great and whitish fer with many great fibres, and perisheth not with the winder the roote is great and whitish fer with many great fibres, and perisheth not with the winder the roote is great and whitish fer with many great fibres, and perisheth not with the winder the roote is great and whitish fer with many great fibres, and perisheth not with the winder the roote is great and whitish fer with many great fibres, and perisheth not with the winder the roote is great and whitish fer with many great fibres, and perisheth not with the winder the roote is great and whitish fer with many great fibres, and perisheth not with the winder the roote is great and whitish fer with many great fibres.

producte actions of the production of the production of the product of the produc

wind the edges, smaller at the bottomes and broader roward the ends which are pointed: from the toppes of us notice in likewise from the joynts with; the leaves come forth short foore stakes, with three or foure singulation of sow-thistle-like slowers on them, which turns into downs, and so into the winde as others doe, small state of Sow-thistle-like slowers on them, which turns into downs, and so into the winde as others doe.

This less Mourtaine Sow-thistle hath the stalke next the ground for a small space smooth and round, somewhicke and wooddy, which then breaketh out into branches, and riseth to the height of two foote or there whicke and wooddy, which then breaketh out into branches, and riseth to the height of two foote or there about with divers leaves farre in funder one from another of an inch and a halfe long, and cut in one show, for about with divers leaves farre in funder one from another of an inch and a halfe long, and cut in one show, for about with divers leaves farre in funder one from another of an inch and a halfe long, and cut in one show, for about with divers leaves farre in funder one from another of an inch and a halfe long, and cut in one show, for about with divers leaves farre in funder one from another of an inch and a halfe long, and cut in one show, for about with divers leaves farre in such as the showers stand at the toppes of the stakes and beautiful the showers stand at the toppes of the stakes. about, fet about withdrivers scaves farte in funder one from another of an inch and a halfe long, and cut in on the felicito feverall peeces, and pointed at the ends, the flowers fland at the toppes of the stalkes and branches, many from above another, as it were in a spike, being small and yellowish, which being ripe is turned into domain and carried away with the winde as all the rest are, the roote is somewhat blacke

Management away with the winde as an interference of the Place and Reeder, and yer I have here inferred for the all selection to the result of the selection of the result of the result

The Time.

The Time.

The Time.

The Time.

The Time.

The It is not read are in flower about Inly, and their feede the Names.

The Names.

The Mannes.

The fit is called by Camararius upon Maribialus Souchus carnleus and Souchecicharum, by Thalius Souchus Institution in Antifriacus carnleo flore: the second is the standard Harrynica, the other of this forta is Clusius his Southus southus standard fit is the other of this forta is Clusius his Southus standard fit is the other of the southus southu

The sow-thiftles are of the like qualitic and operation with the former, and therefore what soever hath beene find distribute before may be transferred to these to save a repetition of the same things.

CHAP. XLI.

Souchi birfuti Gue villofi. Hairy or woolly Sow-thifties.

Ordo quartus. The fourth ranke.

1. Souchus villosus luteus major.

The greater wolly Sow-thiftle. He greater woolly Sow-thiftle hath divers very woolly long rough and somewhat narrow leaves lying on the ground, pointed at the ends, and unevenly waved at large di-

flances on the edges, with a white middle ribbe in them, from among which rifeth up a woolly cornered stalke a cubit high set with such like wolly leaves thereon but lesser and lesser up to the topper when the stalker hand set with such like work hand set with such lesser and lesser up to the topper when the stalker hand set when the stalker had set when the stalker had set when the stalker had set when t wheelt breaketh forth into some few branches, with loft wolly heads on them, out of which come gold yellow flowers, like in forme unto the ordinary Sow thiftle, and like also, is blowne away being tipe: the whole plant redeth milke as the Succories doe, and is almost as bitters the roote is very long, white and stender, with divers small abresthereat.

2. Sonchus villofus luteus minor.

The leffer woolly Sow-thiftle.
This leffer fort hath from a small reddish long roote almost without fibres, two or three round woolly stalkes halta foote high, parted at the toppe into two or three braches, whereon grow very narrow leaves about a meh long, little or nothing divided on the edges, but those that grow lower and at the ground are narrow and as bom foure inches long, with fome rents or divisions upon hen for farre a funder one from another, the flowers are of deep gold yellow colour standing in small huskes, covered with a very soft and woolly downe which passe into downe, and are blowne away with the winde.





The place. hathele plants are found in the woods about Mempelier in France, and in some other places of Spaine and They flower in the moneth of Inne and Inly and the feede ripeneth quickly after, even with the ate

The first is called by Lugdanen fix South Linding because of the whitenesse, like unto wool, and some are faith did call it also Mollingo from the fort woollinesse thereof. But yet is not the Mollingo Pling, Balling of leth it South willofus luceus major or as he doth the other South willofus luceus miner, and is called also by some Hieracium tomento sum, and therefore might be referred to that family, but that I follow my author hereix The Names. The Verines.

These also are somewhat bitter more like Hawkeweede then Sow-thisties, and therefore may be applicate cordingly, for there is no author hath written any thing more particularly hereof.

CHAP. XLII.

Lampfana. Nipplewort.

Was almost indifferent whether I should fet this plane next after the Hawkeweedes and before the Sow-thistles or after, in regard it commeth so neare anto both of them; but let it take place here now, Sow-thiftes or after, in regard it commeth to neare unto both of them a but let it take place here now as partaking more with those than those in my opinion, yet wherein all former writen here inside but

as partaking more with those than those in my opinion, yet whereas all former writer have mide but one fort thereof, Bankinns' hath added thereunto snother that commeth very neare it is pendial have by and by; and I am bold to adde a third, which in my opinion may well be accounted as one of them.

This herbe Lampsona (which I have entituded Nipplewort for the reasons hereafter declared) sends foundry, hard upright stalkes, wherein grow darke greene leaves from the bottome to the toppes, but less fill the higher, in some places whole without any denis on the edges; and in others with a few uneven cuts there what like a kinde of Hawkeweede's the toppes of the stalkes have some small song branches which bees may could sarrelike vellowish slowers on them which terms into small seedesthe roote is small and thredty thing. finall frarrelike yellowith flowers on them which turne into finall feede: the roote is small and threddy, there deth a bitter milke as the others doe.

2. Lampfana Austriaca: Nipplewort of Austria.

This other herbe (which I hold may be accounted as one of this kinde) bath flender fmooth and folid balles ag easie to breake, a cubit high or more, whereon are fet without order somewhat long and narrow leaves broads in the middle and sharpe at the ends, waved a little about the edges and compassing them at the bottome, welding a little milke: from the upper joynts with the leaves grow forth small firms branches, yet a little bening beautiful to the state of the st





PRIBER. ing end of them to the property of the leaves a pecce ing end of them to the property of the leaves a pecce ing end of them to the property of the leaves a pecce ing end of the property of t

The wilde or wood kinde is the same of the much differing. deckin flowers and other parts not so much differing.

The Place.

The fall groweth upon the bankes of dirches and the borders of fields almost every where the other Clusies The surgrower upon the country and the country or manus atmost every where : the other Clusion in the start of the last is found neare woods sides sink found in Hungarie and in Saxoniai Harcynia filva and other places the last is found neare woods sides ad les rowes. & The Time.

The Namer, and their feede rimenth foone after.

The Names.

The Names.

The Mannes.

The Mannes.

The Mannes of Description of the Name of Displace and the state of the s interport place where I shall entreate of their kinde) but this herbe hath no probabilitie to be the right being interport place where I shall entreate of to be as foode to feede upon: Gerard hath soulcly saulted in a mouble and the can heare of to be as foode to feede upon: Gerard hath soulcly saulted in a mouble interictively any that we can heare of to be as foode to feede upon: Gerana nath foulely faulted in a Mouble insure fifth feeting forth a faile figure to that Limpfains, which he usually she well to all that we small company within broad in Simpling, which even this that is here set forth and generally with all High sarishs in the since of the design of the company which different much from a Charlock that hath long pods: and their in giving it the same of Duk Cresses at though it were some wilde kind of Cresses, when as more truly as Light in Adversarism with the light of the light santaly occurrence to an a service on a santaly to be Eryfornum) and Lugdunenfis who all give one and the factore figure of this herbe as also by Thalins and Camerarius who faith that in Pruffia they call it Papillaris, the margin light to heale the Vicers of the Nipples of womens breaths, and thereupon I have entituled it Nipperotin English: by Gesuer in bortis it is called Sonchis cognatum and in belle de collectione firpium Cicharium: elisatis genus, Gerard his Figure of Sonchus sylvations doth more truly represent this Lampsana then his Figure begrech for it. The second is called by Clufius Souchun Levier Pannonicus quartus purpures flare, but I have entinegrem for it. The records is caused by Conjunt Sourcem Levier L'amountem quarem preparet jour, that I have entitle midit Lamplana Austriaca, supposing it may more fitly agree thereunto, then unto a wilde Lettice as Bauhinus dat, who callethit Lastinea more man purparet fore: Columna as I sayd before saith that this of Clusture was like dat, who callethit Lastinea more as purparet but differed in some things and so doe I also, as first in the roote, Columna his not his more more man purparets but differed in some things and so doe I also, as first in the roote, Columna his not bing string is as this of Cluster, and the flowers hereof having five leaves and his but foure, and therefore I take the string is a string of the string is a string of the string is an analysis of the string is a string of the string of the string is a string of the string of und mento De motors parante fiftanticus secundus juhith Banbinus calleth Soncho affins Lampsana Silvatica, The Vertues.

Webreno properties to thew you of this Lampfana, more then what Camerarius as I fayd before hath given monogriland, which is that they in Proffie from the vertues to heale womens breaks, and their nipples when by ar fore or explorated call it Papeller is which may induce us to thinke that it hath an especiall healing qua-list therein, and that it is temperate in heave and drinesse, with some tenuitie of parts able to digest the virulency othok flarpe humors that breake out into those parts.

CHAP. XLIII.

Latinca Sativa. Manured or Garden Lettice.

Here are two kinds of Lettice, the one of the Garden, the other wilde. Of the Garden Lines Lawe is my former booke given you the knowledge of fo many forts, that it might fame there had been no more to have beene fet forth, for I there shewed you cleven fewerall forcy besides that small Sallet herbe called Lambes Lettice or Corne Sallet, which studies in the sallet herbe called Lambes Lettice or Corne Sallet, which studies in the sallet herbe called Lambes Lettice or Corne Sallet, which studies in the sallet herbe called Lambes Lettice or Corne Sallet, which studies as all know well enough, yet performent the office of the sallet herbe called kinds in the next to close up this Classis.

This lettice different not in stalks, or slowers, or mainter of growing from other torts of open Lettice that do to cabbege, have sallet leaves onely which are about source inches long and two inches broad, dented do to cabbege, have sallet leaves onely which are about source inches long and two inches broad, dented do to cabbege, have sallet leaves onely which are about four in the leaves which are cut into many small limitalist Lettice also different not from the ordinary fort but in the leaves which are cut into many small lambes Lettice also different not from the ordinary fort but in the leaves which are cut into many small lambes are greene colour, very tender and pleasant to eate.

The Place. feme there had beene no more to have beene fet forth, for I there fhewed you cleven

The fores come from Isly and are there nourfed up in the Gardens of the curious, but for fe knowie to he



Their time of flowring, feeding, and spending is the same with the common fort.

The Names. Lettice is called Beida Thridax in Greeke, and in Latine Lattuca a lattis copia. The first is taken by Bauhimu to bee the Lactuca Gallica of Castor Durantes and calleth it himselfe Latinca folio oblongo acuto, the other alfo is called by him Latinca Italica laciniata, and we in English thereafter Italian jagged Lettice, the Arabians call Lettice Chas and Cherbas, the Italians Lattinga, the Spaniards Lechnga and Alfalfa, the French Laittue, the Germans Lattik, the Dutch Lattonne, and we in English Lettice.

7 he Vertues.

Although these sorts of Lettice doe differ in forme from the other & each of them also one from another in the forme oftheir leaves, yet in qualitie they are alike, and acceptable to an hot stomacke troubled with choller, yeelding good nou-rishment to the body, as both Serapio and Galon testing of the experience thereof on themselves, and Pliny also sheweth that the learned Physicion Musa did by Lettice ease Augustin of the violence of his disease. Galen sheweth that the eating of boyled Lettice at night when hee went to bed procured him rest and sleepe, who should have had none if hee had. beene without it, having used himselfe to watching from his yonger dayes : the same is found effectuall also with dihis yonger dayes: the fame is found effectuall also with divers, or the juice thereof mixed or boyled with oyle of Roses and applied to the forehead and temples, both to procure rest and sleepe and to ease the headach of any hot cause; being eaten raw or boyled it helpeth to loosen the belly, and the boyled more then the raw, which eaten last performent it the better and was generally so used in ancient dayes which made the Poer Martiall move this quality for the size the made the Poet Martiall move this question seeing the contrary course held in his time.



Lambes Lettice or Come Sallet.



as from Ingual are there pour

The Thater of Plates.

Which may be thus,

Chillere que canas Lattuca folebat avorum, Lettice that earst our Grandsires meales did close. Why it begins, pray tell me whence it growes.

Interchassion quencheth thirst, helpeth to encrease milke in Nourses, and easeth all griping paines or limited to sowels that come of Chouser: it abateth bodily lust, and therefore both it and gaze are commended both on sowels that come of Chouser: it abateth bodily lust, and therefore both it and gaze are commended both and the sowels that come and the like fore of people to eate, and use to keepe them, the challes are representable that the paide and heater of list membershes, and applyed out wantly to the Cods with a little Cambre should be heater and inflatement of the Heater of list membershes the list place with the juice or distilled water, wherein some white Saunders and red Roses are put of button, the list with the juice or distilled water, wherein some white Saunders and respectifies the heater and inflatementions, sterein, but doth also also mostly a repeatually the medicine to slay and represent the heater and inflatementions, and the surface of the source of the sourc in infines to conferve the radical moviture, and that where spices are wanting to adde Mintes. Rocket, and it with his salet herbes, or elfe Citron, Lemon, or Orrenge feedes, or the young shootes of them; to abate the sold of the salet herbes, or elfe Citron, the seede and the distilled water of the Lettice worke the like effects old of these and the life of the Lettice is chiefly forbidden those that are short winded or the early imperfection in this large of doe use to spir blood; Gales saith it did hurt his teeth and some say it have the fight.

CHAP. XLILII.

Lattuca Sylvestru. Wilde Lettice.

We if the wilde Lettice there are two or three forts to bee declared in this Chapter, wherewith I shall

This wilde Lettice there are two or three forts to bee declared in this Chapter, wherewith I shall close and finish this Classis of cooling herbes.

Lattuca structure is Endivise foliss odore viroso. Broad leasted wilde Lettice.

This wilde Lettice riceth up with foure or five somewhat long and large leaves, smaller at the bottome and broader at the ends being round pointed, unevenly dented about the edges but not cut in tome and broader at the ends being round pointed, unevenly dented about the edges but not cut in tome and broader at the ends being round pointed, unevenly dented about the edges but not cut in tome and broader at the ends being round pointed, unevenly dented about the edges but not cut in tome and broader at the ends being round pointed, unevenly dented about the edges but not cut in the state of the state of the edges but not cut in the state of the state of the edges but not cut in the state of where hith Spring or Autumne of the shed seede: but in Maj following it beginneth to rise up to a stake, and where hith Spring or Autumne of the shed seede: but in the backe side set full of small sharpe prickes: the stake shall be shown to be sharped by the shall be shall sharped by the shall be shall sharped by the shall be handainmy Garden to be eight foote high at the leaft, and as bigge as the thumbe of any mans hand at the lore ions, tomewhat browne and fpreading into divers very long branches, whereon are fet large leaves, like the other to more crumpled, the lower and fo to the middle of the stake fet with prickes in the manner of the meanure more crumpled, the lower and so to the middle of the Italke set with prickes in the manner of the bomme leaves, but lesser, and higher, somewhat more jagged or divided on the edges, all and every part yeelding bom lesser, which similar the strong, very like unto Opium or bitter in taste; the slowers are plany small and single somewhat like into lettice; but smaller and pater yellow, scarse opening themselves, and somewhat like into lettice; but smaller and pater yellow, scarse opening themselves, and some with single seeds therewith very like unto save should be accepted a way with the winder the roote is white long and wooddy when it beareth

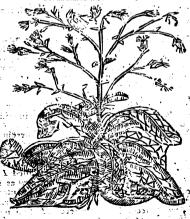
This other wilde Lettice groweth like the last but not so high or great, the sixtle laves are of a grayer greene

color, finaller and narrower then the other, which fo abide and afterwards gaine thornes or paickes on their backfocustie other hath: those that follow are much more jagged then the others, and fet with marpe prickes also,. yelding milke as plentifull being broken and as bitter as the former, but doth smell as strongly of Poppie or Opium as the other the flowers and seede are like it flying away with the winde, but the roote hereof abideth after feede when as the other doth mor.

Lattuca folueftrio purpureo flore.

Wilde Lettice with purple flowers. This great plant sometimes in moyst grounds rifeth up to be fourcor five cubits high but ufually two or three with a fooggreat flake feet on each fide with leaves smallest at the bonome, and larger as they rife up higher, being largest shouthe middle of the stalke, and then grow smaller a-Sincuptothe toppe, all of them unevenly waved about therees, and compassing it at the bottome, of a darke blewith greene colour on the upper fide and grayith underweth yeelding a milke when it is broken : the flowers fland son hall long (talkes iffuing from the joynts with the lare from the middle upwards, with many flowers on designifing of foure darke purple coloured leaves with dentired in the middle, tipe with a yellow doft & admentired in the midfly which thandeth in long purplish. greenker hanging downe their heads and turne into

1. Laffuca sylveftra Endivia folige odore virofo.



2. Lattuce file jerit lacinista. Wilde Lettics with jagged leaves.





Downe with smooth grayish feede among it flying away with the winder the root is thicke and let with note in divers places not growing downewards, but spreading forwards, and having long fibres shooting from Which periff not.

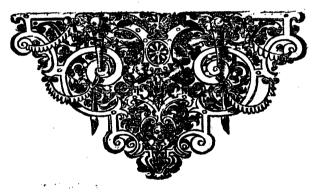
The two first grow in divers places of our owne Land as well as beyond Sea, the first in the borders of field and by the hedges and lanes fides of Buckinghamfoire, the other on a high banke by the footeway going down Grayes. Inne-lane unto Bradford bridge and in many other places, the last is found upon hills and monitaine in divers parts of Germany mentioned both by Gefner, Thelian and others, and in Naples also as Columns faith. The Time

They doe all flower about Iuly, and their feede ripeneth and is blowne away while it is in flower and bath young buds on it-The Names.

It is called in Greeke Oct Swan Thridacine, and Seldel wrela by Dieferrides derived as it is thought mein Sas qua uti folio ficulneo lattia non expertia sunt, tome faith Pliny, lib . 19. cap. 8, called it Endechim, in latine Lattuca agrefia and filvefiria a lattic copia, because it giveth more store of milke then any of the Endiverse Succery doe, or because it causeth milke in women. There is a controverse among our moderne witers what plant should be the true Latincas struction of Dioscorides, Theophrassand, Galen, some allowing of one that other disprove, for that which Martholus setteth forth, Lobel findeth fault withall, calling it Serie damplica. The first is called by Tragus Endivia major, as hee callethehe other Endivia malgarin, yet hee calleth the same plantin another place of his booke Lattnea fylvestris prior and altera, his later sort being the first here, and his frame the other. Banhimm in my minde hath erred in missetting Trigm his Emirin major both making it a Gerden lettice, calling it L. Euca Endwis folio, and a Latinea sploeffrie also, but how can it be both a Garden and a wilde let tice, the one not having any bitternesse therein nor prickles on the leaves, and the other having both. Libralleth it Lattuca filvestru Scariola bortenfis folio lattuca flore Opy odore, Lugdanenfis letteth it downe in the Chater of Lettice for Latinca sylvestrie vera Dalechamps, and in the 14. Chapter of the same Booke called thinst Thesion Dalechamps, whereof Pliny out of Theophrassia maketh mention. Converarise called thinst strict Anglica odore Opij. The second is called Latines sylvestrie by Marthioles, Facebian Dadoness, Gelajur. Thalism and others. Bransfelsus and Tourses as I found at his Thesion Dadoness, and General and General Conversion of Conversion of Conversion Dadoness. Thaliss and others, Brunfelfiss and Tragus as I fayd call in Emission walgaris, because generally in all Grant Apothecaries shops it was so accounted and used, taken soom the Italians; whole Philitions not knowing of other permitted the errour. Lovel callethin Serie down fire attern the Edition Dioscoridis and Ericins Control Series Control Contro and Serviola according to the received opinion thereoffinetheir einibitobe Bhdire: This last is called by Orfara

TRIBE 6. ad Columna, Souther montanus purpureus mercanitudor, Tabermentanus maketh it his third Southus, and taketh it and Columna, Smiles of Theophraften which Gerard fetteth forth under the title of Eryfimum sylvestre, and taketh it to the column sylvestre, and taketh it to the column sylvestre, and taketh it to the column sylvestre, and taketh it is the column sylve whethe Lugarin process montains purpose certific major, because he maket that to be the minor hereof which I lating calleth it Laure a more per per o ceraves major, because ne maketh that to be the minor hereof which I all langua Austriaca. The Italians call this wild kind Latting a falvasica, the Spaniards Lechnga falvasa and Al-called the French Laure famings, the Germans Wilder Lettick, the Dutch wilde Lattonne, and wee in Majoris, the Tourist wilde Lattonne, and wee in Enla Wilde Lettice. - The Vertues

The wilde Lettice is neare the same propertie of cooling that the Garden kinde is, although the bitternesse The waste Legislate more opening, but not heating even as it is in Succory, Poppie, Opium & the like, whole bitthe matter open a way for the qualities to worke the better, no cold qualitie being powerfull of it felfe, and some rather of the first property of the first procure fleepe then the Garden kinde, and to addresses success, ropples of Opium it is more availeable to procure fleepe then the Garden kinde, and to seem that are given to much watching, which by the feede, the juice or the distilled water drunke or outwards upplyed performeth well, the milke of the wilde Lettice gathered and dryed in the Sunne and given in young distilled is fayd to purge the water of the Dropsie, to provoke womens courses, and to helpe the sting young distilled water of the water of the distilled water of the make it for the sting young the store of the water of the provoke womens. View dumined is 12 year of the Storpion and Spider Phalongiams; the distilled water of the whole herbe is singular good to application of the wife desired destruction of the wife desired in the wine and a little hony mixcontinue that it any one and a little hony mixconsistence or skins growing over them. And as some are of opinion that it may be used in stead of the Garden hind for any the phylicall purpoles before mentioned.



PLAN-

TRIBE 7.



PLANTÆ CALLIDÆ ET ACRES.

HOT AND SHARPE BITING PLANTS.

CLASSIS SEPTIMA THE SEVENTH TRIBE.

CHAP. I.

Eruca. Rocket.



Rom the cooling herbes I am now come to those that are hot, sharpe, and biring upon the tongue, especially such as are not umbelliferous or more properly belong to ano-

There are divers forts of Rocket, some growing in gardens) whereof I have set forth one in my former booke, which is the most common with us, and called by Camerarius in horto Eruca tertia Anglica, as I take it:) fome wilde growing in divers differing places, others that grow neare the fea fide : to speake of them severally in divers Chapters is the best way, and not to cloy one Chapter with too many sorts.

1. Erucasativa alba. White or Romane garden Rocket with white seede. The Romane Rocket is a smaller plant than our garden kinde, having somewhat

broad leaves cut in on the edges, but not fo much nor fo deepe, each part being rounder, and round at thered, nothing to hot also or sharpe in taste: the stalke hath some leaves thereon, lesser, and lesse jagged, and beareth white flowers at the toppes, made of foure formewhat long and round pointed leaves, after which come flow pods formewhat long and round with a small peece at the end, wherein is contained whitish round seeds: the alterase. Toote is small & perisheth presently after the seeds is ripe. We have an other very like in leaves unto the former, who shall be seen that the seeds of them, and large selection. Whitish sources the toppes of sources also and a sixty of the like leaves on them, and large selection. whitish flowers at the toppes of source leaves apeece, also round pointed, with a blackish line in the middle, of cach leafe having slender long pods with small blackish browne seede therein: the roote perishing in like manner.

2. Eruca latifolia. Great Garden Rocket. This large Rocket bath broader and larger divisions at the leaves, and smaller at the ends than our ordinare

garden Rocket, and each part more unevenly dented about the edges, the flowers hereof are more yellow and enclining to a gold colour, and the feede smaller and darker in smaller and longer pods.

3. Eruca maxima Americana. Great Rocket of America.

This fruitfull herbe riseth up to a mans height, with a number of rough hairy stalkes branching forth on all sides, and set with divers long and pointed leaves unevenly dented about the edges, somewhat like unto those of the stalkes in the sides of the stalkes of the Lysimachia Loose strife, but having a small downy hairinesse upon them tasting somewhat sweete at the full bar sharpe afterwards, the flowers are many that stand at the ends of the stalkes and branches, consisting of some yellow leaves apeèce, which turne into slender long pods, containing small seede that are sweetish, and three fore I have rather placed it here for the mildnesse than with the wilde forts.

The Place. Both these former kindes of Rockets are nursed up in gardens in all places and countries, their naturall place be ing not well knowne, yet it is thought that the first is originally from the sea side in some country: theother of that fort came to us from Boel by the name of Eruca Aragonica: the last from that part of America which the French possesse called Canada.

The Time. They doe flower about Iune and Iuly, and their feede is ripe in August.

The Names. It is called in Greeke Juzupor obsuavitatem in condiendis obsenis, and Eruca in Latine, quod vellicando lagran quasi erodat: the Arabians call it Pergir and Ergir : the Italians Ruchetta and Rucola gentile : the Spaniardis Oroga



4. Eruca maxima, Americana, Great Rocket of America.

ud buga the French Roquette : the Germans Ranken and Rockelen : the Dutch Rukette : and we in English Garand Aruse the French Roquette: the Germans Ranken and Rocketen: the Dutch Rukette: and we in English Garade Rocket, Romane Rocket, Rocket gentle, and white Mustrad seede. The first is called by Trague Eruca sive dealers and the seeded of the seeded which cannot be seeded in his seed to this, and quoteth Trague to agree with his, which hath yellowish seede; of Lugdanens is no other that I know of allows, and Lobel Sinapi fairoum semine also duplo quam Thias wilder is majore: there is no other that I know the seeded of the seeded failbrowne feede in slender long pods, which Camerarius calleth Eruca Anglica: we doe usually call this Erualmos finine albo, to put a difference betweene it and the other: the second is called by Banhinus Eruca latifile, and mentioned by no other: the last is fet forth by Cornains among his Canada plants.

The Vertues.

This Rocket gentle so called from the Italians who by that title of Gentle, understand any thing that maketh are given and the state of the state o the control of the co while former as a fawfe or condiment to meate, to quicken the appetite and to pleafe the palate, or to encrease forme and Venerous effects, for which purposes Marrial showeth the effects in these Verses.

Et Veneram revocans Eruca morantem: Iamque Eruca Salax facundo provenit horto. Nec minus Erucas jubeo vitare salaces. And Columella thus.

But a for any Physicall qualitie I know not any it is employed upon, for that the wilde Rockers, as you shall. bearby and by, are used for all such purposes, except in the want of the one the other may be taken, but as it is more milde and gentle in tafte, fo it is also in operation.

CHAP. II.

Eruca Sylvestrie. Wilde Rocket.

Fthe wilde Rockets that are more seldome used for sallets or sawie except unto churlish stomackes, and are most spent in Physicall uses, there are divers forts, as shall be here declared in this Chapter, I. Eruca filvestris vulgatior. The more common wilde Rocker. and the other three that follow.

This common wilde Rocket bath longer and narrower leaves much more divided, and into senting and jages on both sides of the middle ribbe, of a fad over-worne greene colour, from among which ri-

grescente.

CHAP. 3.

feth up divers stiffe stalkes two or three foote high, fometimes fet with the like leaves but smaller, and smaller upwards, branched from the middle into divers stiffe stalkes, bearing fundry yellow flowers on them made of foure leaves a peece as the others are, which afterwards yould small reda peece as the others are, which arterwards young imail reddish feede in small long pods, of a more bitter and hot biting taste than the other, as the leaves are also.

2. Eruca stockets miner parvo store.

Small ill smelling wilde Rocket.

This small wilde Rocket doth not much differ from the

last but in the smellnesse of the leaves, branches, flowers, and pods, for in all it is leffer, and the leaves, although as much divided, yet into smaller parts, and smelleth nothing well.

3. Eruca Sylvestris minor Bursa pastoris felio. Small wilde Rocket of Mompelier

This is a very small Rocket, the stalke not growing much above an hand breadth high, and fomewhat rough withall parted into small and short branches with a few leaves upon them at the joynts, which are little or nothing divided, but those that grow at the foote of the stalke next the ground, are somewhat long and more cut in on the edges into divers parts, much like the leaves of Shepherdes purie, and rough likewife; the flowers are somewhat large and yellow standing upon long foote stalkes, after which come small seede in small and short

4. Eruca sylvestris minor incana. Small hoary wilde Rocket.

The hoarie wilde Rocket rifeth up with divers hoarie or whitish greene stalkes halfe a foote high, and sometimes lower, branching forth at the toppes into short sprigges of an inch long, bearing many small yellow flowers which turne into very slender and short pods with seed e: the leaves at the bottome are many very finall cut and jagged, and hoarie over the whi-tish greene, as those upon the stalkes growing on each side one above another are alfo.

5. Eruca exralea. Blew flowred Rocket.





1. Ernes fylvefirie valgain.
The mere common wilde Rocker.

This kinde of Rocket hath the lowest leaves cut in on both sides somewhat like a Rocket, but more like Growdell in my mind, from among which rise by divers havy straked stalkes scarce a soote high, bearing rough some leaves on them, less jaged, and some not at all, shorter allo and narrower: at the toppes stand the slowers havy survey on them, less jaged, and some not at all, shorter and and narrower: at the toppes stand the slowers have smoker of an excellent purplish blew colour made of source leaves, after which come small long one away mother of an excellent purplish blew colour made of source leaves, after which come small long seems with small reddish sharpe seedes therein; the roote is long stender and reddish with some sibres seems.

Tisplant is doubtfull whereaunto it might be referred, in that it participateth of divers plants, namely of the This is converned with respect to the colour of Rocker; the yellow flowers of wilde Rocker upon flakes lessed furtigon long and natrow of the colour of Rocker; the yellow flowers of wilde Rocker upon flakes with code of Mustard or Cresses and hot sharpe seeds, and the whole face of Erssmum Bancke Cresses and the whole face of Erssmum Bancke Cresses.

fer, rethe talte of Rocket. The Place. May of thele are found wilde in divers places of our Land, although they are recorded by divers Authors to Mayor many yet fome of them are strangers to us, and therefore imparted to furnish the gardens of the

They keepe the same time to flower and seede that the others doe. The Names.

The Names.

The Manes is called Ernea fylve five by Matthiolus, Lobel, Dodoness and others: the second is called by Gosner in childs by Tabermentams Ernea palastris minor, by Lugdenensis Ernea sylvestris, childs stipped Ernea sylvestris fatida, by Tabermentams Ernea palastris minor, by Lugdenensis Ernea sylvestris, childs single finance or and by Gerard Sinaps palastreithe third and fourth Bankinss hath set forth in his Matthioliss and Phytopinax by the name of Ernea palastris could, and in his Pinax by the name of Ernea carales in arenosis crescens: the last is the Ernea sylvestris angustically which Bankinss calleth Ernea angustical Austriaca.

The Vortues.

The wide Rockets are hotter and dryer than those of the garden, more strong and effectuall also to encrease forms and venerous qualities whereanto the seeds is no less effectuall than the herbe; it serveth also to helpe from and venerous quantities which cannot the neede is in the decide the bittings of Serpertin and to near digition, and to provoke arine exceedingly a the feede is used to care the bittings of Serpertin, the Scorpion, and the Shrw mouse, and other poylons, and expelleth wormes and other noylonic creatures that engender in the both shrw mouse, and other poylons, and expelleth wormes and other noylonic creatures that engender in the both shrw mouse, and other poylons, and expelleth wormes and other three leaves of Rocket with their left dy. Piny which how that it is too superfictious to relate) that if one gather three leaves of Rocket with their left. dy. Finy writeth (but that it is too superstitious to relate) that if one gather three leaves of Rocket with their less hand built them, and drinke them in mede of honsed water, it shall cure the jaundise, and that he that should have any superstanding by drinking bereof in wine, shall not have any sence thereof or feele any paine, but swinging or beating, by drinking bereof in wine, shall not have any sence thereof or feele any paine, but swinging or beating, by drinking bereof in wine, shall not have any sence thereof or feele any paine, but swinging the better: the herbe boyled or stewed, and some Suger put, thereto helpeth the cough in children being taken in the seed of the same holes or pits, and of the rest of known; the seed also taken in drinke taketh away the evil smell of the arme-holes or pits, and of the rest of whole, and encreases milke in Nausea becaste, and wateth the spleene: the seed of wilde Rocket mixed without and on the face clentest the skinne from sport ports, morphew, and other discolourings therein, and without any substitution was a substitution of the seed and other reducing in the face or other parts, and used with the sellow some colour agains. As both these Rockets, and the former are former are colour agains. As both these Rockets, and the former are formed the nurse smooth of the said there can sing said and paine so they are no lesse hurtfull to hot and choling resistant and to be some states of such we may by since doth our a little harme. aya little doth bur a little harme.

CHAP. III.

Barbarea. Winter Creffes, or rather Winter Rocket.

Nto the Rocket (and not unto the Creffes as the name, hereof commonly givetn doth import) by the jugoment of the best barroavitte in these days a petraineth this Barbarea, whereof there are

two fores more, although until very lately one onely was knowne, two fores more, although until very lately one onely was knowne.

I. Burkara finalist flora. Common: Winter Rocket or Creffes.

The Winter Creffee of Reacket whether he will, hash divers tomewhat large fad greene leaves to make the promise or cue into divers partic formewhat like unto Rocket or Turney leaves. & nothing like, by with finaller perces next the bostome, and broade at the ends which feabide all the Winter (if it figring win manner precess next reconstructions of the control of the print which when it is used to be chaon wither greens on flewed.) from among which rifeth up divers small tought from among which rifeth up divers small tought for the control of the c

"spon with require tease in them? The roote is introduced whitest Creffes.

2. But have first lane. Double flowed Whitest Creffes.

The double floweds Winter Creffes different new from: the fearners but in the great neffe of the flalkes which to be four in on the eiges in the fame manner, which to be four which we double and formewhat larger but yellow as the fingle, and in the roote which perithment which we double and formewhat larger but yellow as the fingle, and in the roote which perithment which we double and formewhat larger but yellow as the fingle, and in the roote which perithment which we double and formewhat larger but yellow as the fingle, and in the roote which perithment which we double and formewhat larger but yellow as the fingle, and in the roote which perithment which we double and formewhat larger but yellow as the fingle, and in the roote which perithment which we would be a supplied to the roote which perithment which we would be a supplied to the roote when the roote when the roote when the roote which perithment which we would be a supplied to the roote when th traker bit billeth many yeares. See See 120 v o billeth many yeares.

:: 11: 11: 34 Battaris miner Small Winter Coches The finalier fort both blackiff, ground leaves formered in ground and the fiden refembling Moth-Mullein; the finality of the proper in the fident of the property of t

The groweth oftentimes of its owne accord in gardens and in the fields also by the pathes and wayes side in The Place.

T. 18 7.

in divers places, and by name in the next Pasture to the Conduit head behind Grayes-Inne that bringeth water to Mr. Lambes Conduit in Holborne : that with double flowers was found in the province of Berm among the Smiteri, and the last in Gardens onely both with us and in Germany. The Time.

They doe all flower in May and the fingle ones doe feede in Iune and then perish, but the double abideth greene both Sommer and Winter.

The Names.

It hath no Greeke name that I know except it should be the LeudoBarroy Plendobunium of Dioscorides which Lobel thinketh should rather be Pleudobunias for having shewed the difference betweene Bunium and Bunias, the one that is Bunium to bee Bulbocastanum, Earth Nuts, or Earth Chesnuts, and Bunias the Navewithis herbe in the forme of the leaves flowers and feede is like unto the Turnip or the Navew, which is called Birray Bunias or the wilde kindes of eyther : the Latines call it Barbarea, Sancta Barbara herba Nasturtium Barbaricum, and of some Nasturium hybernum from whence came our English name of Winter Cresses, but as I said being nearer both in forme and qualitie unto a Rocket then unto Cresses, the most judicious have hereunto referred it. Gefner in bortin calleth it Nafturtium palustre, and Lugdunensis Eruca palustris, Camerarius Bunium adulterinum, Dodoneus Pfendobunias, Anguilara Scopa regia, and Fuchsius Siderisis latissima, Tragus maketh it his Sinapi 5. genus, and Banbinsus calleth it Eruca lates latissis five Bar-barea: the second Banbinsus onely hath written of and calleth it Eruca lutea sive Barbarea store pleno: the last Lobel calleth Barbareaminor Herba Santti Alberti Bononienfium, and fo doth Cofalpinum alfo, Banhinus putteth it among his forts of Eryfinum and calleth it Eryfino fimilia lavis laciniata floribus Incis. The Italians and Spaniards are scarse aquainted berewith being

more peculiar to these colder climates, The French, high and low Dutch and we doe follow the Latine names, some of Saint Barbary and some of Winter Cresses, or as I said before more properly to be called Winter Rocket.

This is somewhat sharpe in taste and withall somewhat blinding, whereby it may easily be knowne to bee hot and dry, and is profitable to provoke urine, and helpeth the ftrangury and to expell gravell and the ftone: it is also of good effect in the Scorbute or Scurvey, and may be used for it to very good purpose: it is also fund by good perience to be a singular good wound herbe both to clense inward wounds; the juice or decostion of the best to be drunke, or outwardly applied to wash fowle ulcers and sores, clensing them by the sharpenesse and the dead field growing therein, or hindering it from growing therein, and healing them by the drying qualitie: It is used as Rocket or Cresses eaten in Winter when varietie of Sallets are not to be had with as great defire and content as any other for that time.

CHAP, IIII.

Eruca marina. Sea Rocket.

F the Sea Rockets there are three or foure forts, with notable differences as you may pentire it the fucceeding Chapter,

-

ordinagen i consumwori Doughtshaliy burang 🚉

The English Sea Rocket (for to I call it for diffinitions take, and that this fort and none of the other groweth on our coafts, although it grow in other countries also hath divers states found in states and leaves) feattering upon the ground others standing more duright (but brought into Gardens it somewhat varieth the fice both in stalkes and leaves) scatteringly set with small long leaves thereon waved as it were on the edges like Grondfell or Rocket (but longer and lesser in the Garden) at the toppes of the stalkes groweds showers, of a patential stalkes groweds showers. like a wheate Corne (fuch also it beareth in the Garden) but greaters which are somewhat sponge and not folid, not two joyned together as it is fet downe to have by the Sea fide, but every seede single by it fells.

2'. Eruca maritima Cretica. Candy Sea Rockets The Sea Rocket of Candy hath divers thort and narrow rough greene leaves next the roote, cut and divided at the edges into small parts: the stalkes are straked and crooked about halfe a sootelong bearing sowers at the topes (which Bashims who giveth us the knowledge thereof bath not feet downe) but if it be the famethat bedescribe fetteth forth by the name of Ersea markishes, which also faith to the fame of the famethat berily perfunded it is, it hath purplish flowers, and three feating pode, with feede, and after them diversions had
ked and joyned pods three or four inches long containing small reddish feede a the plane is hoary all over buth
feeless and leaves. stalkes and leaves.



The Theater of Plants.

Erace Monfetiate filique quadrangule. Square codded Rocker.

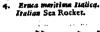


3. Ernca Monspeliaca fliqua quadrangula. Square codded Rocket.

This square codded Rocket hath the lower leaves small, long. adamow, hairy, rough and waved or cut in on the edges like Grandfell or Rocket, from whence rife two or three stalkes the arctound, rough and reddiffs at the bottome fet with some kfir leves, leffe divided then those below, and when it is full of flowers almost not at all : the stalkes are branched at the toppes being many small yellow flowers of foure leaves a pesce after. being many imall yellow Howers of foure traver a prece after-which incredefinall fourier (mooth pods, hard when they are-nic, what rough tharpe point at the end, and open into two pur, with one brownth feede lying in each part or fide, and is thandlike a finalle pointed at the ends, and tharpe, in take upon the target; the roote is formewhat thicke and white, with some thres bilined thereto.

4. Erneamatisma Italica. Italian Sea Rocket.
The Italian Sea Rocket hath fome long and narrow leaves growing next to the roote, very much and finely cut into divers faul party, having the Italiae branched diversly, and fet with the life leave has a long of the land of the l where the flowers being purplish confisting of four leaves, and one above another in small buskes, with two points a text wherein when the flowers are faded and gone stands and gone shade the flowers are faded and gone stands and pointed head fashioned like a Speares point wherein is. comind a white kernell : the roote creepeth under ground with long frings but perisheth after it hath borne feede.

The Place The full groweth on our owne Sea coalts in many places both of Kee and Suffere specially, yet it is not proper onely to our collabor is found in the like places in divers Countries : the seand win fent by Henorise Bellus from Candy time Baubinus whereigh the dryed plant with feede thereto busine flowers, duction the decree of the fription it is very probable to be the fame that Lagdauerift faith.





ebe

the third groweth about Mompilter : and the last about the Sea coasts of Italy, both Venice and other plan

They doe all flower and feede in the Sommer moneths, for they are all but annual plants and are to be foreign in Gardens in the spring of the yeare.

The first is called by Lobel Ernca marina Kakile Serapionie, and so it is also by Anguilara, Camerarin, Cal The first is called by Lobel Ernea marina & arms verapiones, and to it is allow engineers, commune, commune, commune, communes, it is feed and Lugdanensis; the second is called by Baubinus Ernea marisima cretica strings arriculate, and is they at said to bee the same of Myconus, which Lugdanensis called the Ernea marisima having three same odd of feed faid to bee the same of Myconm, which Lugdnensis calleth Ernca marriana naving three times code of the which is a manifest difference from the former: the third is called also by Bankinia Ernca Manifesting spunder angula achinata which Lugdnensis calleth Sinapi echinatum: the fourth is called by Bankinia Erncanitima Italica haste cuspid simile, and withall maketh the Kakile Serapionis. the Ernca maritime of Lugdnensis and his Nastureium maritimum to be all one with it, for which I can see no reason, in that having given the few of the contents of the c thereof in his Prodromus, every one may plainely fee it to differ very much in the forme of the lever frombis

other, it may well be his Nativisium maritimum for thereunto it answereth very well as also timb his free cinerea in fome part that is in the leaves.

The Vertnes. The Sea Rocket is in the same degree of heate and drynesse with the wilde kinds but saltish and we establish The Sea Rocket is in the lame degree of next and any profile which I call the English Sea Rocket progetion for the same diseases: moreover Anguilars saith that Kakile (which I call the English Sea Rocket) projection. ceedingly, and Myconm affirmeth that his Ernea Maritima doth wonderfully helpe those that are nonled with the Collick, and those that are grieved with the stone or gravell in the Kidnies or Bladder, if they drinke the quantitie of foure ounces of the distilled water warme at a time.

CHAP. V.

Refeda. Bale wild Rocket.

Proving Effices the two forts of this kind of Rocket the greater and the leffer fet forth by fundry Author wee have some others which for their neare affinitie and likenesse are fit to be joyned and entremed of to.

I. Resedamajor. The greater base wilde Rocket. This greater kind rifeth up with divers crefted bending stalkes about two foot high, fet with me ny and much divided leaves thereon fornewhat like unto the lowest leaves of Rocket, of a piercing sharpe feet and tafte like unto Cresses and many such like leaves also bushing together at the foot of them: at the topper of

the stalkes grow yellow flowers in long spikes thicke bushing together, which opening by degrees at the bottome, spread themselves farther in sunder, and afterwards upon the said short footestalkes come small skinnie cornered swollen odde turning downewards, wherein are contained very small seedes the roote is long and wooddy with divers fibres thereat and abideth many yeares.

2. Resedaminor sen unlearis. Common base wilde Rocket.

This other Reseda groweth more upright and not so high, with whiter greene leaves, deepely cut in or torne on the cutges, but each division is broader then the former, the flowers

are final and yellow growing on such spikes but shorter.

3. Refeda Linarie foliji. Narrow leafed base wild Rocket.
The stalke of this Refeda is straight and round, about a cubic high, parted into fundry branches, compassed about with long and narrow greene leaves like those of Linaria or Tode Flax: the flowers grow at the coppes of the branches spike fashion, of a yellow colour, after which come cornered seeds wellels double forked at the toppes, full flored with pale coloured

4. Reseda alba minor. Small white base wilde Rocket. This small Reseds shooteth forth divers whitish greene stalkes not fully a foote high, bearing divers long and narrow hoary leaves leffer then those grow neare the ground, or at the foote of the stalke, which are somewhat broader but not lesse hoary : the flowers are white growing on the like spikes many clustering together, with small greene heads in the middle of every one, wherein afterwards there is imall blackish feede conteined: the roote is small long and white with fibres adjoyning unto it.

5. Reseda affinis Phyteuma Monspeliensium dicia. Loves plant of Mompelier.

The lowest leaves of this small plant are small long and fomewhat narrow, of a whitish greene colour, and very tiles to those of Lambes Lettice, the others that grow afterwards and upon the Raiks which are weake and tender, about halfe a

I. Reseda major.
The greater base wildt Rocket.



TRIBE 7. 5. Refede aff inis Physeuma Montpelienfram.

1. Refeds miner feu vulgaria. Common base veilde Rocket.

for high and doe almost lie on the ground are cut in, fore on the fides a little, and others more divided at the controlling a small Valerian leafe ; the flowers grow towards the toppes of the stalkes one above another, but sot in my spike with a small lease at the bottome of every one, and are composed of divers white narrow kwe lik threads, with many fmall thread also in the midle in preens full huskes, the heads of feede are concidental above and finaller below, wherein is concident which feeds with a flew of a hole or dent in

erey one of them; the roote is white and somewhat long, divided into sundry small stringes which die every yan, and missing it selfe agains from the shed seede.

The modificate commonly growing in our owne Land in divers walte growinds, both neare London and further of the others grow on the Pyrenean hills and about Mompelier.

194.13

The Time They defall flower about Isne, and fome of them all the Sommer long.

Udbin Latine afedandis doloribus collectiones & inflammationes discutere nomen traxit : for it hath no Greeke number I know: yet is thought by most to be that Reseas of Pliny which he faith grew about Ariminum, for as.

Committee in botto saith, both the two former forts grow there now frequently: the first is called by Lobel Resease. Compains in borto faith, both the two former forts grow there now frequently: the first is called by Lobel Resease mains, and Resease major by Thalists and Tabermontanus, Resease by Lugdanensis, by Camerarina Resease relationship to the Resease by Camerarina Resease relationship to Lacuna, and Sesamoides alternom by Gomein both Resease and Sesamoides major Ghino. Sesamoides magnum, by Lacuna, and Sesamoides alternom by Gomein and Pycnocomon by Anguilara: the second is called by Lobel Resease latifolia, by Cesaspinus, guilalites and Cantabrica, by Camerarius Resease properties. The third is described by Banhings by the name of Resease in the second primary, and by the name of Resease primary, and by him thought to agree with the Roseda candida of Lugdanensis, and with the Sesamoides satisfacts alternom of Clustus: the fourth is called by Banhings Resease alba minor; and by him said to be Clustus satisfacts and the second primary of the Clustus and some second primary. Chapter of the Clustus of Vulnerary herbes which is of the Lychnides viscose; Banhings hath much forgoting the infetting downer these small Sesamoides of Clustus making them there to be Lythnides, and here to be Risks and therefore I have referred them to these to whom in my judgement they better agree: the last is cal-Lifele, and therefore I have referred them to these, to whom in my, judgement they better agree: the last is called, and therefore I have referred them to these, to whom in my, judgement they better agree: the last is called by Last Phytenma Monspeliensiam, and Narbonensiam by Lagdanenses, Sesamoides pardumby Lacuna, and Selab Last terium, by Casalpinus, and as Baubinus saith Enucage Apula Columna, but the description thereof in Company of the columna adoth not fitly agree thereto in my opinion, Gerard calleth the two first forts (for he knew none of the test) be being the land of the Rockets they are base and wilde herbes but clammer not.

The Fertuer.

The Fertuer,

Nacofour later authours have mentioned any knowne properties, these plants are endued withall more than the plants are endued with a plant Monewhat neare Rocket may induce form fuch like propertie.



Nafturtium. Creffes.

the Fields or Medowes, forme of the Water, forme of the Hills or Mountains long of F Cresses there are divers kindes, and divers forts of every kinde, some are of the Gardens, some of the Fields or Medowes, some of the Water, some of the Hills or Mountaines. I shall some of speake in this place of those that grow in the Water, having a Classis of water herbe some whom they shall be expressed: I will beginne with those of the Garden, and make them the shipe of this Chapter, yet I have in my former Booke given you the knowledge of that which is not common and best knowne, whose figure not withstanding I thinke not a missise to exhibit the here again to but his fellowes company, and that thereunder the properties of the rest may be comprehended.

1. Nasturtium hortense latifolium Hispanicum.

Nasturtium boitunse. Garde

Great Spanife Cresses. The great Spanish Cresses hath the first leaves small like Basill, among which riseth up a stalke about a foote and a halfe high, set with larger leaves thereon without division, but smally dented about the edges and pointed at the ends, every one franding upon a long foote stalke, branched from the middle to the toppe with lesser and narrower leaves, like to the toppe leaves of Garden Cresses, from whence breake forth many white flowers fet in spikes one above another, after which come brownish seede in pouches like the other Cresses, but much more bitter, and not so fiery sharpe: the roote is small and long perishing every yeare, and therefore must be sowen in the Spring, for although it will spring up quickly from the shed seed, yet it will not abide the cold of our Winters.

2. Nasturtium bortense crispum latifolium & angustifolium.
Curl'd Cresses with larger and lesser leaves.

Curl'd Cresses groweth like the ordinary Garden Cresses, and differeth there from onely in the leaves which are of two forts, the one with broad leavs cut and roundly dented and curl'd about the edges, every one by it felfe on a long stalke: the other confifting of many smaller leaves fet one against another upon a middle ribbe each part whereof is in the same manner cut in and curl'd as the other: the flowers are white like the common garden kinde, and fo is the reddish seede likewife, and perisheth yearely after seede time as the others.

The Place.

The first as the title sheweth came first out of Spaine, but the others are not knowne from whence their originals are. The Time.

They doe neare follow the time that the other garden kinde doth, that is in lune and fuly, and sometimes later.

The Names.

The Greekes call it rapsauler soo freedia, Cardamon qued cordates faciat vel qued cor foveas, and in sincope cardiaca plurimum Valet ; others thinke it to be called zagdanor quafi zagidanor quod

acrimonia & ignea vi preditum caput tentat, and thereupon the Greekes had this proverbe ison galatum, of Na. firstium quod in socordem ignavum, & bebetem dicebatur, proprerea quod Nasturio inesse credebat aimi vigorem excitandi, that is, Eate Cresses to stirre up the spirits of those that are dull and heavie: the Latinually Nafturtium anavium tormento, as Pliny faith, fome after the Italians call it Creffio hortenfis ; the Arabins call Nafaurium anasum tomento, as Piny latth, some after the Italians call it Creffio hortensis; the Aramou caux Nafauchas or Nars; the Italians Creffione, Nastures and Majues the French Creffon de jardim, Creffon alequies and Nastures the Germans Kers and Krefficke: the Dutch Kriss; and majues the English Cresses. The first is set forth by Tabermansanua and Gerard who describeth it untowards enough but by Bauhinus more fully and plainely giving a truer figure thereof likewise; it is usually called within Nasturalistic sum latifolium Hispanicum; the other Bauhinus hath set forth and the figures of both sorts, which are not cause in any other author.

The Vertues, The common Garden Creffes (in declaring the vertues whereof these other here specified are included, being of the fame propertie or very near et hereunto) is hot and dry in the fourth degree, especially the feets, for the greene herbe by reason of the humiditie therein is more qualified, and therefore the people in many countries of eate it either alone with butter or with Lettice and Pursane in sallets or otherwise, but the dried bethe countries of the force of the seeds, as Galen saith, who maketh it of the like faculitie and operation with Maint, both for the head and lunes to our groups flowers and to make the it of the like faculitie and operation with Maint, both for the head and lungs to cut groffe flegme and to expectorate it, as also in all other the properties of Roder and Multard, both to provoake urine and to clenke the raine and the bladder, to procure womens counted will the birth and to stirre up Venery, yet Pliny faith it hindereth, but he was therein either mich milliand the bookes are much falsfield that to release it. bookes are much falfified that to relate it. It is an enemy to the stomacke and troubleth the belly; some sy it loofeneth the belly and purgeth it from viscous humours; it helpeth the obstructions of the liver and please. and healeth all inward wounds, it driveth forth venome and poison; being taken with oyle it is beneficial to the cough and fhortnesse of winde and the paines of the break or cheft a being chewed in the mouth it believible

Naffurfimm bottenfe. Garden Creffes.



a. Nafartium bertenfe eriftum latifolium es anguftifolium. Curl'd Creffes with broader and narrower leaves.





mobidu the leaves bruifed and applied take away all spots and markes of the body, helpeth the itch, and easeth the pines of the Scinica, and of the loynes, draweth forth bones, splinters and thornes, stayeth the corroding and cross aleas it the feede chewed in the mouth helpeth the palife in the tongue provoketh specing, raiseth leaving their first said such as are drousse and heavie by quicksing their bloud and spirits: being boyled with vitaging prices and splied to the kernells of the throate healeth the Kings evill, and heavier the state of the said specific and heavier the said spirits and spirits is and specific spirits the said specific spirits and sp the bad if they be anointed with it and Goole greafe mixed together i it ripeneth alto plague fores, and breahubben, and taketh away the deformities of the nayles.

CHAP. VII.

Naffurtia pratenfia five Cardamines. Ladies smockes or Cuckowflowers.

Nto the kindes of Cresses must of necessitie these herbes appertaine called Ladies Smockes, or Cackow flowers, both for the mearenefie in name in forme and qualitie whereof there are fome varieties as shall be shewed here, yet that fort which beareth double flowers, I have set forth in my former booke, which shall not be further entreated of here more than the figure, nor those of

the water, which are referved for another place,

1. Nasturium praisus two Cardamine latifolia. Great Ladies Smockes.

The great Cardamine or Lady Smocks shooteth forth divers long stalks of winged leaves, that is many together, factorist broad and round tender darke greene leaves fet one against another upon a middle ribbe, the greatest bagathereds, among which rife up divers tender weake round greene stakes somewhat straked, with much is ad longer leaves thereos, very like the smallest divided leaves of Garden Cresses, at the toppes whereof buildiers flowers made of foure leaves apecce, formewhat large, and almost like a Stocke gilloflower, but buildiers flowers made of foure leaves apecce, formewhat large, and almost like a Stocke gilloflower, but buildiers flowers made of foure leaves apecce, formewhat dashe large, and many times but arthe edges building not follower, whitish or formewhat dashe over with blush, and many times but arthe edges building in a greene huske, after which come small powers containing reddish feede some-Win flampe and biring in take as the herbe it felfe is also, comming neare to Creffes t the roote is composed of men white threads or fibres.

2. Cardamine altera toiner. Small Ladies Smocket. This in all things like the former but smaller in every part not bushing with so many leaves or statkes, the podes of feede being formewhat longer, than in the former.

The leaves of this Gardamine age most unally finaller and longer, and yet round formerimes also, growing in

TRIBE 7.

Cardinate flore plency.

De uble flowered Ladies Smooth







the fame manner that the others doe : the flowers also are like them but finaller, and the pode of feede force what longer.

The greatest difference in this from the second fort here expressed consistent full in the rooter, which among The greatest directive in this right one sprowing, and then the found wores, which although they became or blush like them in colour and forme, yet (mell fweeter then they all together or any of the rel.

5. Cardamine miner lacinists foligs: Small faged Ladies Smockes.

The chiefest difference in this from the third fort resteth in the leaves which are more jagged then any of the former comming somewhat neare unto the forme of the lower leaves of the Garden Creftee the flower se White and small like that fort.

The three first are found in divers places of our Land in moist Medowes, and neare unto brookes sides the finall Rilles of water that passe through the low grounds, the others are of Germany,

They flower somewhat early in the Spring about April or May at the farthest, and abide with the lower laws all the Winter.

They are called by divers writers Cardamine as deduced from Cardamon (reffet (as Helleborine from tolking) The Names. They are called by divers writers Cardamine as deduced from Cardamon (reflex (as Hellehorine from tomonus) because they are like thereunto, some also call it Simulaterium and Nasturium, aguaticum, but there are other herbes more properly so called, and therefore others call them Nasturium pratons, as Tragus and Gosov. Fashim calleth it Nasturium agraesses, and Lonicerus siylesses, Corday upon Doscovidae Lepidium minim, Bradis and Dodonaus Flos. cucali: from the Germans Gasche lamen, whereby they so call them, Masterials Spalina aquaticum, alterum, and so doth Tabormontanus; Lacuna and Lagdamense. call them, Masterials Gaschein, Enchsium Spalina sandation Alberia, and Thalips Iberia, and Agricardamana sive Cardamanica Nasturistic Cardama sare and so doth Lobel, Refer in Horse Explaiense calleth is Nasturium agrateuse magno space; of the third and of the last Rassium prateuse magno space; of the third and of the last Rassium ponely doth make mention and of the sum Lundamense. The French call them Rassiumase. The Garmanae. 2 I said Gasche blumen (ver both they and Lugdmenfis. The French call them Ressarge samage, the Germanes as I said Ganeh blumen (yet both they not we have another Floscocculi, Cuckowshower differing from this, accounted among the Campions as I have clared in my former Booke) the Dutch Winter Kerssand Cockyeck: blacmen, and can in English Cuckow shown and Ladies Smockes. and Ladies Smockes.

and a state with the matter of the second of the second the second second the second that the second second the second se These herbes are seldome used cyther as sawce, or selection in Physick, but more for pleasure and to decide up to the Water Crosses people, yet divers have supplied them to be as a facility in the Scott or or Source, is the Water Creffes, and may ferve in stead of them wherethey are wanting and not to be had.

CHAP. VIII.

Nassartia Montana sive Cardamine Alpina. Mountaine Ladies Smockes.

Here is another kinde of Creffes to be entreated of which grow upon mountaines, hills, and dryet grounds which that follows have yet one of them I have declared in my former book called Gardamine ground which that not be described here againe although I will give you the Figure thereof.

Africatriplia, which that not be described here agains although I will give you the Figure thereof.

I. Cardamine temifelia montana. Thin leated mountaine Ladies Smocks.

This mountaine Cardamine or Ladies Smocks hath divers long winged stalkes of smaller and narmountaine the former, a little dented about the edges, from whence spring up sundry stalkes with malkers on them to the toppes, where stand many small yellow flowers in clusters, and afterwards small with small yellowish seeds in them. which opening themselves fall out the roots is small and the stalkes. forther transport the state of the state of

account upon the ground 2. Cardonine Alpinaminor Resede folijs. Small mountaine Ladies Smockes. This fall Condemine Sendeth forth from a small long white roote divers weake and leaning stalkes, some a literature of the stalkes of the sta This small Cardamine sengeth forth from a small long white roote divers weake and leaning stalkes, some a little branched and others not at all, set in many places with long stalkes of leaves divided into three source of sive branched and others not at all, set in many places with long stalkes of leaves divided into three source of sive branched leaves, somewhat like unto those of Resedue, the base wild Rocket, the slowers that stand at the proposite small and white, and afterwards give long and slender round pods an inch and a halfe long.

3. Cardamine Alpina midia Clussia. Clussia middle sifed Ladies Smockes.

3. Cardamine kind lye in a round compasse upon the ground, very formally being two inches long mides of sives small leaves like unto the other Ladies Smockes, but of a middle sife and more rough and hair leaves of a gravish colour on the upper side and greene underneath, the stalke rises to have here.

me more or mives a time treated like unto the other Ladies Smockes, but of a middle fife and more rough and hair the mote other, of a grayish colour on the upper fide and greene underneath, the stalke riseth to bee halfe a foote of more high, bearing many white showers like the others at the toppes, where afterwards stand long polywin seeds in them; the roote is white and shows.

ods with leede in them; the 100te is white and holous.

4. Cardamine Alpina minima. The smallest mountaine Ladies Smockes.

4. Cardamine Alpina minima. The smallest mountaine Ladies Smockes.

This is very small and tender plant whose stalkes are not much above an inch long, bearing umbells or tusts This savety man and control plant which cares a peece, the greene leaves are very small, five or seven, set upon of small white flowers on them of source leaves a peece, the greene leaves are very small, five or seven, set upon

of small white flowers on them of foure leaves a peece, the greene leaves are very small, five or seven, set upon a small footstake on both sides of a middle ribbe as in the rest, very sharpe in taste.

5. Cardamine Alpina inspida, Vnsavory Ladies Smockes.

This bath small long leaves rough and hairy and jagged like the field Mustard, but without any sharpenesse or taste rall indoors: the stall in them: the stall is small and hairy bearing small white showers, and afterwards small cornered and taste with very small seede therein: the roote is small and long with sew since thereas, pickly backs with very small seede therein: the roote is small and long with sew shores thereas.

6. Plantala Cardamines alterius annua Classi. The Ladies Smocke-like plant.

6. Plantia Largamines afterins amenta Compt.

This small plant hath fix or seven small leaves lying upon the ground, not much unlike the leaves of the small wild Daife, but much more tender, having a little sharpenesse in them: from the middle whereof riseth upsimall tender stalks an hand breadth high or little more, with very few and they smaller leaves and small

(ardamine Alpina tri folia. Mountaine three leafed Ladies Smocks. 2. Cardamine Alpina minor Refedæ folijs. Small mountaine Ladies Sinocks.





6. Plantula Cardamines alterim amula Cinfi. The Ladies Smocks -like plant.





white flowers at the toppes, after which commeth pods which are somewhat larger and greater then the small nesse of the plant might seeme to give, with small reddish seede therein somewhat sharpe in talte : the root one peth under ground shooting forth in fundry places.

7. Nasturtium petrum bursa pastorio folio. Rocke Cresses.

In the leaves of this Cresse consistent the greatest difference from the others which is small and jugged or one in on the edges like the leaves of Shepherds purse, for the flowers are small and white, and the seeds vessella small and flat like to Thlashi or Treakle Mustard.

8. Nasturtium pumilum vernum. Small Cresses of the Spring. The first leaves of this small plant are somewhat round, two or three being set one against another about a middle ribbe as the others are, but those that follow are somewhat longer and more in number: the stalke is forte as handbreadth long, bearing such small white flowers that they are scarse discerned, after which come very food short and round pods with very small yellowish seede, the roote is small and sibrous: the whole plant is shape

9. Nafturtium Alpinum capsula Nasturtij bertenfis. Mountaine Cresses. This mountaine Cresses hath small and narrow thicke leaves smaller then the nayle of ones had, and the not above two inches high, with such small white flowers on them, and somewhat large powches like wholed Garden Cresses: the roote is somewhat wooddy and fibrous.

10. Nastureium Alpinum Bellidis folio majus. Daisie leafed mountaine Cresses. The stalke hereof is smooth and round about a cubit high, branched from the very bottome, the leaves at very thinbut of foure inches long, somewhat like to Daisie leaves, those on the stalkes are somewhat water box the edges and without footestalkes compassing the branches at the bottomes, the flowers are white and sind on a long spike one above another of six inches long, after whom succeede long and slender pods three inches containing within them flat round reddish seede.

11. Nasurtium felys Barbaree. Winter Rocket-like Cresses.

The stalkes of this Cresse are very small, tender and bowing downewards somewhat hairy and divided in some branches of an handbreadth long, some twise that length, and somewards somewhat hairy and divided is shown that he wing many very small should greene leaves lying at the bottome of them, divided after the manner of the Winner of th Rocket as I called it before, but with fewer divisions, those on the stalkes are fewer, smaller and lessed with flowers are very small and white, and the pods very flender and long a the roote is small white and thread

The Place. Most of these plants grow upon the Alpes and other hills and mountaines in Germany, yet some of them in No. ples as Columna hath made mention.

The Time. Some of them flower earlier in the Sping then others, and fome later.

Columna of Naples calleth the first Simm alternm aquaticum luteum five Cardamine tennifolium mentamm ad Bauhinus Nasturtium montanum luteum: the second is called by Bauhinus Nasturtium Alpinum minus Robisson. The Names. Bantinus Najturium montanum luteum: the second is called by Bantinus Najturium Aspunus minus folistic the third Classic calleth Cardamine Alpina media, and Bantinus Nasturium Aspunus minus folistic media, for the fourth is called by Classic Cardamine Aspunus minimum, by Gesure in Epistus Cardamine institutional and Lordanensis Theorem montanum minimum, by Columna Cardamine price six at the montanum and by Bantinus Nasturium Aspunus tennissime divisions a the fift is called by Columna Cardamine Aspunus tennissime divisions a the fift is called by Columna Cardamine Aspunus tennissime divisions a the fift is called by Columna Cardamine Aspunus tennissime divisions a the fift is called by Columna Cardamine Aspunus tennissime divisions a the fift is called by Columna Cardamine Aspunus tennissime divisions a the fift is called by Columna Cardamine Aspunus tennissime divisions a the fift is called by Columna Cardamine Aspunus tennissime divisions a the fift is called by Columna Cardamine Aspunus tennissime divisions a the fift is called by Columna Cardamine Aspunus tennissime divisions a the fift is called by Columna Cardamine Aspunus tennissime divisions a the fift is called by Columna Cardamine Aspunus tennissime divisions a the fift is called by Columna Cardamine Aspunus tennissime divisions a the fift is called by Columna Cardamine Aspunus tennissime divisions a the fifth and the cardamine and the cardamine and the cardamine and the cardamine aspunus tennissime divisions a the fifth and the cardamine aspunctions and the cardamine aspunction and the cardamine The Panish Naturium African inspidem: the fixt is called by Cluften Plantula Cardamines alterium amula and pullum African and by Bankium Nafturium Bolidie folio minus; the seventh is called by Tabera and Gerard Nafturium persamus and by Bankium Rafturium persamus in the seventh is called by Bankium Nafturium Aspirium capsus the ninth is called by Bankium Nafturium Aspirum capsus the seventh is called by Bankium Nafturium Aspirum capsus the seventh is called by Bankium Nafturium Aspirum capsus the seventh and last he also called as they are in their cities.

the light hat beene any expension trial made of any of these herbes that I know, but most of them being some in that the same of the same qualitie, with the former, or rather stronger in that the same and therefore let this suffice untill were the same of the same qualitie, with the former, or rather stronger in that the most of the same of confincte of them.

Naftureta Nivefiria. Wilde Creffes.

Here ha wilde kinde of Creffes yet to be handled whereof there are not many forts, one of them is to be found almost in every field, which although it be accounted a very foule weede in a garden, yet it is not amilie as I thinks to place it with the rest.

1. Native from five for Of ridis folio.

1. Native for the ridis for the ridis folio.

fremon over thereon, branched from the middle upward into many parts, at the toppes come forth a man-

be dismissioned united by the form have been found with the form white flowers (yet fome have been found with the property) one flanding above another spike fashion, after white appears hunker containing small seeds: the roots is woody and perisheth after seeds either.

2. Nestweetium sylvestre Valentinum.
Spanis wilde Cresses.

Spenis wilde Creffes groweth up with a round greene, such, aid hairy stalke about a foote high spreading into brandistinguished by the state of t den Crefts but yet more smally parted and sharpe in talte like Order the flowers are many, and of a pale whitifh yellow color funding in long fpikes at the toppes, and afterwards in lort poweres divided into two parts which ftand not wisk but hang downewards wherein is contained fmall red-ish fedelike into Creffes: the roote is long, and flender, and peritheth every yeare.

3. Soffiia Chirargorum five Pleudonastartium (ylveftre. Flize weede.

That is no doubt but that this herbe pertaineth to the family dwile Creffes, although a baltard fort of them rifing up with a spend upright hard stalke foure or five foote high spread into may branches, wherein grow many grayiffs greene leaves we lady out and severed into a number of flaort and almost guadants the flowers are very finall and yellow growing the fibine, after which come very finall long pods, with vere finall yellowish seeds in them: the roots is long and words gerishing every yeare.

The foot there is an other fort with formewhat broader leaves

in moother thing differing : they have a ftrong evill favour being incit unto, and are of a drying talte.

The Place. The fall and the last grow wilde in the fields by hedge fides adwine, and among rubbish and many other places the seand wasfound onely in the kingdome of Valencia in Spaine;

They flower and feede quickly after, namely in Inne and Inly.

1. Naffertium filveftre Offride folio.

The Names and Inly.

The Names of Package and Laga Thiafit in interest of Package and Naffareting and Annium files for a support of Local Naffareting for Thains. But for pafform minor of Branfelfun, and Mantium files for Package and Laga Interest of the State of

2. Nafturtium fylveftre Valentium Spanish wilde Creffes.





which name it is now generally called and knowne, by Cefalpium Accipitrina, who maketh two fotts thereof, u Tabermontanus doth of his Thalistrum, viz. latifolium and angustifolium, Banhimu calleth it Nasturium student tennifelium divisum. Lobel putteth a doubt whether it be not the Ernea Gelatina of the Italians : the Gramme call it Well samen as they doe Wormeseed, and Saphiakrant after the Latine ; the Dutch Fiecrayt, and weein English Flaxeweede from the effect.

The Vertues. The two forts of wilde Cresses are neare the qualities of the other Cresses; but both the herbe and the lede of Flixeweede is of excellent use to flay the fluxe or laske of the belly being drunke in water, or water wherein fome gads of steele being heated have beene oftenquenched, and is found also no lesse effectual than Plantage Comfrye for the faid purpose, and to restraine any other fluxe of bloud in man or woman, to consolidate all broken bones, or out of joyne; the juyce thereof drunke in wine, or the decoction of the herbe drunke donkill the wormes in the fromacke or belly, as also the wormes that grow in putride and filthy nicers, and make into falves doth quickly heale all old fores how foule or malignant foover they be; the diffilled water of the bate worketh the same effect although somewhat weaker yet is a faire medicine, and more acceptable to be taken.

Sinapi, Mustard.

Here be divers that make fome of the Rockets to be kind of Mustard as you have heard before, and there be many also that make some kindes of Mustard to be Rocket . I will endeavour as nearess I dangive each their due title and place, yet of these kindes I have in my former Booke set forth that which is most frequently used to make sawie in this Land, whereof I shall not needle to speake again.

This Mustard hath large and broad rough leaves very much jagged with uneven and unordering to fomewhat like a Turneppe leafe but lesser and rougher; the stake rises to be more than a foot high statement two, being round, rough, and branched at the toppe, bearing such like leaves thereone government to be the statement of the st fmall rough pods with fmall lancke flat ends, wherein is contained round yellowith feede greater than the feede, tharpe, hot, and biting upon the tongue: the roote is fmall, long and woody when it beareth the roote is fmall, peritheth every yeare.

2. Sinapi fylvefbre minn. Small wilde Mifturde. This Multard is fornewhat lefter than the former not thing shove a foote high with small jagged lengt TRIBE 7. actories placed formewhat like those of the Shepheards purse, but more smally gashed, the flowers are yellow as the seede brownish like the former but not so sharpe.

3. Sinops pervises Montpeliense, Small Mustard of Monspelier,
The small Mustard is the least of them all growing not above a spanne high, with small bending branched bland small pale yellowish slowers at the toppes, which afterwards give small long and slender rough pode blands such sides or edges, with very small seeds therein a the lower leaves are somewhat broad, cut into management the state of the st

Sinapi fativum Rapifolie.







Sinapi agreste Neapolicanum. Wilde Mustard of Naples.

The Nepolitane Muftard from a small whitish fibrous roote shooth forthmany rough greene leaves cut into divers parts, fomewhat the mon the leaves of the greater. Celandine, but lefter and morphised at the ends : the figure stalke is divided into sundry bands, bearing at the coppes divers small; purplish flowers con-ding flour leaves apecce set together as it were in an umbell or mi, the which rise small pods of two inches long a peece, with a relative small pods of two inches long a peece, with a relative small pods of two inches long of the winder. ad follow onely by ones touch, but by the shaking of the winde, but his hard to gether the ripe seede.

5. Sinapi marinum Egyptium.

Sea Muthard of Egypt.
Indition Muthard (faith mine Author) because it hath larger was marine Mitwenter Rocket, and might feeme to be the Ermsa maxima Micutol lapitures it, but hath not any bitternesse therein as his hath;
and lapitures it, but hath not any bitternesse therein as his hath;
and with Kasile Serapionic commonly called Ermsa marina which
has almon take in it when as this hath a very sharpe tastle; the
his heads long, white, shender and wooddy; having one or two
salds wind stakes, not standing upright but a little bending,
hading forth into other, with a few wingled leaves thereon, that
had of many fine long supple leaves on a fide allittle dended about
the salds in both colour and smell, comming startest to Rocket;
at when of the stake come forth blewish slower in fashion of
Stockets whowever which turns into small long po inted posts,
B bb b 2





containing small smooth round feede of a very sharpe salts, and smelling dike Rue. This is very this do Eng carulea fet forth before.

The Place

The first is not found wilde with us but in Gardens onely, but the focused, so well as that which is spoken of my o ther booke, are found often in the borders of fields, analto in the low rilles and furrowes of them; the property of the last of some party of the last of some la ther three are strangers to us, the one being of Alimpelier, the other of Wapter, and the last of Egy.

All these Mustardes are but annuall plants flowring in Inly, and their seeds ripe in Angust. The Names

It is called in Greeke over Sinapiand to doe the Latines call it also, and Sinapia; but Abanen faiththathe & thenians called it vano, and Arifophanes in Equiti faith of Cleomenes when he was angry,

Κάβλε Le νάπυ, ελμέτωπ αδίασασιν. Conspexit Sinapi & frontem contrasti.

The Arabians call it Cardel, the Italians Senape, the Spaniards Moltarde and Moltara, the French Senamed Most. Starte, the Germanes Seneff and Senff, the Dutch Most acree, and we in English Multard. The full is called fig. bel Sinapi sativum Eruce ant Rapifelio, of Cordus upon Diescorides, and of Lugdinens Sinapi berins, of Dances Sinapi sativum prius, of Camerarini Sinapi album differing from Eruca sinapi album Sinapi rapidin. Singpi Jativum prim, or Camerarius Simapi atorum Pliny: the secondis called by Label Simapi spire from long pastoris folio, by Dodonaus and Lugdunensis Sinapi spivestre, and is the third Simapi of Matthiology, Durante, and passoris folio, by Dodoness and Lugaments: Sinaps street, and is the times appeared a arasissem, Umain, and Casapines, Tragus calleth it Eruca sive Rucula marina minor, and Sinaps novim; Fachsime Eruca sive, Time Eruca hortensis, and Gesure in hortis Eruca specifies: the third is called by Bankiness Sinaps parries sinaps parries and the fourth Columna calleth Sinaps alterna agress nostras: and Bankiness Sinaps makella purpures the times. fo called by Alpinus as is in the title.

The Vertues. Mustard seede especially the common fort is hot and drie in the fourth degree (but the white seede and the other small forts are not so hot)and hath the vertue of heating, discussing raretying and drawing forth splinter of bones or other things out of the flesh. The condiment or sawce is of great use, for in a manner the whole cacrease of the ground is spent thereabout to season or sharpen the means, both of fish and fiesh that are extensive by the rich or poore : the faid Mustard is of good effect to bring downe womens courses, and for other hybrical diseases, and for those that are Epilepticke or Lethargicke; that is troubled with the falling sicknesse or lethargic. drousie, forgetfull, evill, to use both inwardly and outwardly to rubbe the nostrille, the forehead and temple, to warme & quicken those dull spirits that are as it were asseepe or almost dead; for by the fierce sharpenesses perwarme & quicken those dun spins that are so it were ancepe or analyst and in the second purpose that the braine and purgeth it by faceling and drawing duwne rheume & other viscous clammy humors which by their refidence doe much offend, or by their diffillation upon the lungs and cheft procure coughing, and therefore with some honny added thereto doth much good therein. Our ancient forefathers even the better form the more simple, and as I may say the more healthfull age of the world, were not sparing in the use better, for with out doubt they found it much conducing to their health by warming the stomacke and helping digesion, by denfing the braine, lungs and breaft of rheume and flegme: but now adayes it is feldome nied by their fuccessours being accounted the clownes fawce, and therefore not fit for their tables; but is transferred either to theme, nyor meaner fort, who therefore reape the benefit thereof. The decoction of the herbe, but the feede is the more uffiall and effectuall made in wine and driuke provoketh urine, refilteth the force of poison, the malignitie of Mushromes, and the venome of the Scorpion or other venemous creatures, for it suffereth not the virulencie thereof to pierce to the heart, and vitall foirits, thereby to overthrow life, but mastereth it in the way if it be taken in times pierce to the heart, and vitall foirits, thereby to overthrow life, but maftereth it in the way if it be taken inime the fame also taken before the fits of agues doth by warming the bloud and spirits, keeps backe and essenties the fits, thereby altering the course and curing the disease; the seede also taken either by it sale or with other thing, either in an Electuary or drinke doth mightily prevaile to stiere up bodily lust, being taken also in the same mener it helpeth the spiece and paines in the sides and gnawings in the bowels, and used as a gargle, it helpeth the south when it is fallen downe and saltenethic, and also dissolve the tumour stands about the throate in the Kings evill, especially if it be also applied, outwardly the growth point it often time of the south-ach; the outward application hereof upon the pained place of the Sciaic doth much helpe to distosse the humours, and to ease or lessen the spines, as also for the goure and other joyne ache, and is much and often need to ease values in the sides or lessen the shoulders or other parts of the body, weather and is much and often used to ease paines in the sides or loynes, the thoulders or other parts of the body, upon the applying thereof to raife blifters, and by drawing the paines to the place from the inward or more remote, duch the difease or diverteth it to those outward places where local medicines may helpe: it is also used to helpe the falling of the haire: the seede bruised mixed with hony and applied, or made up with ware, taketh away he markes and blacke and blew spots and bruises of bearings or the like, the roughnesse or scabbednesse of the simin any place, as also the leprosie, and lowsie evill: it helpeth also the cricke in the necke, or that disease when one canot turne their heads, but they must turne their whole body with it. The distilled water of the herbe when time flower, is much used both inwardly to drinke to helpe in any the distalled water of the herbe when time flower, is much used both inwardly to drinke to helpe in any the distalled a forestaid, or to wash the most he the Vouls, or the kernells and tumours of the throate, but outwardly altofor the scabbe itchio; the like infinite and clenters the face and skinne from freckles, spots, morphew, or other deformities thereof. The Italian as to keepe a drie condiment or sawce made of Mustard scale to use apon all occasions, studdenly made fire beauts, which it is likely they learned from Disson. which it is likely they learned from Disferrides who taught his to keepe. Rocket feeds good for a long time, by beating it and making it up with vinegar and mike into balles to be dried a for they much after the fame manner appoint two ounces of Multard feeds to be taken, and halfe an ounce of good Champon well beaten to be made up into balles or cakes with hony and vinegar, which being dried in the Stone are no be kept much life to be made the total and formation which then released with a little vineger, is made into laws or preferrily, very delicate and planting miss palate and fromatice. palate and fromacke.

Lower word all provided and the

arted Bred oni Sant C. At the

CHAP. XI.

Irio five Eryfimum. Hedge Mustard.

Here are divers forts of this Hedge Mustard more knowne at this time then formerly hath bin, being found out by divers diligent and experienced fearchers of herbes, as you may perceive in the fuc-

found out by divers diligent and experience the certains of heroes, as you they ceeding diffeourfe.

1. Irio five Eryfinnum vilgare. The common wilde Hedge Mustard.

1. The common Eryfinnum groweth up usually but with one blackish greene stalke, tough or limber, if the common Eryfinnum groweth up usually but with one blackish greene stalkes, set full of branches by branched into divers parts, and sometimes with divers stalkes, set full of branches of the last of the breake, branched into divers parts, and fometimes with divers stalkes, fet full of brande wheen grow long rough or hard rugged leaves very much cut in or torne on the edges into many parts, do wheren grow long rough or nara rugged seaves very much cut in or torne on the edges into many parts, (medger and fome leffer, of a durite greene colour: the flowers are small and yellow that grow at the tops of the brackes in long spikes flowring by degrees so that continuing long in flower, the stalkes will have small made of the stalkes will have small that the toppe flowers yet shew themselves, and the stalkes will share and close to the stalke, while the toppe flowers yet shew themselves, and the stalkes are contained small yellow seed, sharpe and strong as the steps it selfe is also the roote growth a word leader and wooddy, yet abiding and forloging therefrom every yeare. 2. Erzsimum alterum siliquis Eruce Broad leafed hedge Mustard.

The base Multard rifeth up with two or three darke greene stalkes, somewhat like the former but not so mehrached, fer on all fides with large darke greene leaves, cut into three or foure parts, with almost equali subsmean second at the large of the large of the the the control of the control o suppose small and yellow, yet greater then the former, whose spikes are not so long, neither doe the long and nontract manager year on the first the following and post of yellow feede ftand fo close to the stalkes, nor are so small but shorter like to those of Rocket ; the matigate fo long or wooddy but more fibrous continuing but a yeare.

3. Erysimum verum sive montanur. The true hedge Mustard. The large of this Eryfinum are of a fresher greene colour then either of the former, smaller also, and cut in coboth fides into more but (maller parts, refembling the divisions on the leaves of Dandelion but very small, each partercorner looking downewards, from among which rife up fometimes two or three stalkes, but more usually brone, round, and about halfe a yard high, thicke set with such leaves but smaller and full of branches to the the same all along which come forth very small yellow flowers with smaller leaves with them, after which follow white bellow small code growing close to the stalkes, conteining within them small yellow seede, nothing fo long or harpe as the first, yet somewhat quicke upon the tongues the roote is small and perisheth after seedetime but by lowing it felfe never miffeth to be in the ground where it hath once feeded.

4. Erfimum latifolium Neapolisanum. Broad leafed hedge Multard of Naples. This Nonphitense hedge Mustard hath many small long and smooth greene leaves lying in a compasse upon the good divided or cur after the manner of the wilde Rocket (which we call our ordinary Garden Rocket) but withfuller and lefter divisions, the middle ribbes being white, the stalke that rifeth from among them, for it

1. Irie five Eryfimum vulgere.
The commonwilde hedge Mustard.





3. Eryfunum verum five mont mum.
The true hedge Mustard.



TRIBE 7.

4. Eryfimm latifelium Neapelitam. Hedge Multard of Naples.







feldome beareth more then one is about two foote high, fer with the like leaves but lesser and lesse divided up to the toppe, and with longer ends more pointed, of a strong sent and bitter sharpetaste, the flowers are many fer together, small and yel ow, with longer spikes more like to Mustard then Rocker, after which come longer and thicker cods about two inches long, small and round not closing the stalke like the last, but spreading somewhat further off, wherein is small yellow seede, nothing so sharpe as the leaves: the roote is long and white, stronger and hotter then either leaves or seede and most neare unto Mustard.

5. Erssimum angustifolium Neapolicanum. Nartow leafed hedge Mustard of Naples.

The lower leaves of this hedge Mustard are long and narrow, somewhat hairy but soft, of a palegrees to the lower leaves of the edges, and pointed very like unto the common hedge Mustard herefiss tetower, but those that grow up higher upon the stalke, which is seldome more then one about a yard high and rough, are smaller and with sewer divisions branched from the middle upwards, and sometimes from the very bostome, bearing the smallest yellow slowers at the toppes of all the rest; after which come small long pods set on allides of the branches and standing upright, thicke and blunt at the toppes with small yellowish seeds in them not very sharpe.

6. Erysimo similia bir/seta planta. An hairy hedge Mustard with uncut leaves. This hairy hedge Mustard-like plant hath many leaves lying on the ground clustering together, each whereof is rough, hairy, and whitish, an inch and a halfelong, unevenly dented about the edges, and some a little more deeply cut in, from whence rise up sometimes many stalkes, and sometimes but one, rough, hairy and reddiff at the bottome, with some sew lesser leaves set thereon compassing them at the bottomes: the slowers stand spite fashion at the toppes of the stalkes, which are sometimes branched made of source small white leaves, and sure them rise straight long cods with small seede in them.

The first is very frequent in our Land by the wayes and hedge sides and sometimes in the open fields: the scond is more rare to meete with, yet is sometimes found but still in the better grounds which maketh it solute third is sound wild in It-19 as Marthiolus saith in the like places with the first the fourth and six are of Napit as Columna saith: the last groweth upon stones and subbish and upon old mudde walles at Bassis, Mompiler and other places.

The Time.

These doe flower sometimes late and sometimes earlier, but most usually in Iuly or thereabouts.

The Names.

The Greeke name is eviouve Erysimum and re efficient a follorum multiplici sectione sic dictum a quibusdam putare alist conjust quasi pretiosum, neither of which seemeth so likely as and resident quod ob suam caliditatem attractions facultate praditum est: in Latine also Erysimum and Irio quod acrimonia sua irruit in gustum. This is the Erstimum of Dioseorides and not of Theophrasim, for hee placeth his Erysimum inter fruges among the sorts of Comes at Comments.

Games shallbe declared both when we come to speak of them, & somewhat also in the Chapter of Myagrium Company in the doth acknowledge both forts, for of this kind he speaketh in 6. simplicium medicamentorum, following: Galen doth acknowledge both forts, for of this kind he speaketh in 6. simplicium medicamentorum, following: Gunn would acknow the measurement of the same in peaketti in e. pumpurum measurementorum; and the other in prime de alimentorum facultatibus: Pliny also ipeaketh of them Lib. 18, cap. 7, and lib. 22, cap. 25. and of the other in products them both together : for in the former place he faith Effive frumenta diximus Sefamuns, but able and confounded to the follows Sefamuns, and the faith of the follows Sefamuns, and the faith of the buside end contounated them both together: for in the former place he faith Eftiva framenta diximus Sefamun, heim Paicem, and after hair seilers Sefamo simile off in Asa Graciaque Erysimum, idend; erat nise panguint esset, heimen trianens, medicaminishus potius amnumerandum quam fragitar vacant frienens, medicaminishus potius amnumerandum quam fragitar had in the other place hee analysis series frages Sefamus smiless esset diximus, and a Gracia Sefamum vocariz est autem sinisos sum folis Eru. the content of Dioscorides his Ergimum and the other uniformism tamen, jenune account of the called Hierabotane famina of Brunfelfius, Verbena famina and Sinapi septimum of Traof Tamens five fire of Fuchius, Erysmum Sinapi species of Gester in bortie. Irio of Matthiolus,
Institution Language Landanessis and Cossilpinus, Irio sive Erysmum of Lobels Cleone Octavii Horatii of and Similar and Configuration of Bankings and Coffiguration of Lobel Cleone Octavity Horatif of Lobel Company who can be and Eryfimum valence of Bankings calleth it Eryfimum alterum Eruca sliquis: the third is the Irio good hash placed for Bruca stativas. Bankings calleth it Eryfimum alterum Eruca sliquis: the third is the Irio Company of Grad had placed for Dynam passons. Danomus callette Erjimum alterum Eruca litiquis: the third is the Irio aliquibus, Lugdusenfit and Camerarisus, Erjimum verum of Anguilara, Dentillaria alia Irio aliquibus officiaria Heriu, Irionis terria species of Casalpinus, and Saxifraga Romanorum of Lugdusenfis according to his design, but the figure is transposed to a contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea, Banhinus designed and contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea, Banhinus designed and contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea, Banhinus designed and contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea, Banhinus designed and contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea, Banhinus designed and contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea, Banhinus designed and contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea, Banhinus designed and contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea, Banhinus designed and contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea, Banhinus designed and contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea, Banhinus designed anrea and contrary place under the other title of Saxifragia anrea. deligion, but the lighte is transported of contrary place under the other third or saxyragia annea, Banbinus clich's Erfamme polyceration velcorniculatum, but is generally called by most berbariftes with us Eryfamme verus from the fourth is called by Columna Irio lawis Apulus Ernes foliss, and by Banbinus Eryfamm latinus using flabrum, and was fent him as he faith by the name of Rapiftrum Hispanicum und descriptum, I have entitled it Eryfamme latifolium Neapolitanum: the fiftis called by Columna Rapiftrum montanum Irionis folio, but balina Poliman angustifelium majus: but in this as in many other, Banbinus doth much forget what he had winen but two or three leaves before in his Pinax, for he fetteth this for a Rapistrum among the other fores of Resistant but it cannot be an Erysimum and a Rapistrum both, for so to doe were to make a confusion unsufferable minofarreunfit fo worthy a man as he was, or any other that would be accounted of any worth in his judgeunitoristic alled by Banhinus Erisimo similia hirsuta non laciniata alba, and was called as he saith Barbarea undiby his brother Iom Banhinus. The Italians call it Erisimo and Irione, the Spaniards Rinchaon, the French Vila and de la torteille, the Germans Hedericke and Wilder Senff, the Dutch Edel Rakette, and in English by Ge-10/Buke Creffes, but because I finde the most judicious to make it a kind of wild Mustard, I have thereupon entiroled it wild Hedge Mustard. The Vertues.

The dree first forts of Erysimum as the most in use and effectuall doe temperately heate, consisting of a thinnessiblume, outing and clenting with some moyst parts joyned therewith, whereby it doth not dry the thicke and vision segme but maketh it easie to be spit forth, for it is singular good in all the diseases of the Chest and Lungs, boarderse of the voyce, and by the use of the decoction thereof for a little space those have beene reconcered perfectly well, who had utterly lost their voyce and therewith their spirits also almost: the juice thereof made into a Syrupe or Lohoc with hony or Sugar, is no lesse effectuall for the said purpose, and for all other costs wheelings and shortnesse of the same also is profitably taken of those that have the I annotics, the Planse, paines in the backe and loynes, and for torments and wringings in the belly or in the Colon, which is called the Collicke being used also in Glisters: the seede is held to bee a special remedy against poyson and veaces. It is singular good for the paines in the hippes or huckle bones, called the hippe Goute or Sciatica, the Gotte also and all joynt aches, as also for Fisulaes, hollow Vicers, and eating or running Cankers, and for Aposims, fores, and Cankers in the mouth or throate or behind the eares, and no lesse also for the hardnesse and swelling in womens breafts or in the testicles or stones.

CHAP. XII.

Thlaspi. Treakle-Mustard.

No the Cresses, Rockets, and Mustards perteine these herbes called *Thiaspi*, Treakle-Mustard as comming nearest unto them both in forme and qualitie, whereof there are found at this day so maken my forts more then the former ages ever knew, that I must with these as I have done with many other such herbes that yeeld a plentifull varietie, distribute them into fundry rankes or orders, that so they may be both better described and apprehended.

Thisfpi arvense. Treakle Mustard of the Fields.

This inde of This pi Drabe folio. Treakle Mustard with broad stat Powches.

This inde of This pi rifeth up with a hard round stalke about a foote high, parted into some branches, having diem fort greene leaves somewhat long and narrow set thereon, waved but not cut in on the edges, broadest towns the ends and somewhat round pointed: the slowers are white that grow at the toppes of the branches sike shion one above another, after which come large round powches, parted in the middle with a farrow, large one blackish browne seede in eyther side somewhat thicker and larger then in any other of the This pies the slowe, somewhat sharpe in taste and smelling of Carlick, especially in the fields where it is naturall, but in Gadens, neither so sharpe nor smelling of Carlicke as others have expressed it, for any thing I could ever service by it my selfe: the rootes are small and threddy perishing every yeare.

This pickers is the state of the state o

That the groweth higher then the former foreading more and longer branches, whose leaves are smaller improver sometimes unevenly dented about the edges; the flowers are small and white growing on long brackwith much smaller and rounder seede vessells after them, and parted in the middle in the same manner.

T. Thiafpi Drube folio.
Treakle-Mustaid with broad flat powches.



3. Thlaspi majus. Great Treakle Mustard.



2. Thisfpi Vaccarie falle.



Thisfpi villofum capfuli hisfuti. Hairy Treaklo-Mustard.



will findler toward freden these in these in the former, and much sharper in taste : the roote perisheth after seede

with finalter browne freeden these in the former, and much sharper in taste: the roote perisheth after seede mit but shideth the first winter after the springing. Great Treakle-Mustard.

The great Treakle-Mustard hath larger, smoother and broader leaves then the last, somewhat pointed at the me sowers are small and white like the other standing at the toppes of the stalker which are two or three some since some sharpers on them: the seede vessels are round; and set with browne seems therein the souther standing and set with browne seems therein the souther standard standard seems and set with browne seems therein the souther standard seems and set with browne seems therein the standard seems and set with browne seems therein the seems seems and set with browne seems therein the seems seems and seems and seems and seems seems and seems and seems seems and seems and seems seems and seems seems and seems seems seems and seems whole plant is of a strong unpleasant sent and taste. This pant is or a trivial of This Fi Vaccaria felio Monfeliacum. Fronth Treakle-Mustard.
This Figure hereof are somewhat like the leaves of the second kind being smooth and of a darke greene colour,

he fower are small and white also that grow on the stalkes which are about halfe a yard high : the seede vessells at the head like unto those of Shephards-purse but greater.

Theorem at the processing in cano folio minns. Small hoary French Treakle-Mustard.

Theorem or bending branches of this This is are all hoary over, scarle rising a handbreadth high, whose Increping of berding of antities of the state of the stat

The hills of this This fifth is about a foote long round and hairy, at the bottome whereof grow divers hairy levelonewhat long and broad fet upon long footestalkes, but those that are upon the stalke have no footestalke but compasse it at the bottome being pointed at the ends and somewhat dented about the edges, the flowers standardeppe spile fashion made of five white leaves a peece, after which succeede star hairy powches parted as then are with reddiffs tharpe feede within them.

other are wintremum manys recome winter them.

A. The first roungs perfoliarum majors. The greater Treakle-Mustard with Thoroughwax leaves.

The lower leaves here of that lie upon the ground are small and somewhat round like those of Baffil, but yet a literator tone on the edges at the bottomes, where they are smallest and a little dented about the other part, of tension into on the suggestate of the suggestate wile come forth other finaller leaves upon thore branches, whereon and at the toppes of the flalke fland divers finall white flowers that break forth out of reddish huskes, after which appeare small flat powches like unto those of Shephra's purse parced in the middle, as is usuall with most of the Thlaspies, on each fide whereof lye small flat. velowih feede : the roote is long white and wooddy, the whole plant is more milde or leffe tharpe then

8. Thlashi perfoliatum minus. The smaller Treakle-Mustard with Thoroughwax leaves. This other This other This bath a few leaves lying on the ground, which are of a grayish greene colour, like both for

7. Thisfpi aroense perfoliation majus.
Thegrener Treakie-Mustard with Thoroughwax leaves.

8. This iperfoliation wings.
The smaller Treakie-Mustard with Thoroughwax leaves.







9. Thiafpi arvenje minus latenat Yellow field Treakle-muffard,



forme and colour unto the leaves of Braffica campefiris Codded Thoroughwax, but much leffer, those that grow up higher upon the stalke, which is scarse a footenigh, and but a few set thereon are smaller, pointed at them, and broad at the bottomes compassing it like the last, the flowers are small and white and the seede vessels for like the Candy kind, somewhat sharpe pointed.

9. Thlashi arvense minus luteum. Yellow field Treakle-MuRard. This hath fometimes but one stalke and at other times many fee thicke with small long hoary and had know, with a great long tuft of yellow flowers at the toppe, made of five leaves apcece, after which follow flat round yellowish powches, swelling in the middle, containing within them browne seede : the roote is small and long and dyeth every yeare.

10. Thlashi (panospermon'Americanum. The spare bearing Thlashi. This This phancheth from the roote divers wayes somewhat thicke, set with long fat greene lengtone-what like that of Mechlin: the toppes of the branches are without leaves, but stored infinitely with small yellow ish flowers of foure leaves which endure onely one day, falling away for the most part without being huiter feede or very sparingly, so that on the whole plant there will be scarse foure or five buskes of feeds guinerday yeare which are flat and a little long like to those of the manured Woade, with a sharpe tasted seede within, the root is hard with many fibres thereat, and tafteth sharpe like Cresses.

II. Thiashi incaunum marinum Hispanicum, Eruca peregrina Clusio. Spanish licary Treakle Multud.
This small Spanish (or Italian) plant sendeth forth sundry stender round hoary stalkes about two score high with many long and narrow leaves at the bottome, a little unevenly waved about the edges, narrows at the bottome and broader to the ends, of a grayish greene colour or rather hoary, with a great ribbe intermedie of a sharpe taste, the upper leaves on the stalkes being smaller then the lower, with some pale relowing some state toppes, made of source leaves a peece dented in the middle, after which succeede somewharmend. and full seede vessells parted in the middle as many other forts of Thiaspi are, with a small point atte end containing therein many browne reddish flat shining sharpe seede: the roote is white and somewhat long thick at the toppe with many fibres downewards.

The Place: Divers of these forts of Mustard have beene found in sundry places of our owne Land, especially the fall and ke cond, as halfe a mile from Hatfield by the river fide under an hedge as you travell to Hatfield, and in the firement Peckamon Surrey fide, &c. the other forts grow fome in Germany, fome at Mempelier.

The Time. They flower and seede some earlier and later then others, even from May unto August.

The Names. The Gracians call it Orden and Orden This spi and This spe qued fruit me quali infratim, and also Orden This

charaf frustum elypeatum and virum averor Sinapi agreste quod Sinapi acrimonia resert : the Latines keepe the who are for the most part and call it This spirit forme do call it Capfella and Scandul accum, Nasturium tectorii contrate to the spirit and the spirit in the spirit and spirit imam for the most part and call it Thlassi, yet some do call it Chifella and Scandul access, Nashwrisian sectors and sample from the Italians call it Thlassi, the French Seneve Savage the Germans wilde Kerse; the Dutch Board Indiana, the Litalians call it Thlassi, the French Seneve Savage the Germans wilde Kerse; the Dutch Board Indiana, the Litalians called Multard, or Mithridate. Mustard, because the second sort, especially above our Indiana in the Italian of the Savage the trush of the Italian in The Institute is that Thlassi that the best do allow for the trush Thlassi to be these in Trease and Lugdestensis; with be Lobel Thlassi of Matchialais, called Platycarpon by Comprarius, and by Baubinus Thlassi are unforted to Matchialais could Thlassi could Thlassi of Matchialais, called Platycarpon by Comprarius, and by Baubinus Thlassi of the same with the first of Matchialais of the such thas is called Thlassi of Saubinus Commission of the Saubinus Commission of the Italian of Thlassi of the Italian of Thlassi are Thlassi in the Saubinus in the Saubinus in the Saubinus of Thlassi of Thlassi of Thlassi of Thlassi of Thlassi in the Saubinus Thlassi of Thlassi of Thlassi of Thlassi in the Saubinus Thlassi of Thlassi of Thlassi of Thlassi in the Saubinus Thlassi of Thlassi of Thlassi of Thlassi in the Saubinus Thlassi of Thlassi of Thlassi of Thlassi in the Saubinus Thlassi of Thlassi of Thlassi of Thlassi of Thlassi of Thlassi in the Saubinus Thlassi of The sealest of the person of the sealest of the sea fort Young pare respired it rather to the I major than any other as nearest resembling it, and to this ranke of field This which is the proper place of the growing: the tenth is so called by Commun in his history of Canada plans the last is called by Clustum Ernca perceyina, and so doth Lugdanensis, but Lobel inverteth the name calling klausium morthism Patavisum, but Clustum missiking it, holdeth still his owne, and Bauhinum more enclining a list than him (for his loves sake to Padoa as it seemes) callestr it Leucoium incanum utriculo rotundo: but constitute and frede is hot and sharpe, and so are not the Lencoid generally, I have thought it more fa to joye a to the Thlaspies. The Vertues.

The most of these corts of Mustards are hot and drie in the fourth degree, or very neare like unto Cresses, for they are the preand quicke in cafte, and are heating, rarefying, attracting and purging: It is fet downe by some amont to purge the body both upward and downewards, and that if any exceede a due proportion it will scoure unto blond, but how truly I know not in that I never heard of any to make triall thereof in that manneralt is faid to prouse womens couries to forcibly that it suffocateth the birthsbeing taken inwardly it breaketh inward apoflum and afed in glifters helpeth the Scianica, the feede applied outwardly doth the fame. It is an especiall ingredient into Milbridge and Treakle, for it is held to be of it selfe an antidote resisting poylon, venome and puuthdion besides the actimony it addeth to the composition. It is also availeable in many of those causes that Multirdispled but fomewhat weaker.

CHAP. XIII.

Thiafpi Umbellatum. Vmbelliferous Treakle-Mustard.

Nother kind of Treakle-Mustard beare their flowers in tusts and round umbells, and not in spikes, of some whereof I have spoken in my former booke, that is, the Thiashi Candia, Candy tusts, both with white and purplish slowers, as also a Spanish kinde not set forthroy any before.

Thiashi Creticum album umbellatum majus. Great white Candy Mustard.

This Candian plant bath divers hard and small stalkes, bearing a few long and narrow pointed Imouth leaves, fer on them one above another up to the toppes, where the white flowers grow inheritand tufus, former booke : the feede vessels than in that fort is expressed in my former booke : the feede vessels that follow are greater also with a pointell in the middle of them : the roote is small and threddy, and endureth divers reaction dying as the other dothe

3. Thiaspi umbellatum arvense Iberidu folio. Variable flowted Mustard. The leaves here of are somewhat long and narrow, cut in or deepely dented about the edges, more than those of Com Mailard : the flowers grow in tufts or umbells like thereunto but of mixed colours, that is white and purple stally, and fometimes wholly white, and in others yellowish but much more rare: the feede is like the Can-

Thiaspi umbellatum Creticum flore albo odorato Sweete Treakle Mustard with a white flower. This white (and Mustard is finaller, and groweth lower than the first, bushing thicke with smaller and narnume leaves dented onely at the ends; the flowers are white but femilier than they, and smelling very sweete, and which follow such like powches with yellow she seed in them: the roote perished search, a. Tologi umbellatum Nasturiy folio Monspelianum, C. Mompeliers umbile teroits Mustard.

The full kes of this Multard are many and greater than in the other before, bearing many more jagged leaves on the thore of the common garden Creffes : the flowers are white in spikie rundles or umbells at the www.which give smaller seede than the others but as sharpe as any of them.

The Place... Someofthale grow about Mompelier, and the greatet number in Candy, and but in gardens with us.

741317.

1. Thiaffi Creticium ulbum ambellatum majm. Great white Cando Multard.



3. This fri ambellatum Creticum flore albo odorato. Sweete Treakle-Multard with a white flower



1. Thisfi ambellatum ervenfe Iberidis felle Variable flowred Multard



Thisfir umbellatum Nafturtij folio Mujett, Momneliers umbilliferous Mustard.



The Time.

The Name 1 Tale

The Names.

It is abbins calleth Thlass Creticism flore also majus, and I thinke it to be the Thlass Narbonense Cenatis of Label, which as he laith the Italians and Matthiolus accounted an Alglum: the second is taken to state Thlass Abbregicano of Classics, and the Thlassical aliad genus vel tertimorary the Thlassical amount of Table Italians I aliad the Nastrations of Second and the Nastrations of Second and the Nastrations of the Second and S

The mast of these herbes are to be referred to the former, for being almost as sharpe they cannot but worke he fields, yet in a weaker manner, and therefore thus much shall be sufficient for them.

CHAP. XIIII.

Thlashi Montanum, Mountaine Treakle-Mustard.

Hepert kinde of Treakle-Mustards that are to be spoken of, are those that grow upon high hills and mountaines and in rockie stonie places.

1. This I bissip momenum Glass Ffolio majus: Clusus his Hungarian Treakle Mustard.
This I bissip rifeth up with divers small but strong stalkes a foote or more high, see at distances with long and somewhat broad leaves, compassing it at the bettome as the Brasica campestris doth, and nor more sance colour, greene above and grayish underneath smelling somewhat like onto Garlike, as those

allower that lieupon the ground: the flowers are many and white plentially growing at the toppes without any fent, which should give hard and flat powches, not parted as other art, as whole and round sticking forth in the middle like a baller, in the middle whereof lieth but one feede, the roote is bullicand full of strings and fibres that continue many yeares.

2. Thashi montanum Glasti folio minus.
The small Trenkle-Mustard of Baden.

This hash a great many small leaves lying on the ground round about the roote, very like unto the blew Daysie, full of juyce, addadake blewish greene colour, among which rise up diver falkes about a foote high, bearing thereon many leaves loger and more pointed than the lower, and at the toppes fundy white flowers one above another, which afterwards bring fix powches like those of Shepheards purse : the roote is long white and fibrous.

2. Thlashi montanum, semper virens:

7. This is sentamme femper virens.
Evergegee Mountaine Multard.
The like of this This fit is formewhat great and wooddy, coverd from the This fit is formewhat great and wooddy, coverd from the total continues to the branches, with a brownish need byte fet with divers long white leaves at its easy, formewhat the total of Stocke-Gillow flowers but finaller and years and harpe in talks: at the soppess of the branches who, is many, and much differed stand rufts of white however which come fuch like that such as a resist the common This, and find like feed in them very hot and sharpe: the continued it felic into many branches and personned matth with the former also above ground uncorrupted many years.

This figure the committee with the count leaves.

The state of the country of the

This first Alpiness wines continue rounds. Small mountaine Mustard with roundificals.

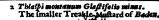
This first Alpiness wines continue rounds. Small mountaine Mustard with roundificals.

This first Alpiness wines continue rounds many small short leaves, that grow near the ground being mind the tade, lightly desired about the edges, and every one on a short foote stake, due to take the toppes, and bearing a few narrow long leaves on them, and small was lower above them; after which follow small round seeds we field divided by a small skinne into two was lower above them; after which follow small round seeds we field divided by a small skinne into two was lower above them; after which follow small round seeds we field within them: the roote grow-informating upon very slender foote stakes with small yellowish sharps seeds within them: the roote grow-informating and smaller downewards.

Ccce

1. Thiafpi mhutanum Glaftifetto majus. Clufus his first Hungarian Treakle-Mustard.







5. Thisfpi Alpinum minus capitule votundo. Small mountaine Mustard with round heads.



3. Thiafi montanum femper virens.
Evergreene mountaine Mustard.



11. Thisfi montanum inteum majus. The greater yellow Thisfi.



ayranwich in ilirah ban belgi geduck see

13. Thieffi Ference folio. Tresile Multard with Speedewell leaves.

TE188 7.



14. 15. Thiathe montanum Vermiculato acuto faito;

G alterum carnofo rotando faito;

Treakle Multard with very finall and pointed leaves,
and another with finall thicke leaves.



6. Thisp: Alpinum majus capiculo resunds. The greater mountaine Mustard with round heades.

The greater kinds hathdivers heads or tusts of somewhat longer leaves next the ground, from the middle of the burner fisch up a bigger stalke, set with narrow leaves up to the toppes, where they branch forth and beare subthictivities flowers and round heades with seede, as the lesser kinds doth but larger: the roote likewise is somewhaters.

7. This fall this is Alpinum repens. Creeping mountaine Treakle Mustard.

This stall this is the many small branches creeping by the ground of foure or five inches long with some few kind that of the many small branches creeping by the ground of foure or five inches long with some few kind that are somewhat round set without order on them, and at the toppes many white flowers somewhat have a great in whose places afterwards come small state powches, containing seeds in talke like unto Rocket:

2. This is around faxafile flore rubente. Small reddish flowred Treakle-Mustard.

2. This is white and long, from whence come three or some round upright yet weake stalkes, The note of this This is white and long, from whence come three or some round upright yet weake stalkes, with refinal thicke and round leaves at the bottome, not much broader than the fruit or seed evessels themethe, of sale greene colour, and those that grow up higher smaller and narrower up to the toppes, where the sown made of source leaves apeece, stand in tusts many set together of a pale reddish or blush colour, striped swin reasons of a deeper red rising our of reddish greene huskes being the outer slowers, which as a crowne combination of the sale reddish strength of the sale reddish of the sale reddish strength outer slowers, which as a crowne combination for from the middle rise other slowers afterwards upon long soote stalkes, and flat seede-vessels with the reddish there sale with the reddish the reddish greene strength.

with the part with the perfect of the plant of the flowers are business. The part with the perfect of the plant of the perfect of the plant of the perfect o

remarkwore, but much smaller or rather like unto those of the pulse we call Lentilis (and in some countries and the state of the state

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of a deeper vellow colour almost like the Wall-flower, every leafe being round pointed, and cut in in the side of a deeper yellow colour aimort like the value of a deeper yellow colour aimort like the wind and in round tufts or unabells but in those spikes, after the middle of the middle of the winds a point of the winds o making them feeme like narres with a with a pointell flicking forth in the middle of every one of them, and long and long and forthers, and the state of them, and long and forthers are the state of them, and long and forthers are the state of them. come rough and hoary round seeds venture, which is the roote is small and long and springeth new leaves Stalkes every yeare : this harh but little sharpenesse in it.

talkes every years a this nation that the first folio. Treakle-Mustard with Speede-well leaves.

This This pi hath divers leaves lying next the ground rough or hairy and almost round, of the base of nayle of ones thumbe, and of a deepe greene colour every one upon a thort footestalke, formwhat recent. nayle of ones thumbe and of a tere give he had been at the bottome, without branches, fet with very few leaves that compafe them at the bottomes and bearing at the transfer of the bottomes are the bottomes and bearing at the transfer of the bottomes are the bottomes and bearing at the transfer of the bottomes are the bottomes and bearing at the transfer of the bottomes are the bottomes are the bottomes are the bottomes and bearing at the transfer of the bottomes are the finall white flowers and after them small round and long pode upon small footestalkes one tone fpike fashion, containing in each a small brownish yellow seede somewhat sharpe in talle : the thore in talle

13. Thiaspi montanum vermiculato acuto folio. Treakle-Mustard with very small and pointed land From a great white hard roote rife fundry thicke and short riveld stalkes above a span long, thickes and From a great white hard roote he tuning that he will be a great white he will be a great white he will be a great white a great without order, being narrow and almost round, & pointed at the ends, somewhat he is when the edges and of a fad greene colour, but smaller upwards unto the sowers at the toppes which grow many believes a great which grow many believes edges and of a fad greene colour, but ittelled the conficting of four e white or formewhat reddifh leaves, the under couplebeng guarantees then the upper with fome yellow threds in the middle: the feede followeth in broad round flat powdes, he lowed in the middle like a Spoone on that fide next the flatke and bunching or bellying forth only confidence of the confidence flat also at the head, with a scame in the middle as is scene in many forts of these This spices which is far as vellow in boththe fides.

14 Thlaspi montanum carnoso rotundo folio. Treakle-Mustard with small thicke leaves The roote of this small This spi is long, smooth, white and hard, from whence spring divers reddifficulty thicke with small leaves that are fleshie, and not much broader then the powches with seede, of a blewill present colour, vet smaller and narrower up to the toppes, where the flowers stand in a small round tuft of a blub colour friped with reddish lines or strakes: after which come smaller flat pouches a little dented at the topper ad me plish with small sede in them like the other but lesse.

The Place. All these Mustards grow on hills and in rocky stony places in severall Countries, yet some of them are finaling our owne Land in the like stony places. The Time.

They all for the most part flower and give their feede in the Sommer moneths, yet some some former or named The Names.

The first of these is called by Lobel, Camerarius, and Tabermontanus Thlaspi Pamonicum Clusii, by Clusius himselfe Thlaspi primum vel montanum peltatum, and by Banhinus Thlaspi montanum Glasti solio maju : the fected is the second Thias is montanum of Clusius, called also by him Thiaspi Badense, by Lobel and Tabermorium The fpi album supinum, Columna mentioneth it under the title of Thiaspi montanum primum bursa pasture from which Baubinus calleth Thlafpi A!pinum Glafti folio minus according to his correction in his Appendix : thether Bauhinus onely maketh mention of by the name of Thiafpi faxatile rotundifolium: the fift is called by Caunius in his Epitome upon Matthiolus and in horto, The foi tersium faxatile, and by Banhinus in his Mathinius Thigi faxatile minore folio, but in his Pinax and Prodromus, Tolafpi Alpinum minus capitule retunde, and by Pout in in description of Mount Baldes Theafpi perraum Myagroider: the fixt is the third Theafpi faxaile of Manhida, which Lugdunenfis and Thalius doe also mention, but Thalius his description thereof is much differing fomit, and Camerarius upon Matthiolus faith her never found that fort among rockes and from places, but inteffeds and under hedges, and therefore in his Matthiolus he letteth forth that figure of that which grew withden, and omitted the other of Mathiolus, Bauhinus afterwards faith that fuch an one as Matthelus fet forth was tought him out of Italy and therefore he giveth the figures of them both in his Matthiolus and Prodromus by the title of Thlaspi Alpinum majus & minus capitule retundes the seaventh is called by Banhinus onely Thlaspi Alpinum mer the eighth is the Lithothlaspi quartum carnosofolio of Columna and called by Banhinns Thispipa vum sasaile for rubene: the ninth is called by Baubinus Thlafpi faxasile Polygal efolio according to the correction in his Apanto, folio 519. at the latter end of his Pinax, but is among his Thlafpies folio 107. Vermiculato felio: the tenth is later. his Thlafpi supinum luteum which Banhinus entituleth Thlaspi montanum incanum luteum Serpilifolio moju, nice doth the eleventh Thlaspi saxatile incanum luteum Serpillifolio minus, and is the Ionthlaspi luteo fore incan montanum Standered no of Columna : the twelfth is called by the learned of Mompelier, Thiaspi Vermicafolia win Baubinus faith is the Draba minima muralis Diefeoridis of Columna, and yet hee maketh it tobe a Barfi plan allo, calling it major loculo oblongo, but Columna faith it hath a sharpe taste like a Draba but so hath not harfe pastoris: the thirteenth and the last are mentioned by Columns under the same titles here expressed.

The Vertues. These forts of Thiafpi also as they are all or the most of them of the like sharpenesse in rate unto the forms, fo they may bee of the same qualities in operation but no speciall properties being set downe by any under that have made mention of them nor other private experience, I cannot speake further concerning of of them.

The step Ruckle Thlashi alppoenten. Bucklet-like Thlashi or Treakle-Mustard.

Fourth kind of Thiefs is to be spoken of, whose difference from others consistent in the seed vestells, which are formed somewhat like a buckler, and thereof taketh the name, of which we have not many to entrear, but as they are they shall here follow.

1. This is in the recipies major. The great Buckler-Mustard.

This This This is the divers long leaves lying next to the ground, fomewhat like unto those of common Hawkeweede, but lesser and unevenly dented or rather waved about the edges, and a little hairy alfo, among which rife up two or three weake trayling stalkes, with a few less theren much smaller then those below, without any dent or incision in them at all, at the toppes they

the dates much as whiteon are let many pale yellow flowers made of four eleaves, each etc. which after-single whenches, whiteon are let many pale yellow flowers made of four eleaves, each ecce, which after-tion for round powches divided as it were into two round parts like bucklers, the footestalke standing be-the end ending in a small pointell. In each old subsection the like bucklers, the footestalke standing bewas preserved in a small pointell, in each fide whereof is conteined one seede of little or no sharpe wentury, mote is small and slender perishing every yeare.

2. Thaspiclypeatum asperum minus. The leffer Buckler-Multard.

limber or leffer Buckler-Multard hath leffer leaves but more rough and hairy then the former, deepely and the deges, and from them rifeth a finall weake falke, divided at the toppe into two or three bran-backwin into we leaves and finall yellowith flowers, made of five leaves a peece at the toppes one above anoder frite fathion, where afterwards ftand finall Buckler-like heads, and pointed in the same manner as are in ser inter tation in aller as the feede is also : the roote is small and perisheth.

the former but immier as the receive is and the roote is imail and perimetri.

3. This pi furatum ville from flore caleur's donata. Spurre flowred Buckler This pi.

The length of this This pi that lye on the ground next the roote are about two inches long & halfe an inch broad, The large of this This pi that lye on the ground next the rootears about two inches long & halte an inch broad, and me tedges into deepe gathes being hairy, and of a light hoary greene colour: the stalke is likewise hoary and make edges into deepe gathes being hairy, and of a light hoary greene colour: the stalke is likewise hoary and hairy of acobit high, fer with such that like torno leaves but lesser and compassing it about at the bottome branded the temperand leaves a peece, with a small heele or the the stalke stalke in the middle standing interbehinding of the stalke stalke stalke stalke in the middle standing into the stalke in the middle betweene them standing forth: the roote is thicke and long of she big-into the stalke stalke stalke betweene start stalke sta nefeotom intellinger of a tafte betweene fweet and fharpe, but the leaves and feede much more sharpe and biting upon the tongue

4. Thispi clypeasum minus Serpillifolio. Small Buckler-Mustard with wild Time leaves. This is a very finall herbe not above foure or five inches high whose lower leaves are as small as those of Mothe of lime, of a whitish yellow greene colour, those on the stalkes are like the other but smaller, and thickly

1. This fit clypeatum Hieraci folium majus. The greater Buchier mustard.

5. Thiafpi clypeatum arbore fceus Creticum. The great Buckler- muliard of Candy.





1. 174 . 17 danen eb fet thereon, the flowers are small and yellow like the last, and so are the seede vessells but cleare and made like cleare Parchment somewhat yellowish: the talke whereof is small like the first.

This hath the lower part of the fialke thicke thort and wooddy, the branches may of the find one way bearing at the town one way, bearing at the towns, with two hoary thicke leaves fer all along the branches, many of the manner one way, bearing at the toppes fundry small white flowers, and after them round flat hiskes, receiving the finded bucklers among the Venetians, with small retind flat feede within them, and somewhat there is thicke, short and wooddy, with divers strings and fibres thereto.

T be Place.

Some of these forts are naturally growing about Mompelier and the parts not farre off, some alle about the accounts relateth, and the last in Gandy as Alpinius faith.

They flower and give their feede about the same time that the others before set downe doe, or form what later.

The Names.

The first is called by Lobel The last parvum Hieracifolium goe Lunaria surea Monspeliensum, by shim Tus, clypeatum, by Camerarius The silentame vel Lunaria bifulcuta, by Lugdswens Lunaria surea Deschario, Thalius Leucoium montanum primum, by Columna Leucoium Alysoides sandollatum montanum, by Tahumu Thalisu Leucoium montanum primum, by Comma Leucoium Argentee inflead of the lesser authe desiration of the lesser at the desiration of the lesser at the desiration of clare, and by Bauhinus Thlassi biscutatum asperum Bieracifelium majus: the second Columna called land Alysicides Apula spicata and by Bauhinus Thlassi biscutatum asperum minus: the third Columna called Land montanum store pedato, referring it rather to Leucoium then to a Thlassi, although the seede vessells are une size, but Bauhinus contrarius maketh it a Thlassi as it dots most first thereum ogree, and called the Thlassi alterna minus Columnia. ting, out saminm contrarise the fourth is called by Ewel Thiapp alternamental experiments Spitch Thiap alternamental contrarise the fourth is called by Ewel Thiap alternamental Copeanum Spitch Ingdomenfs Thiap in minus cipeatum Pena, by Columna Thiap in minimum fricatum lanatum, by Columna Thiap in minimum fricatum lanatum, by Columna Thiap is to the last is so named by Apinus in his book. of exoticke plants as it is in the title.

The Verties.

There is none of these herbes of halfe that fiercenesse or sharpenesse that many of the others before are, seving is any of them used in Physicke that I know for any purpose, but serve onely as varieties in name to bee the curious.

CHAP. XVI.

Thiaspi fruticosum. Shrubby, bushie, or wooddy Treakle-Mustard.

Fift kind of Thlaspi is of those that grow greater then the rest and more wooddy like a small bush, whereof there are some varieties here to be expressed.

I. This protect increase the state of the st bearing thereon long pale greene leaves like unto those of the Stock-Gilloflowerter flour, yellow colour, after which follow feede vessels made like shields parted into two parts, as many other of the for-

mer forts are.

2. Thiafpi fruticosum Leuceij solio angustisolium. Narrow leased wooddy Treakle-Mustard.

This other wooddy Thiafpi spreadeth with many branches thicke set with narrow long leaves, very lite unto the leffer Sea Leucoisms: the flowers at the top are white standing many together in short spikes, which much to small statede vessels like unto the rest rule roote is white long and wooddy spreading much under gound.

to small flat seede vessels like unto the rest reference is white long and wooddy spreading much under gound.

3. This first spreading much flip anicum. Spanish wooddy Reakle. Mustard.

This This fish shootest forth many weake hard and wooddy states; seeds able to stand upright, this test sides with rough hairy leaves like unto Savory up to the toppe where grow many small white sower in hard fishes and after them small flat powers with seede in them: The roote is hard and wooddy perishing resynant.

4. This thorny This for itself up with divers hard wooddy stalke branches without and sharpe thornes, the leaves are dispersed on the branches without any forther. It stoppe places fire a wooddy stalke branches without any other, who places fire so to getter and at others more, which are small and long, pointed at the ends, also done to the grant on the underside: the slowers are white standing thicke together at the side of the state of the standing standing

deth not but perisheth as the rest doe.

This Thiaspi of Machin groweth first with many long and whitish hoary leaves lyttle on the ground, and storwards bushing thicke upon the slender weake stalkes, beare a number of small white slowers at the topic in tustes, and afterwards forced more in length, where follow small round seede vessels in tustes, and afterwards forced more in length, where follow small round seede vessels in title pointed as the contractions of the state of the sta containing small seede therein, and lesse than the same the roote is long and white perishing and the time every yeare, but raying it felfe againe of the fleed feede. Sometimes I have tene this kind to give down flowers but no feede neither did it endure long after in my Garden.

Thispi frusicofum felio Leucois angufrifolium.



4: This is in fine fun fratico fun Thomy Treakle, mustard.



3. Thisfpi frut cofum Hifpanicum.

T blafti incanum Mechlinien fe. Hoary Thlaspi of Mechlin



The Place.

These forts grow in severall countries, some in France about Marfelles and Mampeliar, some in Second for the countries beautiful. Italy, and some in the Low Countries, the same also that were thought proper to some countries have been alfo in others.

They all flower in Summer, and give their ripe feede shortly after, but few of them abiding after the feet and start the feet a

The Names. The first is called by Bimbinus Thlaspi fratice fine Leuceij felio latifelium, as it is in the title : the found itel-Inte first is called by Demonstrate I really fracion and folio Lencois marini minorie, whom Lagdanens and There is the best of the control of led by Love in his Outervations a mappy of the leave of folio angustification; and Camero in Thissis Comero and the come doe follow, but Bankinus callethic Thissis Leaves folio angustification; and Camero in Thissis Comero and the tanu doe tollow, out Bauerine cauchit I varye Lencon jow anymisjoums; and convertes I nash framerine bistorum; the third is called by Lobel Thaspi fruitcosum alterum, and to dee Lugdenensis and Taterumians; at as Cinsius chinketh is his Thiaspi sextum Hispanicum alto store, by Baukinum Thiaspi and Tolespi feetum his full other in the fourth is called by Lobel and other since him Thiaspi fruitcosum spinosum Narbonense or Thispi fine state the fift is called by Lobel and Clussium Thiaspi incanum Mechinicuss. by Baukinum Thiaspi fruitcosum and the state of the who taketh it to be Thlafpi incanum fruticosum Franconia of Camerarius in horte, as also the Iberiros Taken nus which Gerard hath expressed under the title of Thlafpi fruticofum. The Vertues.

Some of these forts as are sharpe as any of the former which therefore may be judged as conducable for the greefes the first forts were appropriate as they : the others that are little or nothing sharpe are held to be more fitable.

CHAP. XVII.

Thiaspiexoticum. Strange fashioned Thiaspi.

He last kinde of these Treakle-Mustards are such as are in forme of leaves, or growing same wing from all the other kindes and not from the strange countries where they grow. 1. 7 blaspi bederaceum. Ivic leafed Treakle-Mustard.

This This/pi shooteth up with many weake tender stalkes leaning downewards, and rather one ping upon the ground, than railing it felfe to be much above a spanne high, dispersedly fet with faul broad leaves, thicke and short, broad at the bottome, cornered about the middle, and pointed at the end, saw what resembling Ivye leaves: the flowers are small and white growing spike fashion at the topper of debanches. which after wards yeeld small round seede vessells parted at the ends containing small seede and shapeline Thiaspie : the roote is small, long and fibrous perishing every yeare.

Ivic leafed Treakle Multard,

² Thiafpi alind Lunaiu folijs five Lunaria Magorum Arabim Ishij, Strange Moonewort-like Treakle Muliard.





FRIBE 7. Abfield Lunaris foliji five Lunaria Magorii Arabum Lobelio. Strange Mooneworte-like Treakle-Multard. Abough it be not determined by Lobel to what genus this plant is to be referred, yet I have prefumed to Although it to the leafed kind untill it can be otherwise disposed his discription thereof being briefe thus, the section of the section and the coloured bending wooddy roote divers leaves form what like unto a Landau form in forms of the section of t k anoth form in what are also source benuing wooduy roote diversieaves somewhat like unto a Linguist like unto the new spring like unto the new sp line me stouage that high hill called Mons Seny, and Saint Iean de Morienne,

2. Thiaspi Alexandrinum. Levant Thiaspi or of Alexandria. This is fault plant but very beautifull, fearfe halfe a foote high, from whose roote which is long and stem-der indian divers branched falkes, at each joint whereof where it brancheth groweth a large round leafe comde ment p uvers or a le le constant de la constant nad whereof lie fmall feede. The Time.

The fat Lobel (sich hee foundin Portland which is an Iland belonging to Cornewall nor farre from Plimmouth well of England, and in divers of the sea coastes thereabours : the second he likewise found he saith in Sawhiteletdowne in the description: the last came from Alexandria and other parts of Syria.

The Place. The fall flowreth and feedeth plentifully both in the naturall places, and whether it is transplanted in the Sumas matter but the second, as is fald was not knowne : the last as comming out of an hotter climate is somewhen note that der and hard to be kept a Winter, for it beareth not the first years, and hardly the next but very late, The Names,

The felt is called by Lobel The app bedoraceum, and so doth Lugdanensis, and others that have made mention templismes; Bankinus callet hit The appropriate hedere folio: the second is called by Lobel Lunaria Magorum Arabe, whefaith the Italians doe call it : Banbinus calleth the last Thiaspi Alexandrinum being so called by Cortufu who fent the feede. The Vertues.

thereigh the triall beene made of any of these forts by any that I know, and therefore thus much shall suffice where folken of both of those and the others before, for I intended not to invent receipts of those things I mennin but to relate what I have reade or knowne to be practifed.

CHAP. XVIII.

Draba five Arabis. Arabian Mustard.

nearest both in forme and qualitie unto the Thiaspi is this herbe Draba which I have Englished Arabian Multard for want of a fitter name, for although the Latine or Greeke name (whether ye

will, or neither if ye will) may feeme to urgean Arabian originall, yet we find that itis as an adulterate a Greek name as a Latine, and not thought to be of Dioscorides

wowe festing downe, but intruded by others into fome mpics of his, because others that are more anthenticke areit not at all: the ancients have mentioned but one for, but thefe later times have produced divers others, which have been fo called of the likenesse in some parts, mothemoft knowne and common.

1. Draba vulgaris.

The more common or knowing Arabian Mustard, This Archies Mustard from a creeping white roote houshup in divers places many straight straked stalkes in the with grayifu greene leaves, fomewhat broad an army long, a little pointed at the end, and broad at the bomme compassing them, but those that grow at the four of them have every one a, thore four talke and dandmevenly about the edges a the soppes of the stalkes ar fread into many branches, all of them rising to an eall help, with many franches, and or them thing to an indicate with many fmall whiteflowers for thereon of the large space. Soming a large suff or minbell, where see her was palt fland fmall round feede vessells, divided to make the same like some of the former Thispies with a the last it the end, containing in each part one the member that there as the leaves are a little also a this by the creeping rootes maintaineth is felfe in the Winter adpailheth not.

1. Draha minor capitulis orbicularibus.

The fmaller Arabian Multard. This finaler fort hath diversioning leaves rising from the more somewhat dented about the edges, and standing in teste stalkes, from among which spring up a stalke about an hand breadth high, having a ewkenmuch longer and narrower fet thereon, and from the middle thereof plentifully stored with small branche and round heads on them (for the flowers have

1. : Dreba vulgeris. The more common or knowne Arabian Muffard.



7. Draba tutea, Yellow Arabian Muffard.

not beene observed) parted by a thinne skinne containing one seede in each part : the roote is restorate for the smallnesse of the plant, with small fibres annexed thereunto and living many yeares. 3. Draba tennifolio. Thinne leafed Arabian Multard.

From a small long white roote rise brittle short stalkes about a foote long, with small beauther trans toppes, fet with a few pale greene leaves of two inches longand one broad, dented about the edges and dented fing them at the bottome, of a fierie hot and tharpe tafte : the flowers frand as the toppes as it were fi fing them at the bottome, of a neire not and inarpe take a the however take a long foote falke, finall and white, which afterwards give small round heads every one fee upon a long foote salke.

4. Draba alba slignosa repens. The more creeping codded Arabian Mustard.

This more creeping square codded Arabian Mustard sendeth forth many heads of leaves computing on the computing of the computing o

ther circlewife, thicke full of juyce somewhat broad, dented about the edges and of a darke greene to and pricking upon the tongue, and from the midft of them severall weake stalkes a froze or more lost, and whom grow smaller leaves and broader at the bottomes where they compasse them, set at several disease, are toppes whereof come forth divers white flowers in a small tuft standing one above another, more separate toppes whereof come forth divers white Howers in a insul ture training one above appears, more feature at they flower, unking a long finke, and give small long and round coddes, which parting into two parts flow the small reddish seed within them cleaving to each side: the roote is small and except the spreading three start.

5. Draba alba siliquosa minor. The lesser codded Arabian Mustard.

This smaller fort hath divers branches of leaves rising from the roote which lying on the ground or a link over

red with earth shoote forth small fibres whereby it creepeth farre about : the leaves are broad at the polyrad greene colour which so abide the first Winter, and then somewhat earely before the beginning of Sames follows. ing, from among them rife fundry upright flender thairy stalkes halfe affoote high, set with lesser lesses which compasse the stalkes at the bottome, after which come flender long and round coddes, like to those of the ordinary Mustard, containing within them in a double row small reddish seede: the roote is small and white, staging from fuch like branches of leaves yearely abiding all the Winter after.

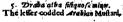
6. Traba Erysimi flore & siliquis. Bastard Arabian Mustard.

This small plant hath divers such like branches of hairy whitish leaves lying about the roots, slightly deared bout the edges, every one on a small foote stalke, from among which rise up weake and stender stalke, troit the like leaves and fundry finall yellowish flowers at the toppes, whom small long coddes doe follow, one ning small sharpe seede: the roote is of the bignesse of a finger, white and long, set without, or withvey few fibres.

7. Draba Intea. Yellow Arabian Mustard.

The last plant is not so small as this is great, shooting forth square, but weake stalkes, source or five sources. or more, not able to stand upright, but lie on the ground oftentimes, fer orderly with long and somewhat broad greene leaves, a little hairy and dented about the edges, spreading many long branches, all of thundred

> Draba alba filiquofa repens. The more creeping codded Arabian Mustard.



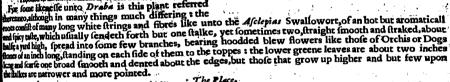






invarimall yellow flowers, growing featteringly at who with one finall leaves among them, which me very finder and limber long pods, with very Helowih feede in them very sharpe and biting upmile manne: the roote groweth to be very great and forestst wooddy, very (trong and fierce both in fmell at the abiding under ground many yeares, but loofing alternal leves above ground every yeare.

2 Draba flore ceruleo galeato. Hooded trabian Mustard with blew flowers. For fone likenesse unto Draba is this plant referred



The fift Claffin faith he found as plentifully about the borders of the fields at Vienna, as others have done in the plant and faith, the fecond being not mentioned where it grew, the third without shorn Bongoia ; the fixt Lobel faith groweth not farre from Mompelier : the feaventh at Tubing neare dright More about Heidelberg and Bornie in Rhatia among the Switzers ; the last is naturall in certaine places of Narbou in France

The Time. The docal flower in the moneths of Ihne and Inly and their feed ripeneth in the meane time.

The Names. hindledin Breeke descis & shafe and some in Latine Arabis and Draba but from whence deduced it is not valuation although Label and Pona docateffe much thereabouts: for divers writers have observed, that this remonerations Lebel and Pona designette much thereadouts: for divers writers have observed, that this interpretation of the fact of the fa and a rid of the same booke betweene Glassum and Telephium, yet how loever it is, the herbe so named is a lownerious a dayes, and accepted by that name among all the moderne writers of hierbes, and although Documents and thought the and thought the Telassic treatment to be it, yet others soone sound his errors & avoided it. Sarapia to the same the same oriental the same oriental either the same oriental either the same oriental either the same oriental the same or the same oriental the same or the same oriental and faith it may more fitly agree thereunto then unto the Solidaginet, by which name he received it and faith it may more fitly agree thereunto then unto the sound in the fame herbe that wee doe usually which maketh me much to suspect that this Draba lutea is the fame herbe that wee doe usually here

here in England call Solidage Sarafenica and Germanica filiquefa, it doth fo mearely answer it in comhere in England call Solidage Sarafenica and Germanias jumpinant doth to nearest amwer it in was also well knowne to Germania his time, although mentioned by him in a contrary place from the sarafenica, namely in the Chapter of Epissedium Barren-wort, where hee compareth the code of the the code of Sarafenic Confirmed, meaning this plant and not that which he had described before to the code of Sarafenic Confirmed, meaning this plant and not that which he had described before to the code of Sarafenic Confirmed, whose seeds of Sarafenic Confirmed Sarafenic Conf samles galeate, which as I sayd doth hardly or very little agree tinto any Draba.
The Vermer.

The Arabian Mustard being as sharpe in taste as any Thiaspi, is accounted to be not and dry, and thinly as a effectuall to all the purposes that Thiaspi or Cresses serve unto, and as it is in Disserties if the Chapter is used in stead of Pepper to put among broths and meats, and also being boyled with Prisancia walking and in the Arabic and a series of the contract and in the chapter and series of the contract and in the chapter and series of the contract and in the chapter and series of the contract a tough flegme that (ticketh in the break and lungs, causing it to be easely expectorate and foir forth

CHAP. XIX.

Turritie fee Turrita. Towers Multard.

F this herbe there are two or three forts mentioned by fome writers, whereof fome of them refer them as Bankinus doth unto the kinds of wilde Coleworts, to whole centure I cant to readily gree, in that the herbe in part but the feede chiefly is as hot and sharpe in taste as the Thiefit or Dra ba, and therefore fittest to be joyned next thereunto as comming nearest unto their family.

1. Turritis valgation. The more common Towers Multard.

This more common fort of Towers Multard hath many rough hairy leaves full of sappe or juice, of a designed common fort of Towers Multard hath many rough hairy leaves full of sappe or juice, of a designed common fort of Towers Multard hath many rough hairy leaves full of sappe or juice, of a designed common fort about two inches long and more them one broad, pointed at the ends and broades in the midde, into roothing dented about the edges, lying round about the head of the roote upon the ground, from smong while rise up divers rough and hairy stalkes neare two soote high, set orderly with such like leaves one above smole on all fides thereof, but compaffing them at the bottome which are narrower & longer pointed then the below on all lides thereor, but to comparing seems because the lower as it were to the seems of the lower as it were to the lower to the lowe upright round about the stalkes before the highest flowers are blowne, the whole stalkes ferme like president Steeples or Towers from whence it tooke the name, in which code are contained small browne and shape the ting leedsthe root is composed of many white fibres or strings seldome abiding after it hath given seed three

> 1. Tarritis valgetier. Common Towers Multard.

CHAP. 19.

2. Turrith major.
The greater Towers Muland.





here doth spring up divers plants before winter, and so abide to flower and seede the next Sommer.

2. Turrish major. The greater Towers-Mustard.

A. Turish major. The greater Towers-Mustard.

It goes for spreadeth many leaves upon the ground somewhat greater & longer, and not so rough or hairy specific for spreadeth many leaves upon the edges, and of a paler or whiter greene colour, almost of the field Coleworts (which onely thing in my opinion cauled Bashisms and others to referre these specifies of the field Coleworts) the stalker rise higher and more branched, the leaves of them estimpassing them at the most specific property of the specific property of th

Torries Alpins. Mountaine Towers-Multard.

The description of the state of the stat The Place,

The Helighteth to grow more on the open Sunnie hills, and the fecond more in the woodes and shadowve Is in deligned in Austria pentifully as Clusius faith where the last was found also, part, all both in Austria pentifully as Clusius.

the flower early for the most part sometime in April but usuall in May, and the seede is ripe in Inne. . The Names.

The below have not beene knowne to any of the ancient Hert arifles either Greeke or Latines, neither yer to dor moderne Writers, for I finde none of them to make mention thereof by the name of Turrity or Tura Malinhis Dutch Herball, Clusius, Tabermentanus, and Gerard from him whose figures were nied for his Relation in Dutch Herball, Cinjim, Tapermontanum, and Gerara from him whose figures were nied for his Relation by the Chapter referreth them rather to the Relation by Buffee five wilde Colewortes. The first is called by Cluffim Turrita vulgation, and Turritis by Lini, Tampananu calleth it also Vaccaria, and Baubinus Braffee five first folips integris & his plais: the second is calleth grains by Cluffing of the Cluffing, but Thalius Braffee five first process, and Baubinum following Thalius rather than Chaptelich it Braffee five first ramofa tota pene glabra: Baubinum calleth the last Braffee five first Alpina, although it kith it was sent him by a skillful Herbarist by the name of Turritis Alpina. The Vertues.

The final largentile of theile herbes, and especially the seedes doe plainely declare them to bee congeneres to the Millinds, Creffes, Thiaft i, and the like, and no doubt will worke the fame effects, although I have no author from whom I might declare any speciall properties in them, and therefore I leave them to every ones practise to experiment their vertues.

CHAP. XX.

Iberis Cardamantica, Sciatica Cresses.

Catica Creffes are of two forts, of both which Marthielus entreateth but in feverall places, the one in the end of the first booke under the title of Iberis, the other under Lepidium in the second booke.

1. Iberie Nasturty folio. Sciatica Cresses This limit rifeth up with a round stalke about two foote high spread into divers branches, whose ins long raich up with a round stalke about two foote high spread into divers branches, whose lowe large are somewhat larger than the upper, yet all of them cut or torne on the edges, somewhat like modeled Cresses bits smaller: the flowers are small and white growing at the toppes of the branches, what shawing grow buskes like into Cresses, with smaller brownish seeds therein than in the other, very should sharp in taste more than the Cresses, with smaller brownish feeds therein than in the other, very should sharp in taste more than the Cresses, which along with larger leaves.

1 lors it states of bits of the roote is long, white and wooddy.

2. Iters it states of bits. Science Cresses with larger leaves.

This obstract hat the lower leaves whole, somewhat long and broad not rent or torne at all, but onely somewhat depthened about the edges cowards the ends very like unto those of This spic Cresses for forth here before sample This spic, but those that grow up higher are lesses; the flowers and seeds are like the former, and so is through the wife, and both roote and seeds as there as it.

The Place.

The Place. Thele grow by the wayes fides in untilled places, and by the fides of old walles, &c.

They flower in the end of Inne, and their feede is ripe in Inly.

The National in Greeke by Discovides 1 septements, Ibert five Cardamante a quod Cardamo, id est. Nasturaments, il bert sive Cardamante a quod Cardamo, id est. Nasturaments, il the verke Discovides his owne, which is plainely continued ask to be by good reasons, because by the testimonie of Galen Iberts and Lepidium are all one (for in his und booke De camp, medicans secondami loss, from the authority of Higgsins Hipparess, her saint thus a common debress because of suprimer, bertham therefore Lepidium occant; and Nassuriam special second Booke entituded for Lepidium, so the law would not speake of one herbe in two places, besides this Iberts is thrust into the after the Booke, and continued the suprimer selection of the last of the lepides there is though the continued of the last of the lepides there is though before Odden also in his blocke. De speake of one herbe after of the herbes there is town herbes, but still as of one. Publica The Names. ends, doth never increase of them feverally as of two herbes, but fill as of one. Phillips of one public field that Lepideni was called Ibers, being hot in the fourth degree and neare with

1. Iberis Naffurtti follo. Sciatica Creffes.

s. Iberis Cardementice latiere folio. Sciatica Creffes with larger larges.





Cresses in the properties and in his third Booke and 77. Chapter, speaking De Ischiadu caratine, he saith, h totum ischiadicos sanitati restituit Iberidis herba usus quam Lepidium quoq; vocant: they therefore that separate then and make them different herbs are in an errour, but the said Paulus Eginica in the same Booke and place shewth that there is another Iberis saying, Iberis fruticosa que apud nos nascitur Lauri folijs similibus o multo amplini that there is another Iberu 1aying, voern processing of a promote najestur Lauri Josys jimusom or maise ampan-bus respondere multis testimonia testantur, non solum in coxarum sed in aliji quoqua disturnia affetibus; which low or Iberiu altera is very likely to be the Lepidium of Pliny in his 19 Booke and 8. Chapter, whereof he saith the, Exit Lepidium in enbitulem altisudinem soliys Laurinia, which Lepidium, by the judgement of the both of the laur Writers is that herbe which some call Pipritis, and some Raphanus specifis; in English Dittander, whereof I shall speake in the next Chapter. Damocrates, as Galen sheweth first, called it Iberin, because he cured a friend of his in Iberia with this herbe, which he learned of another who knew not the name thereof, and therefore Damerates in a Booke of his called Clinicas fetteth downe in Lambicke Verfee both the forme of the herbe, and the place of growing, that others might know it, and the manner of the cure also for others to follow, which me to place of growing, that others might know it, and the manner of the cure also for others to follow, whichere to recite were too tedious. Pliny calleth it Hiberia militaking the accent over the Ista, as it is likely. It is thought also by some that it is the Grias Apuleij. Matthiolus giveth the figure of the first in his greater figures, and it is other in his lesser: Anguilara calleth the sits Lepidium campestre, Tabermonamus Iberis secunda, Duranti Ibris, and Gerard Iberis Cardamantica, but Baubiums Iberis Nastratif felio: the other is called Iberis by Laginaris, Dodoneus, Lacuna, Gesner in bortis and Cesalphum, who yet faith it is Lepidium forte Columnia, by Anguium Lepidium bortense; by Lobel Iberis Cardamantica Lepidium Iberis Pauli; and by Baubium Iberis Ialur site: the Arabians call it Seitaragi and Hansab: the Italians Iberis and Lepidius; the Spaniards Massures mind we in Estib Eventh Passures Sources of Survey and Western the Germanes Wilderbers. And Doniel. Sciatica Kers. and we in Estib French Pafferage sonnage and Nafivore ; the Germanes Wilderkerff ; the Dutch Sciatica Kerff ; and we in Isish likewise Sciatica Cresses.

The Vertues The leaves, but especially the rootes while they are fresh taken in the Summer time, beaten and makintos pultis or falve with old Axungia or Swines greate, and applied to the place pained with the Sciatica, to continue thereon for foure houres in men, and two houres in women, the place afterwards bathed with wine and oyle mixed together, and then wrapped with wooll or skinnes after they have fweate a little, will afforedy one, mixed together, and then wrapped with wooll or skinnes after they have fweate a little, will affored out, faith Galen from Damocrates, not onely the faid disease in the hippes and hooklebone, and others of the joun, fuch as is the gout in the hands or feete, but all other old griefes of the head, as inverence rheumes, or is myother part of the body that is hard to be cured, and faith allo that Damocrates cured hereby all those disease whereanto were Sinapiques used, or Thapps applied 1P lies reciteth the fame method and manner that Damonus useth in his Verses, and saith that if any part of the griefe tensaine, the same specific after 20, days, imberaphied againe: the same also is effectuall in the disease of the sphere and applied to the skinne it taken may be bleraithes thereof, whether they be scarres, or leprose, or supplied, or supplied, which although it embeat the part, yet that is to be helped afterwards with a falve made of oyle and ware. Dissaying, and Phys isombia say, that if the roote be hung about the necke, or tend to the arme it will ease the pames of the tooth as. CHAP. XXI.

TRIBE 7.

Ludium five Piperitis. Pepperwort or Dittunder.

Aving shewed you in the last Chapter that there is another Lapedium differing from Beris, I thinke it meete to fhew you which it is, and place it next thereunto, and together with it expresse some others, that for their likenesse and properties have obtained

Ditander or Pepperworte.

(in common Pepperworte called Dittander, fendeth inflorewhat long andbroad leaves, of a light blewish inthingerwhat long and proad leaves, or a light blewifth generolog finely dented about the edges and pointed at the side shading dron round hard stalkes three or foure forthigh, spreading many branches on all sides, and having many small white flowers at the toppes of them, after which tollow small scede in small heads to the roote is finds running much under ground, & shooting up againe in many places, and both leaves and roote are very hot and harte in talte like unto Pepper, for which cause it

1. Leidin Manspeliacum Dentellarin dittum, French Dittander or Scarre-worte.

This benewhich is utually called Dentellaria Rondelessif for National am, tendeth forth a number of long and for Newscham, rendering to the antition of rong and interesting the state of the months gound, and not flanding up ight by reason of the length, which in my Garden became five or fixe footen the length which in my Garden became five or fixe footen the length which is my Garden became five or fixe footen armov, buy and smooth, of a sadde greene colour smallers. le getelower end; and compassing the stalkes about, but

French Dittander or Scarre-worte.





Lepidium aurouum. Annuall Dittander or Scarre-worte.



Dddd 2

leffer ftill up higher to the toppes, where they are a little branched, and doe break forth into divers darke purplish flowers fet together, confifting of five small pointed leaves a percestanding in rough brownish huste, whereing

flowers fet together, contiting or investigate pountes tours a property flowers of the second tours of the terwards is contained times round and partial ro being layd thereon as the leaves do and the ground and abiding many yeares, although both falker and leave pend the middle, running downe deepe into the ground and abiding many yeares, although both falker and leave pend

the middle running downs usepe into an annual annual straint your space of the spring every year gaining fresh in the Spring.

3. Lephings annual. Annual Distander or Scarrewort.

This Dittander or Scarrewort hathitalikes more upright then the last three or four foote high, for within the leaves as the last but somewhat larger and compassing them as the bottomes at the flowers are white, said had upon small branches spike fashion one shows another, which afterwards give small round and points had been in soft and county and some last the said spike and some in soft and some in some in soft and some in soft and some in som

fome of the Thiaspies, wherein the feede is contained no leffe hot and fierce in tafte, and exulcerating the dialest

in the former the roote is small and fibrous perishing yearely.

high with much narrower leaves at the joynts then determs, and at their toppes such cluster-like heads of second, and at leffe by a great deale : the roote is black-

hammony.

4 Poscaria pusilla repens. Small creeping Arsmatt-Timoter small Arsmart standeth not upright at all as the fract doe, but leaneth downewards with the weake brades, which together with the small long narrow ken senot by the halfe fo great as either of the two first, addifferent not but in the smalnesse from them with facines white and formetimes purplish flowers.
5. Per ficaria acris Virginiana.

Sharpe Arlmart of Virginia. The Arfmart of Virginia is in most things like the first, willing narrow leaves, but the flowers grow on more fasts and long spikes and wholly white.

6. Pergeria fratefcens maculofa Virginiana, fore albo. Sand sported Arimart of Virginia with white flowers. This ort of Virginia Arimart rifeth up with fundry hard rondgreene stalkes with the like great joynts on them as through have, and faire large broad darke blewish greene kers with fmill long points on them, spotted oftentimes in the common fort, and often also without markes, in may fix inches long or better, and three and a halfe broad, with findy compassing veines from the middle ribbe, and obesisfer and transverse : at the toppes of the stalkes and from the joynes with the leaves likewife, fpring branthe of the white flowers, like close graines as in the

per ficaria frutescens maculosa Virginiana fore ally or flore carneo. Shrub spotted Arsinart of Virginia, with white and with blush flowers.

TRIBE 7. contains of whirish with first like seeds following:

1, 2. Persicaria unigaria urens or mitis five maculata.

2 ordinary quicks or sharps Arimart, and the spotted or mild fort. be some also is on one same rainson and both perishing send; this hash no sharpe taste at all, but rather sower like smellor else a little drying or without taste.

In present Angustifolia. Narrow leased Ariemart.

The small Ariemart hath reddish stalkes of a cubits

The first is found naturally growing in many places of this Land, as at Clare in Effer, neare Emfer allo, and to on Rochester Common in Kent, at Samle Abbuy neare Whamley in Lancashire, and in other places, but is usually kept in Gardens : the other two are found about Monpelier in France. The Time.

The first flowreth in the end of Inne and in Tuly, but the second very late with us in Angusti, and next genetice feede in England that ever I knew : the last flowreth in July and the feede is ripe in August. The Names

Acrifio Lepidium in Greeke is fo called as it is thought qued Atrifusid eft, maculas & fquamma incm blat, or 28 others thinke and To Acail to quad acrimonia went alceres Lepidium alfo in Latine, yet this is not the Lyidium of Dioscorides and Galen which is a smaller herbe even the same I shewed you in the last Chapter, but it that their Distortion and Caner Aginet, and Pling his Lepidium folige lawrine allogae I showed you before: The fifth allogae I showed you before: The fifth allogae Piperitis by Fuchsius and Lonicerus, by Tragus, Matthiolus and Comerarius Lepidium five Piperitis and Little magnum by Fuchsius, I urner and Cordus in Historia, Anguilara tooke it to be Lepidium Dissertia, it is Lipidium Pluij by Lobel and Dodnara, and Lepidium Pauli & Pluij by Matthiolus, Ingdunensis and Casapinus by Lobel Raphanus squeeting, and Lepidium Pauli & Pluij by Matthiolus, Ingdunensis and Casapinus by Lobel Raphanus squeeting officinarum, and by Bankinus Lepidium latifolium the scalled Dentellaria Maghina, by Gosner in hortin and Flammula, who saith it is called at Rome Herba Saulii Anthonis, by Lobel and Lupinus. Dentellatia and Dentaria Rondeletij and Narbonenfium, Molybdena Plinij by Anguilara and Campain, who alfo faith it is called Crepanella by the Italians, Clufins, Durantes and Taberment and s call it Plumbage and Phabe go Plini; Bellonius faith that they of Landy call it Saxiphago they of Lennes Phrocalida and they of Lestin Man. nia, Cefalpinus calleth & Glastum street and Bauhinus Lepidium Dentellaria diction, the last is called by Lond Lepidium annuum, and for alto by Lugdenensis, but by Banhimus Lepidium glastifolium. Wen mindly dil the full in English Dittander and Pepperwort, but the other two may be called in English from the Greeke typologie Scarrewort, eyther because it will make a marke in the hand of them that shall hold it a while, or that it will take away markes and scarres of wounds, sores, or burnings in the flesh.

The Vertues. All these herbes are as hot and stery sharpe as the last, and worke the same effects, for both Panint Eginta and Pliny say, that they are as effectuall for the Sciatica of Hip-goute or any other goute or paine in the joynts, or any other inveterate greese, the leaves hereof to bee bruised and mixed with old Axangia, and applyed in the same manner, and used in the same order that the Sciatica Cresses are appointed before: the same also amendeth the deformities or discolourings of the skinne, and helpeth to take away markes, scarres, and scabbes or the source markes of burnings with fire or Iron. The women of Bury in Suffolke doe usually give the jaice thereof in Alem drinke to women with child to procure them a speedy delivery in travaile. The others are judged by the kanned men at Mompelier to be also of the same effect, for some of them tooke that of Rondeleins to be then the Lepidium of Dioscorides, whereunto such vertues are attributed by Rondelisius, who made as good the times for the tooth ach as he did of Pelletory of Spaine, and moreover by holding fome of the leaves in their hand that had the toothach did give them case, and withall raise a marke or wanne discolouting in the palme of the and, and leave it so after it was cast away.

CHAP. XXII.

Hydropiper five Perficaria. Arfmart.

Ecause the last herbe was called Piperitis I thought good to joyne these, and although is former until there were onely two forms of Arimart knowne to all Herbariffs, yet fince them Label hath added a small one, Baubinus affortith, and we to increase their number are to joyne divers others muchem.

a imall one, Baumana a rough, and we to increase their number are to joyne divers ourses ourses.

1. Perficarie unit aris five minor. Ordinary quicke or fharpe Arimart.

The quicke or fharpe Arimart groweth not so high or great as the mild fort doth, but with more store of branches and leaves, ionicitying like unto Peach leaves, and are long and somewhat narrower then the other, and most usually without any spot at all upon them, yet sometimes it hash beene found with reddin markes upon the leaves at the greater joynts as well towards the toppes of the statice, as at the toppes also come forth small spike heads of blush coloured, and sometimes more red or white showers mixed or clustering together, which falling array. Mackish state forth small spike and some in their allows the state of which falling away, blackish flat feede come in their places: the roote is somewhat long with many first thereat, which as well as the rest of the plant is of a very sharpe and quicke taste, biting the roose more then Pepper-

2. Perficaria vulgarit miti five maculofa. Ordinary spoeted Arimert. This other Arimare hath form what broader leaves fer at the great red joynts of the finites, with femicinal blackish markes on them usually yet fometimes without the flowers grow in fomewhat longer spike mally





other but greater, succeeded by the like blacke and flat shining feede: the roots confisheth of a great bath of a other but greater, increeded by the like Disease and the Humang access to but abide from yeareto years, blacke ftringes and threads which perish not years as the former doe, but abide from yeareto years, yet disease the state of the state

blacke stringes and threads which perish not yearcy as the former doe, but make from yearch yearch, yet one times the stalkes with leaves above ground dye downe and rise afresh in the Spring.

7. Personia altera frustsent longifolis maculata Virginiana flore carnes.

This other Virginia Arsmart groweth up with straight round stalkes, much higher than the last, with much longer and narrower leaves, marked also oftentimes in the like manner, and often also without this is more plants. ger and narrower leaves, marked and orientatures in the line burthicker fet, with fine bluft coloured flowers, which are shorter spikes but thicker fet, with fine blush coloured flower, mediatifull in branches of Howers, which are more approved to the Gentleman Mr. Iohn C. Merrice of Hohers, but gave no feede with the Gentleman Mr. Iohn C. Merrice of Hohers, that had ger than in any of the former, but gave no house with the works the roote is greater and more woody than he it rifen from the feede that was fent him from a friend in Virginia: the roote is greater and more woody thanks last, and perished with the extremitie of the hard winter frost. The Place and Time.

The former two forts grow almost every where with us in watery plasses, disches, and the like, that forthe most part are drie in Summer : the third in Germany : the fourth in the like places about Answerpe, a Label fight. the three last forts came from Virginia; the former forts flowring in Isme, and their feede being tipe in Angal; but the other forts flower much later with us, and scarce perfect their scade except the fift. The Names.

It is called in Greeke of prime, id eft, Piper aquaticum, many doe call it also Hydropiper in Laine, and grant It is called in Greeke vo province, inep. Figure against many the milde or gentle fort Professis finely, and ly Perficaria a foliorum forme, yet ionic untinguin them, calling the billion doch: fome as Lugianani, faith the other Hydropiper or Perficaria mens, as Lobel doth, or mordax as Thalian doch: fome as Lugianani, faith would make the spotted fort to be Plumbago Plini, because of the leaden-like spots on the leave, butter me much deceived : some also call it Britanica Plini, but they are as farre wide as the other : Lacuna callethic Crossogonum, and Anguillara calleth the sharpe fortby that name of Crategonum, and by some Zingler comment the third is onely remembred by Bankinius, the sourch by Lobel, and the three last by no other before: the Indians call it Persicaria, the Spaniards Munchas, the French Cubruge, the Germans Wasser pieser, and Washengum, the Dutch Waster poper, and we in English Water pepper and Arsmart, and in some countries Red-knees. The Vertues.

The milde Ar smart is of a cooling and drying qualitie, and the other contrarie is hot and drie: the fifth very effectuall for putrid ulcers, either in man or beaft to kill the wormes, and clenfe the putrified places; the juyee thereof dropped in, or otherwise applied, it likewise consumeth all cold swellings, and dissolveth the consended bloud of bruifes by strokes, falls, &cc. a peece of the roote, or some of the seede bruised and held to an akine took taketh away the paine : the leaves bruifed and laid to the joint that hath a felon thereon taketh it swy : the juyce dropped into their cares that have wormes in them destroyeth them quickly: if the herbebe stowed in a chamber it will soone kill all the Fleas therein; and if the herbe or juyce thereof be put to horses or other carelles fores, it will drive away the Flyes that will flicke thereto, even in the hottest time of Summer : a good handful of the herbe put under a horses saddle, will make him travell better, although her were halfetired before. The milde Arsmart is held to be good against hot empositumes and inflammations at the beginning, and to hele greene wounds.

CHAP. XX III.

Piarmica vulgaris. Common field Pelletory or Sneefeworte.

Ext unto Dittander should follow Tarragon called Tarchon and Dracuncinius bortengs & significant being of the like hot, and sharpe biting taite, but that I have entreated there in my former Book a also of the garden Dragons, whose figure 1 herewith shew you, & must in this Chapter skew youte framica vulgaris, ordinarily called wilde Pelletory and Sneedeworte, of which kinded to have Ptarmica vulgaris, ordinarily called wilde Pelletory and Sneeleworte, of which undeanor are fee forth one with double flowers in my former Booke. Pyrethram also vulgare, called by a felletory of Spaine, although fet forth in my former Booke. Vato this I mult adde an other firmer former former bound for much as by name to our Nation. This common Pelletory shooteth forth diverse brittle status a watchight winds. more spread into sundry branches, whereon are set narrow long leaves pointed at the ends, and finely dented a bout the edges flanding one above another up to the toppes, where grow many white flowers in a conductive getter, formewhat like unto those of Yarrow or Millfoyle, with a very small yellowish themme in the middle, bordered about with very short whitish leaves dented in at the broad ends, which institute away knowledge them small heades with chassic feeds therein the toote is long and whitish joynted at created different where farre about under ground: both lease and roote are of an hot sharpe biting taste, like unto the upper state, whereas it rought to many the property of the prope Spaine whereof it tooke the name.

2. Pyresbrum vulgare officinarum. Pelletory of Spaine. This is a small low plant bearing many finely cut long leaves upon the falkes lying on the ground, mading than Camomill, bearing at the toppes of each one lingle large flower having a pate of border of many large, white on the upperfide, and reddish underneath fee about the middle yellow thrumme; but not standard foods joyned at the bottome as the Camomill flowers doe, but more severed one from anothers it bearth small which is hardly contained and discussed for the barder. feede which is hardly found and difference from the chaffe: the roote is long growing dawneright of the basel of a mans finger or tumbe in our countrie, but not halfe fo great where it growers maturally, with direct bress from the fides, of a very hot, there, but diting tafte, drawing much water into the mouth being a white chewed after it hath beene dried, but nothing fo much while it is fresh and greene: the plant is very tender with us not enduring our Winter, unless it by very carefully preserved.

3. Pravinca Alpina five The carefully in Scabiole false. Wilde Pelletory with Scabious leaves.

This mountains Delivery hather the second in the plant is considered.

This mountaine Pelletory hath round thalkes about a foote high, spreading some branches towards the upper, whereon are set divers long pale gracing. Eaves on both sides one above another as in the sormer, burjaged or deepely cut in on both sides, somewhat like another Scabious lease: at the toopes of the stalkes and branches had

TRIBE 7. Common field Pelletory or Sneeferorte.



hestowersomewhat larger than the other, else not much un-hestoring aborder or pale of white leaves, fet about a middle thrance: thereote hereof is more firingy and fibrous than the

The fift groweth in fields and medowes by the hedge fides majorh wayes almost every where, and in lanes also and wast grounds; the other in Spains and divers other countries : the last washand in the mountainous fields of Helvetia or Swifferland and other parts there abouts.

The Time. The fift and last flower in the end of Iune and in July, and the found not untill August with as, and seldome giveth ripe sed melete carefully preferved in the Winter.
The Remos.

tinciled in Greeke flaquin Pramica, quod eft Sternutatoria, or Surentamentoria, as it is also in Latine from the effect of proroling intering. The first is diversly called by divers. Trague colon it Tanacetium album steve acutum, & Millefolium primum, Gim when a Thelian (pleus fire wel aquaticum, & in collett, fiv-jim Drace aquaticus, Bruns elfins Pyresbrum, Cordus on Dioscord-del Justrum Spluestre, Dodonesus Drace Spluestris sive Ptarmica, referreth it to that plant which Lugdunensis calleth Monde Sergionice Species altera Afgeonis, and yet maketh it also ikide of Cosmarie; Thaliss Pearmica Slousstris Germanica, Clutimbe of Coftmarie; Thaliste Pearmica of twestiris Germanica, Clu-particulum praticifie; Lobel Printiplita follo Turaccani vel Sorma-minicia; Mathidisae, Pachfini, Gesser, and others Pearmien, and lating Pratimoshus praticifies of the cost of the fecous in catted by a mathir provident, and of control Salivaria has Gester in bore to a mathir provident, and of control Salivaria has Gester in bore to a mathir provident, and in the control Salivaria has a feature and desirate in the control of the salivaria shall be providently and doing a salivaria of the control of the salivaria shall be salivaria. As a salivaria of the control of the salivaria shall be salivaria shall be salivaria. Puller, by the salivaria of the salivaria shall of the salivaria shall be salivaria. Puller, by the salivaria of the salivaria shall of the salivaria shall be salivaria. Puller, by the salivaria of the salivaria shall be salivaria shall be salivaria.



2. Pyrethrum vulgare officinarum. Pelletory of Spaine.



Wilde Pelletory is hot and dry in the second degree while it is fresh and greene, but in the third de Wilde Pelletory is hot and dry in the reconstruction in a draught of Muscadine an house or two before the key when it is dry. An ounce of the juice hereof taken in a draught of Muscadine an house or two before the key. when it is dry. An ounce of the juice nereof cases me a consequence of conductive with before the kall an Ague and prefently layd to fweat, will affiredly drive away the Ague at the fecond or third time taking a the mouth drawesh downs from the best land at the conductive the mouth drawesh downs from the best land at the conductive the mouth drawesh downs from the best land at the conductive t an Ague and prefently layer to tweather in the mouth draweth downe from the head modified at the herbe dryed or the roote chiefly shewed in the mouth draweth downe from the head modified and recth and to draw from the head modified in the head and recth and to draw from the head modified in the head and recth and to draw from the head modified in the head and recth and to draw from the head and recth and to draw from the head modified in the mouth draweth downer from the head modified in the mouth draweth downer from the head and recth and to draw the head and recth and the head and farthest: the herbe dryed or the roote ententy enewed in the mouth drawers downe from the head much figure and is thereby availeable to ease the paines in the head and teeth, and to draw forth cold rheme, countries also fluxions upon the Lungs or distillations into the eyes, it mightly also purgeth the braine from those houses that are the cause of the Appoplexie and Epilepsie or falling sicknesse: it helpeth also to confine the former than are the cause of the Appoplexie and Epilepsie or falling sixty of the body is the cause of the former. that are the cause of the Appoplexie and Epicepine of laining meaners of the body is the cause of many disasts and and braines, that falling into other parts of the body is the cause of many disasts and and trouble thereunto: the power of the dryed better or roote put up into the Nostrills protuct his cause of the dryed better bruised and made into a solution which trouble thereunto: the powther of the dryed nerge or roote put up into the Nottrills procureth faceing with often times doth ease the head-ach, the leaves or flowers bruifed and made into a falve or poultis withold hap greafe, being applyed taketh away blacke and blew spots that come by stroakes or falls or bruifes, as also all the fores or blemishes in the skinne, and is also good for the Goute and Sciatics. The true Pellecory of Spain is not strong the strong that the property of the strong that the str fores or blemishes in the skinne, and is and grown and should be considered in the mouth of the commonly used for the toothach, by the root it felle or with other things to bee chewed in the mouth of the life of the constant of the consta it is to be used with oyle, and rubbed on the parts that have shaking fits of Agues.

CHAP. XXIIII:

Raphanus Rusticanus. Horse Reddish.

declared in my former Book, & therefore need not to describe the againe, but onely to shew you their Figures and with them the Horse Reddish, whose first leaves that rise up before Winter are about a foote and a halfe long, narrower and very much cut in or torne on the edges into many parts, of a darke greene colour with a great rib in the middle, but after these have beene up a while others follow which are greater, rougher, broader and longer, whole and not divided as the first, but onely somewhat roundly dented about the edges: the stalke when it doth beare flowers as it doth but feldome is great, rifing up with fome fe " lesser leaves thereon to the height of three or foure foore, spreading at the toppe many small branches of whitish flowers made of foure leaves a peece, after which come small pods like those of the lesser Shepherds purse, but seldome with any seede in them : the roote is great, long, white and rugged, shooting up divers heads of leaves which may be parted for increase, but it doth not creepe within the ground, nor run above ground, and is of a strong sharpe and bitterish taste almost as MuRard.

He kinds of Garden Reddish I have

The Place.

It is found wilde in some places of this Land, but is chiefly planted in Gardens where it joyeth in a moyst and shadowy place.

It flowreth as I fayd but feldome, but when it doth it is in Iuly.

It hath no Greeke name that I can finde for if Disserides his Copies beettne it cannot bee his Raphanus sylvestris, called by the Romans Armoracia, for hee maketh the roote thereof to bee small, and the leaves tender and fit to bee eaten



which cannot agree hercunto, yet Tragm is confident that it is the Armereia of Pliny, and thinkin with all that it is the Toracin radix and Elothalaffon of Theophrafim, lib :7, cap.4. which Pliny referresh to the Impeliate It is called Raphama Russicanus by Lobel, and Raphama valgaria and Russicanus by Masthiolas, by Defines be phanus winds and Radicula magna, Armoracia and Raphama major by Brunfelfims. Raphama major by Tragm all Cofner, Cordus upon Disformate and Lonicerus call it Things major and magnifum, and Basicanus and magnifum, and Basicanus of the properties of the Raphama Russicanus Things alternam Disforming in 19. books and 17. Chap. hath-funlted much, in reciting the kinds of Reddish, with the Greetians to make these push he taketh out of Theophrafia ilb 7.6.4. where he by the word idea of odes not understand Reddish and bage as the learned doe well know that reach him, and that dearly with him is as it is thought Raphama Reddish, whereof in the firms Chappen bamentioneth five forts, Cornatia Claussa. Liesbalafia, Resign and wild fort with Rocket-like leaves which Atheneses calleth America, and Play inverting the word.

Ordinary Garden Reddifh.

Rephasest niger retundiore sudice. The rougher rooted blacke Reddish.





in Nam calleth virids: the Corinthia faith Theophrastus is the greatest, whose roote is bare above ground, growing awards and not downewards as the rest doe. List balless called of some Thracia, doth best indure the colding awards and not downewards as the rest does not be the former being similared round, when as the Clemas is somewhat long. Now let any senting all these forexisting the forexisting the corresponding to the kinds of Reddishes known to us, & erit miss magnus Apple. The Itabase of Redwing and the French Grand raphains and grandraisors, the Germans Merretich, (and the quom
Tames and callette in Latine Raphains maximum) and some Krein or Kren, the Dutch Meerrasis and wee
The substitute Reddish, Mountaine Reddish, and in the North greene Reddish, but better I thinke Clownes
he will be the the second on any tender floure che. Multid for it is too fitting for any tender fromacke. The Vertnes.

Hork Reddith is hot and drie in the third degree : with the roote fall and vinegar is made a Multard, much none sessaits is not and drie in the third degree: with the roote fait and vinegar is made a solutare, much side with country people, and firring indouring men in some countries of Germany, &c. and in our owne land also, side with country people, and strong however and in some countries of Germany, &c. and in our owne land also but it is of the faith state. It is the paines of the raines, blad-with the and country and four belchings, but it is of much good as in the paines of the raines, blad-with the providing much urine and helping to separate the gravell from the stone and to expell st, being by its little of the paines of the raines, blad-with hony and vinegar into an Electricary: it is also a good remedy in strong bodies, both for the Cough, but it still de and other discasses of the lunges, as also to procure womens courses that are stopped; the same also trumking women is and small strong before the size of the smartane ague to alter the course; the by providing womiting and fweating, is often given before the fit of the quartane ague to alter the courfe: the pycgien in drinke is held to be very effectual for the fearvey; t k illeth the wormes in children being drunke, allowing laid upon the belly the roote bruifed and laid to the place grieved with the Sciatica-gour, joynt ach, with the wormer in children being articles and laid to the place grieved with the Sciatica-gour, joynt ach, other diffilled water of the herbe with a little Sugar for all the purposes aforesaid.

CHAP. XXV.

Rapifirum. Wilde Rape or Charlocke.

Milis Chapter I thall thew you the forts of wild Rape called Chadlocke or Charlocke with us, where-

The leaves hereof are very like the garden long Turnep, but growing thicker and more plentifully funds more and not form the leaves hereof are very like the garden long Turnep, but growing thicker and more plentifully funds more and not expund and rough in handling, the roote is long and flender, in the reft it different to the leaves hereof are very like the garden long Turnep, but growing thicker and more plentifully funds more and not expund the reft it different like the garden long the roote is long and flender, in the reft it different like long the roote is long and flender.

2. Rapiftrum

2. Rapistrum alind Sylvestre non bulbosum.

Another wilde Turnep. This other fort hath fmaller leaves at the bottome not jagged

This other fort hath smaller leaves at the bottome not jagged, but those that follow are larger and somewhat jagged and waved, the flowers are yellow and the steele flat, and of a whitish yellow colour in small long pode somewhat sharpe.

3. Rapim slueter frog Rapiferina actionin.

Wilde Charlocke.

This wilde Rape hath many long and broad rough leaves hairy and greene, lying upon the ground round about the roote, somewhat deepely gashed in on the edges and round pointed; from among which sifeth up one slender and hairy stalke seldome many, branched from the middle upwards into many parts, with divers lesses seem them by to the toppes where stand divers yellow slowers of 4.0r 3 deaves a peece after which follow somewhat long and rough pods, not very slender with divers round small reddish browne seede therein like unto Mustard seede but larger, as quicke and sharpe in taste but more bitter then it i the roote is long and white and growing wooddy when it runneth up to stake and perisheth after seedetime.

4. Rapistram alternation roots.

Another wilde Charlock hath large leaves waved in but not cut or jagged as the former, the upper leaves being whole and smaller, the flowers hereof are pale yellow and the pods following are not more smooth with a shew of divisions in them, and is annuall alfo.

and is annuall also.

5. Rapistrum album articulatum.

White wilde Charlocke.

This Charlocke groweth up with sewer, smaller and rougher leaves in some little or nothing jagged in others more: the stalks are rougher and lower then the others, the flowers likewise grow not so many together, neither are so great or yel-

2. Rapiferum aliud fylw fire non balbofum.
Another wilde Turnep.







. Rapiffram arvorum. Wilde Carlocke.



The Theater of Plants.

Repiffrem elterum erbernin



6. Repiferum monospermon. One grained Charlocke.



5. Rapifirum arbum articulatum. White wilde Charlocke.



9. Rapifrum manimum rotundifolium monoferm on Hifpanicum. Spanife one grained Charlocke.



vellow, but eyther pale yellow or more white, after which come smaller rough pods with joynts or divisors in the rough pods with joynts or divisors in form yellow, but eyther pale yellow or more winterstress which could be supported by the state of the them, with imalier prownin tectie nothing to hery not as the called Turnep. Of this kinde also some in form purpureo. with a purplish flower. 6. Rapistrum album nigris lineis. Charlocke of Naples.

The Neapolitane Charlocke hath the greene leaves next the ground like unto those of the Carles Reddin The Neapolitane Charlocke nath the greene leaves next the ground line that on the water Redding out in or torne on the edges in the fame manner but harder and rougher, the ribe on the under fide being had and rough, but those that grow upwards on the stakes which are two foote bigh, and are divided, and those up higher than the state of the rough, but those that grow apwards on the traines without any incident at all 1 the flowers are white with blacklib vision and next the flowers long and narrow, without any incident at all 1 the flowers are white with blacklib vision them and the pods that follow are small and long with small feede in them, nothing so hoose sharpes are former the toote is white and long, sharper in taste then the leaves which are in a manner herby without shirpersic.

the toote is white and long that per in taite then the leaves which are in a memory nervy without marpenede.

7. Rapiferum parvum Mafilianie. Charlocke of Marfelles.

This small Charlocke groweth not above foure or five inches high, with small rough leaves with the division in them of an inch long, and dented about the edges, the flowers are small and of a pale blew color like mooth Sea Stocke gillosower, the pods that follow are small and long contenting small seeds within them; as roots in fmall and white.

finall and white.

8. Rapistrum monospermon. One grained Charlocke.

The lower leaves of this Charlocke are somewhat large thicke and hairy, of a very fresh greene colonium on both edges at the bottome, but broader at the ends where they are onely waved, the stalkes also we a lime hairy about a foote high or more, set with a few such leaves as the lowest, but smaller and branches that had long spikes of gold yellow slowers the length of ones hand, in whose places come small round shipe head on huskes with a small point at the end, contaying in every one of them but one seede from where it has the saces is long and white and samply the shipes and seede from where it has the saces is long and white and samply the shipes and seede from where the saces is long and white and samply the shipes and samples shipes name: the roote is long, and white, and somewhat fibrous.

name: the roote is long, and write, and to mew nat morous.

9. Rapiftrum maximum retundifolium monospermon Hispanicum. Spanish one grained Charlest.

This Spanish kinde different from the former French or Dutch fort set torth by Banbinmain that it is considered, with larger leaves divided into parts, the end peece great, round, and more hairy: the branche more, the flowers large and white in yellowith huskes without any threads in the middle; the seede also rounder and not pointed at the ends.

The Place. The first is found wilde in fundry places, but for the profit of the feede is fowen in field in divers commissof this Land : the feeded of found going from Shorditch by Bednall Greene to Hackney, the third, fourth and fit are found as well in Corne fields as in the Pastures, and in the borders and hedges of them, as also on ditchbanke. and untilled and waste grounds : the fixt is of Naples, the seventh of Marfelles in France, the righth in divers places of Germany as well as at Mompelier, and the last in Spaine,

They doe flower and feede the one or the other all the Sommer long. The Names.

They are diverfly named by divers, for some would make them to be forts of Erysimum, others of Sinapi, and others referre them to the Lampfana of Dioscorides, but they tooke their name Rapifirum a similiudine Rapifilia. rum for the most part, and therefore some would name them all wilde Turneps. The first is the Rapum files for of Mathioles Lugdanenfir and Tabermontanue, and Rapism non bulbofam of Lobel; the second is not extent in my author before, the third and fourth are called Rapistrum by Branfelfiss, Dodone me and Gefore in buris, and Rapistrum by Branfelfiss, frum arvorum by Lobel, Matthiolus calleth it Lampfana, and so doth Anguilara, Gesner in borin, Loucenii, Lugumens, and Go doth Anguilara, Gesner in borin, Loucenii, Lugumens, and Go doth Anguilara, Gesner in borin, Loucenii, Lugumens, and Gerard their figures declaring it, Lugdamensis maketh ith fourth Sinapi agress, Fachsius and Turner call it Irion, Camerarius and Castor Durantes Erstimum, and Tahinus Rapistrum store luteo: the fift is the third Sinapi agresse of Tragus, Lampsana of Turner and Castopina whosh so calleth it Radix solvesting Rapistrum store also Eruca solves of Lobel, of Gerard Rapistrum avorum, and yet his 10 calletti it Acaix; jive pris, nappir ma pore also Ernes 1 1000; of 2000; of 3000 or a great a great light before figure of Raphamus floor is agreeable unto this rather then unto Distander, for which he letteth is the roots chiefly declaring is which are not trade to be (mall and creening, of Tabermentanus Armeracia quieffer Lapchiefly declaring it which are not trade to be small and creeping, of Tabermontanus Armoracia quibifica keifirum album, and Kapistrum purpureum: and of Baubinus Rapistrum sore albo saliqua articuleus: the sut in cilics
by Columna Lampsana Apula Plinis & Dioscoridis, and by Raubinus Rapistrum flore albo linen nigris dividia, which
in the title is Rapistrum album nigris lineis: the seventh Baubinus onely hath set forth by the name of Rapistrum se vibus Leucoj marini, but I have entituled it Rapiferum parenum Massileusse; the eighth Baubinus hishinemional in his Matthielus, Phytopinax, Ptnax and Prodomus by the name of Rapiferum monosperases the latin mentioned in Cornetus history of Canada plants: the Germans call it Gutthedrick and Hederick, the Dutch Hedrick; and we in English Charlocke, Chadlocke and Kedlocke.

The seede of the Rape that groweth naturally wilde is hotter then that which is manured and some more bitter also, whereof some doe make use in stead of Mustard feede, or mingle it there with, but the own pushed out of the seedes is that Rape oyle that is used in Lampes, and therefore called Lampe oyle, and the term for that purpose then the Traine oyle which is made of the Whale, which Rape oyle in diverse Committed in the Whale, which Rape oyle in diverse Committed in the seed of the Whale. many, and ours ferveth to make Sope with all in the flead of Oyle Ollive, as allo to fry their fifther. The first of one of the first of the first of one of the first have as little use in medicines as the former, and therefore until I can learne some properties I shall former to Let downe any unto you.

Busine five Napus Sylvefiris. The wilde Navew.

He Navew differeth little from the Turnep either in leafe flower or feed that they are hardly known afunder, of both which being garden herbes, whole rootes are to be eaten and therein chiefly to be diftinguished, I have spoken in my former booke; of the wilde kinde hereof I am to speake in this Chapter, which differeth almost as little from his owne kinde of the Garden, as the Garden kinds themseles does noto whom I must adde one stranger not well knowne to many. 1. Bunias five Napus Sylvestrie nostras. Our wilde Navew.

whover faith Lobel hath seene and knowne the manured Navew, may soone upon the sight hereof savitis

the wild fort of it, because it is so like thereunto in the long from and not hairy leaves, more or deepelier jagged then the forder kinde, the flowers also are yellow, and the feet in small pods like it but more sharpe hot and biting: the roote likewise is somewhat tuberous, round and long with lof the bignefic of ones thumbe or thereabouts, with fores at the bottome.

. Hous filvefiris Cretica. Candy wilde Navew. The Court wilde Navew hath divers rough leaves of the hemotohes hand, formewhat like unto the leaves of the white flowred Charlocke, or the wilde hedge Multard, divied into eight or ten galhes on both fides, and each of them deard about the edges, the stalk is white round & rough, divided into fundry branches each of them ending in a fharpe point: the flowers fland not at the toppes but on the fides, sthe joynts with the uppermost leaves whose colour is not apelled, but the cods that follow them are very flender and fmall, about two inches long.

The fifth soften found wilde by the hedges and wayes fides and apon dirch bankes likewife, and in clay grounds especially, and seldome in any other; the other was sent

The Time ... Theledor flower about the fame time that the Charlocks

The Names Asthemanured Navew is called Banias in Greeke and Napurin Latine, fo this wilde kinde is called Berice iyes, Bunias or Napus agrestis or Sylvestris in Latine, signikaime aimmente radicio signara deducta, sed rapie hoc nomen muji competere videtur, qudm pryvint: but Galen putteth nodifirence betweene Buniadas and Gongylidas, as indeede there is little but in the forme and greatnesse of the roote and swettenesse also. Plany hath much evred herein, for in his 20. Booke and fourth Chap, he faith, that the Greekes madetwo fores hereof, the one they called Bunium which it seems the referred to the manured, and Bunias to the. 1. Bunias five Napus (ylvefiris.
Our wilde Navew.



while fort, which by the judgement of the Jearned cannot hold true, for that Bunium is a farre differing plant all hewed you before and Dioleonides also declareth it plainely entreating of Bunjus in one place, and of Bunjus moote. Play againe in lib. 19. 19. 5. maketh quinque genera Naporam five kinds of Navewes miltaking the Greieword lagaris millaking it to be Napus, for it is evident that hee taketh this division from Theophrastus, whole, sap 4 maketh source forta var passaridaris Raphanorum and not Naporum. There is a great controversie among liven learned men, whether of the forts of Bunias or Napus, sations or fylvestris, the seeds should be reken that is appointed to be put into the Theriaca Andromachi, some following the Greeke verses of the Fathery wherein the composition is described and translated into Latine verses, extant in Galens Latine workes, who mentions the state of Bunius dusters, which all doe understand to be the manured kind, and which Dioscoridaticommensentificate of Bunish dulcis, which all doe understand to be the manured kind, and which Diofeorides commeneth (for her mentioneth no wilde kind thereof) to be good against venome and posson; and some followlower Askermachus, the sonne, who in a continued stille or prose in setting downs the said receipt, saith, the seed
of Bunis stille stilled in many of our moderne Physicians doe better allow of because they have more actionayabeto, which by they are thought to be more vigorous then the tame kinde, which is more sweetness to
put that haid the more sharpenesses in it is taken for that composition, and for Mithridate also, before that
the invited of Bunis spice stilled in the stilled of the said stilled by Trague Rapum
spinds which some softwist that comments from Candy is to be taken in that place. The first is called by Trague Rapum
spinds which some softwist that comments from Candy is to be taken in that place. The first is called by Trague Rapum
spinds which some softwist has become the said that the softwist to the poore while they are
spinds and that the softwist is the softwist and the softwist and the softwist and softwist and yong, and that the roose is tuberous which this rape is not. Turner calleth it Rapus agressis. Lugdamensis and Duness, April specific and Sandinus. Lobel calleth it Bunias specifies, and Napus, and Cafalpinus. Languageris. The offier Baubinus had it sent him from Hamorius Bellus in Candy, yet by the name of Bunias

Sylvestris and called by the Cretanes Scilobronbes, the Italians call it Navone saluatica' and Napsalunie, the Sylvestris and caused by the Gretanes State Parish wilde Steckrape, and we in English wilde Navette, the Germans wilde Steckrape mide Navette Date wilde Navette

This wilde Navewe as it is hotter and drier, effectially the foode than the tame, so it is more effectuall to provoke urine and womans courses, helpeth the crudities of the fromacke and connected the bowells, and put in the decoction wherein Horshound is boyled and taken it helpeth the yellow jaundise: the same checked the Dist. the decoction wherein Horenounu is population that it is in the part of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population or idea and others give unto the feede of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and population of the manufed Navewe, which is to expell venome and the manufed Navewe. corider and others give unto the teene or the manufed Prayers, wanted in the April 19 to the wilde fort brought from Carlos the fame Galen it feemeth give the the wilde fort brought from Carlos the fame of the ring them to doe any harme; the name water it retained gaves to be a decoction of Maiden hare or Lexille, and when as Matthiolus faith, that the feede of the garden fort taken in a decoction of Maiden hare or Lexille, ded as onely drive forth the venome and infection of the small pockes, but of all other spotted or infectious seven and infection of the small pockes, but of all other spotted or infectious seven and seases, and also defended the heart and spirits from being infected with those contagious and malicious rapon, so the seede of this wilde fort is found to be as effectuall it not more forcible.

CHAP. XXVII.

Pastoria bursa. Shepheardes purse.

Have yet two kindes of heroes to entreate of, that fome referre to this Classis, which I therefore bring in the end, because that in not pleasing my selfe in so doing, I know not how I shall please other that are judicious, for I doe not finde either of them to have that acrimony in them that the reliave, for elfe this might be referred to the kindes of Thlafti, it is in many other things fo like them. Hereof there are many more forts knowne now than formerly have beene, of which I shall speake in this Chapter, and of the other in the next.

1. Burla Pastoris major vulgaris. The greater common Shepheards purse. The common Shepheards purse hath divers small and long leaves, somewhat deepely cut in on both fides into feverall parts of a pale greene colour, among which rifeth up a small round stalke parted into some branche, having smaller and lesse divided leaves on them to the toppes, where grow many white slowers one above moter. after which follow flat whitish powches or seede vesses, small at the bottomes, broad at the heads and pined like the Thlashi, in each side whereof lieth a small brownish yellow seede: the roote is small and white, and perisheth after seede time, there is no sharpenesse, and but a very little heate either in herbe or seede of this; although some attribute thereunto a little acrimony, but is drying and astringent.

2. Bursa pastoris major folius non sinuatis. Great Shepheards purse with whole leaves.

This other great Shepheards purse hath a small root with some fibres thereat, from whence rifeth usually but one small stalke a span long, branched into two or three parts, whose lower leaves are whole without division, having long footstalkes to them, and those upon the stalke compasse them at the bottomes, the flowers are white and the feede veffels flat like the former.

> 1. Burfa paftoru major valgaru. Common Shepheardspurie.



3. Ber a paftori minor.

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Burfa puftoris minor. Small Shepheards purfo. This small one is in all things like the first, but that it is leffe in every part thereof. And there is also another Minor folion This man one is in all things like the fecond, having no division on the leaves.

A. Barfapafteria Alpina birfata. Hairy Mountaines Shepheards purfe.

This faull Shepheards purfe hath many small leaves lying in a round compasse upon the ground soft and The mail orrepressive partie shall make y stress toward syring in a round compatie upon the ground foft and harry of the bigness of Lentilles, slightly dented, and sometimes not at all, matting or spreading many that on the new theory many stress and from the new many stress and some the new shall be a lend to the stress and from the new shall be a lend to the stress and some the new shall be a lend to the stress and some the new shall be a lend to the stress and some the stress and stress bey others, or the digitalities, suggests dended, and conference not at all, matting or spreading many best of leaves, and from thence many stender naked stalkes, bearing white flowers, and fmail long and yellowish made, greater than the common, with small reddish seede within them: the roote is small and thready. The Place.

The golder and leffer forts that have cut leaves are frequent in every place with us, but the other two with The grant and feene to grow wilde, but in Germany, Mompelier, and Italy, as Banbinus and Thalius lay. The Time.

The flower and feede all the Summer long, yea so quicke some of them are, that they flower and seede twice and reare ware.

nerry four-listing Greeke name, and all that have written hereof do'call it in Latine Burfa or pera pastoris, except Gesner, who clich it This fatuum & Cafter Durantes Herba Caneri, Bauhinus maketh particular relation both of the will conduct the last : and Thalism of that small one with whole leaves : the Italians call it after the Latine name Bulidufire, the French Tabonret & bourse de bergier, the Germanes Sickelhrant, and Teschelkrant, the Dutch Beiden and we in English Shepheards purse or pouch, and in the North, Picke purse and Caseweede. The Vertues.

Some doe hold that Shepheards purse is cold and binding, others finding a little heate upon the taste of the fower and seed, doe judge it not to be cold at all but drying and astringent, and by that onely quality worketh sowerfully in staying all fluxes of bloud, either in inward or outward wounds, as also the fluxes or laskes of the belies the bloudy fluxe, and the abundance of womens courses, or the pissing of bloud, the juyce or the decoction outside with some Plantane being drunke, or any other way taken it some doe hold that the greene herbe build addound to the wrests of the hands, and soles of the feete will helpe the yellow jaundise; the herbe builed and laid pultis wife upon inflammations, Saint Anthonies fire, or the like represent them: the juyce dropredinto mattering or running eares helpeth them : it closeth the lippes of greene wounds, and is of great effect tene made into a falve for wounds in the head.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Myagram. Gold of pleasure.

He other plant that I entend here to fet forth, and therein also not pleasing my selfe to bring them into this Classia Myagram; Gold of pleasure, whereof there are more forts come to our knowledge in their dayes than formerly hath beene.

1. Myagrum sativum. Garden gold of pleasure. This golden feeded plant rifeth up with one or more upright round stalkes about two foote high, set with sundy long and somewhat narrow leaves, of a whitish greene colour, somewhat deepely dented about the edges, or despely waved, copassing them at the bottome, spread from the middle upwards into sundry branches, bearing at their tops very small veillow flowers, where when they are fallen come small flat seede vessells, with gold yellow column free within them; somewhat long and finall, the roote is small and long, perishing still after seede time.

2. Myagrum fylvestre seve Psendomyagrum. Wild gold of pleasure.

This plant that is much found among the fieldes of flaxe, springesh up but with one round stalke, almost a yard high stabut with long and somewhat narrow leaves, resembling those of Woade, but longer and smaller pointed, bradat the bottome where they compasse the stalkes about with a point end striking out on each side, shootting forth many branches from the very bottome almost, at whose toppes come forth divers whitish flowers vericlic unto those of Flaxe, after which rife round small heades, with a small point at the toppe, very like in fashiounto the Myagram with one seeds therein, but these are full of small yellowish seeds like unto Cresses, but frome in talle without any acrimony when it is dry, and exceeding bitter when it is fresh as the herbe being

3. Camelina five Myagrum alterum amarum. English Wormeleede,
The English Wormeleede groweth very like the last, with a taller upright stalle, branching toward the top, bit thicker fet with long and narrow, greene leaves, fomewhat like unto those of the single Wall-flowers, but male, and of a whitergreene colour, and very like unto the leaves of Clufin his L-uconsum fylvefire, that it is of millaken for it, but that the leaves of this are formewhat smaller and not of fo fresh a greene colour, at the toppend the flalkes and branches come forth many very finall pale yellow flowers made of foure leaves apeece. try like allo unto those of that Legocism, but much smaller, even more than halfe, which afterwards give small log code, containing within them very pale coloured seeds, bitter intalle, theroote is small and wooddy, petiling every yeare after feede, but rifing againe of the fhed feede.

4. Myagrum factidum. Stinking gold of pleasure.

Includes of this Myagrum rife to be about two foote high being rough, round, and greene, bearing rough plegene leaves on them, fet here and there one above another, being foure or five inches long, and one and a blebroad, very lightly waved about the edges: at the tops of the branched stalkes stand divers small pale yellow home upon long foote stalkes in a thicke suft together, where unconnected small round huske containing small that the leaves and lower beautiful the containing small bate the leaves and lower beautiful the containing small bate the leaves and lower beautiful the containing small bate the leaves and lower beautiful the containing small bate the leaves and lower beautiful the containing small bate.

the leaves and flowers hereof, not onely bruiled but growing, have to me what a grievous or evill fent.

1. Myagram minus formon majar. The greater one grained gold of pleasure.

1. Myagram minus formon majar. The greater one grained gold of pleasure.

1. Myagram minus formon majar. The greater one grained gold of pleasure.

1. Myagram minus formon majar.

1. Myagram minus formon minus for

3. Cameline five Magrum alterny ameran, English Wortpeleede,



5. Myagrum monespermon majm.
The greater one-grained gold of pleasure.







TEEB 7. gor gos the whitiff bending hard fhalke, which growether be a yard high or more, spreading branches from gos gos the whitiff bending waved about; but compatting it at the joynts where they stand, the toppes to branch one shows another, after which come round when the best finall at the bottome and broader as the concess with the contest of the which come round what servores was the bottome, and broader at the toppes with three corners and a small middle point white notice, whereof is contained but one feede which is long and reddiff whereof it tooke the name; the hide up in each wooddy perifhing after the feede is ripe.

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note white, long and wooddy perstaining after the seede syripe.

6. Myagram monoffermen minas. The selfer one grained Myagram.

The lefter Myagram hath much smaller leaves, the lowest whereof are two inches long and one broad, waved doubtedges, standing upon spote talkes, and of a pale greene colour, from whence rise one or two slender doubtedges, that with a few very narrous leaves for on the contract of the c short be siget, itsnessing upon process causes, and or a pase greene colour, from whence rife one or two flender falls our a foote high, with a few very narrow leaves fet on them, compaffing them at the joynts: the flowers final and white, standing at the toppes in a round tust together, where afterwards grow small round both sine terms are the roote is white and thready but perishes in the like manner.

best with one kernell speece wittin them: the roote is white and thready but perisheth in the like manner.

7. Advagro similis filiana retunds. Round podded like Myagrum.

13 plant bath a stake a cubit high, hairy, brittle, and spread into branches, whose bottome leaves are about in index long, and one and a basse broad, rough, hairy, and sappy, not dented at all about the edges, a little far index long, and some clamminesse also, but those that are set at the joynts of the branches, and compasse that the property of the branches, and compasse the branches and compasse the branches. ben not senothing fo great, and the higher they grow, finaller and narrower, the flowers fland spike fashion manufacture, being small and of a white colour, after which come small round rugged heads with a pricke at missiprature, being a finall long footestalke, greene at the first, and blacke when it is ripe, with an joylie yellow temell within them.

The Place. The fift growth in some places of Italy wild, but yet both they and we doe sow it in gardens for pleasure, and introduces for the seedes take, whereout is pressed an oyle that serveth the poore for meate, and the rich for this Lampithe second is frequent in Germany most usually in all their flaxe grounds, which being in stalke like it, but of that use is accounted a weede and cast away , except of such as will save the seede to give to small birds, whereathey will feede when it is ripe, and erowing upon the stalke most greedily the third groweth in many pheriofour owne country, and being once brought into the garden, and there suffered to shed the seeds, it will come pyrarely against of it sollies the fourth growth in the sandy grounds about Balfill: the fift on the Enganea hillsby Pades : the fixt not farre from Mompelier : and the last neare Lunella that is also hard by Mompelier. The Time.

All thicklower in the Summer moneths, and their feeede is ripe about August. The Names.

Ititalkin Greeke wiay por Myagram and unduneer alfo Melampyrum as Dioscorides faith, and some wayers Myspium, Panim Legineta hath two forts of plants of an oily substance, wideer quod impurum aut fordidam fignifice, crips modi est Melampyrum. & μύαγεν quod musicipulum stve musicarium significat, qua insidentes sive prater vo-lant unsca glutine suo implicate. Some (saith Matthiolus) take the first fort here set downe to be the true Myagrii of Disseries, which, he faith, it cannot be because this hath the leaves of Rocket, but Disserides his should have the layer of Madden. Others againe as he faith would have the fecond fort to be it, which he disaloweth also, beconfetheleaves are liker Woade than Madder, and therefore callern it P Jeudomy agrum, yet by the judgement of thebell inthetrue one. Some there be also that take them both to be but one plant : but Banhings milliketh of thir judgement, because they are described to be so different both in leaves and flowers, and therefore hee judgeth them to be two distinct plants as they are indeede. Dodanens setteth downe this first Myagrum to be that plant which the Germans call Flach/dotteren; and Les motteren, which Tragm faith is proper to the fecond.

Distant allo taketh this to be that kinde of graine which both Galen in primo de aliment; facultat. and Theophran. fu, il 3.1.3. c. c. call Eryfinium, which Gaza translateth Trionum; and is like unto Sefamum, as both he and Pling hy, but not the Eryfimum of Dioscorides, although Pliny confoundeth them both together, as you may reade here 2 bulebefore, in the Chapter of Eryfimum, whereunto I agree, but not that the Eryfimum of Theophraft is is out Tra-Buckwheate, as foine would have it, for thereunto it is fitterly milke, in that the feede of Theophraftus and Play, their Eryfimmum is oily, which that of Buckewheate is not, nor is fit to be used for Lampes, as you shall have further, when I come to speake of Buckwheate. Tragm taketh it to be, although not the true Sefamum of Ethniet to be very like it as Pliny & Theophraftus before him did, and callet bit Sefamum Germanicum, the oyle of work tode is not onely like the true oyle of Sefamum, but is of divers, and may fafely be used in the steede thereof both for meate and medecine, and therefore fome have called it Sefamum minus. The first is that Myagram that Mathein milliked in Ruellins and patters, that they should so call it, and faith his country people did call it Droda, Dublia and Dorella having learns like Rocket as he faith, and therefore calleth it Pfendenty arram: Lobel in Admittigaleth it Mysic in Germania & Camelina Balbia and in his Icones Camelina Mysic must be French, as Ruellina
and Duscin in youll it Cameline and Camelina Balbiana in his Matchiolin and Pinax calleth it Mysic man fait
to be before the first of the feed of the faith of the feed of the fe Livin quinta of Tragiles, which be also calleth Selama, and of the Germans Flachflotter. Cordin upon Disserides linera quinta of Tragins; which he also calleth Selama, and of the Germans Flachschotter. Cordin upon Disstorides sinh, some pertinacionsly institued that it was the true Selaman of Dioscorides, but he there dissprove them, and sinh, some pertinacionsly institued that it was the true Selaman of Dioscorides, but he there dissprove them, and sinh people called it Selaman of Which Gespar in Isa note thereupon saith, that some did interpret to be subjected by the Juda of Milliam, Gespar in horth Germaniae Lydner, which the techniques of the Juda of Milliam, Gespar in horth Germaniae Lydner, hat neither Selaman nor Myagram Dioscoridis (thereby judging them to be two severall plants) are blomm. Mathibidus calleth it Pseudomyagram with the leaves of Woade, and Basisania in his Mattibidus systems. Mathibidus calleth it Pseudomyagram with the leaves of Woade, and Basisania in his Mattibidus systems. Mathibidus calleth it as I said before, that they doe import two plants, yet in his Pinas hee confound them as if they were but one, bringing in the authors both of the one and the other, as Luadaness stand occurred his title and systems as a since were standard as a single standard of the confoundary and the other of selections and the other of selections and the one by the title of Cameline, and the other of Eracil in profits of Cluster, and in my judgements the sink as I said in the description, it is very like to the Lauceins flowers of Cluster, and in my judgements the Thiospire. Thias i amarum of Lugdunensis as who so will well compare them shall findes the fourth is Banking his My grum feridum: the fift Banking saith was sent by the name of Bricorroes, and that Alpina sailed it Picalisis but calleth it himselfe My agrum monos permon latifelium: the fixthe also calleth My agram monos permon latifelium at Mount Belgrade by the name of a My agram the last Banking saith grew with his brother Iohn Banking at Mount Belgrade by the name of a My agram at Mount Belgrade by the name of a My agram of the last Banking saith it was called a Levidium at Manual. This pi amarum of Lugdunenfis as who so will well compare them shall finder the fourth is But the last Handsom last in grew with his ordered took Donother at Michie Desgrand by the name of a Myagro similas sligua rotunda, but faith it was called a Lepidium at Momphy, and Doctor Doldius sent it him from Norimberge by the name of Thaspi. The Vertues

The oylinesse of the seede of Myagrum serveth as Dissecribes saith, to make the skinnessmooth that is neged in The oylineste of the secue or mayagram serveth as proportion statistics manufactures and colors and Galen faith that the feede being only hath an emplasticke or clammy quality them. any part of the body, and Gaten into the tree receipting oyay that are companied the Vices of the mouthing Pliny faith and Ruellium as it should seeme from him, that the oyle thereof helpeth the Vices of the mouthing Play faith and Kneum as it mound seems from mills, that the oyle farmary and other places where they fow me be therewith annointed: the oyle of the feede is of much use in Germany and other places where they fow many fields therewith, and is used as I said both for the poore mens tables and rich mens Lampes; and streth alow that a lye made of ashes to make Sope, for which purposes it is most used; the oyle, thereof being as I said to like unto the true oyle of Sosaman being hot and causing thirst if it bee drunke as the true oyle of Sosaman being hot and causing thirst if it bee drunke as the true oyle of Sosaman being hot and causing thirst inference the like effects or warm needs to be the sound of t may fafely be used in the stead thereof, and no doubt will performe the like effects or very neere the me oyle will. The second fort is in qualitie very neare the former, and although the herbe as the seeds allowing oyle will. Inc second forcis in quantity very mean time southers, see dry they loofe their bitterness, and it is greene, is to bitter that no creature will tatte thereor, yet when they are uty they acoust the rolling the feede effectably becommeth to fweete as no other can bee more acceptable to finall birds as Linco, Finder and the like to feede upon: the third being called in many places Worme feede, and I thereupon calling it fage life. Worme feede, but by Gerard Treakle Worme feede is much ufed by the country tools where it is a lived being a lived being a lived being a lived by the country tools where it groweth to kill the wormes in children, the feede being a little bruifed and given in drinke or anyother way, The other forts I have not knowne to be used to any purpose, either inward or outward for meate or medicine, and therefore let this suffice untill we can understand with what vertues they are endued to be related.

CHAP. XXIX.

Cepaceum genus. The sharfe Onion rooted kindes.

Epe., Porrum, Allium, Onions, Leekes and Garlicke as under one kind, are to be referred unto this Chiffe of many whereof I have amply entreated in my former booke, of which I shall say little here, but of some others not there specified, namely of other sundry sorts of Garlicke, yet I thinke good to rece of Onions (comming very likely of the Latine Unio, because the roote is single; not giving off-sets of entire to other bulbous rootes doe) there is the ordinary round

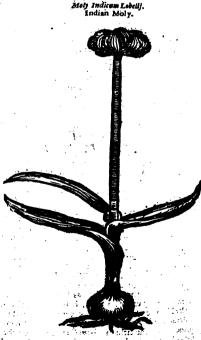
white one, the flat and the long both sharpe and sweete, and the greater and leser red flat, some onely on the outfide, others red quite through: the Squill or Sea Onion, I have there shewed to be no Onion: Of the ordinary fort of Leekes, there is a greater and a leffer, called Ampeloprassum the French or Vine Leeke, Cives called Schenoprassum which are the smallest, and Scalions, accounted by fome, to be of the kindes of Onions rather then Leekes, because they are called Cope Ascalonies, or Ascalonisides, and may be the Gethyum of Theophrasius, which some call Gethyllio, Lobel taketh it to be Bulbus Setanius of Theophrastus and Pliny. Besides these, Lobel mentioneth a 1 andorum wilde Leeke, without fent or tafte, which is like the Garsyriacum, den kinde, but fmailer.

And Tabermomanus one of Syria with large leaves.

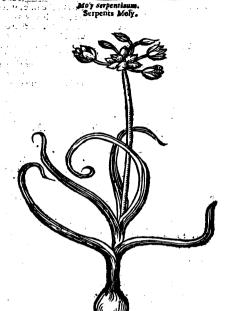
Of the tame or Garden Garlik, as well as of the wilde, The tame or Garden warms, as wen as or the wine, I have given the descriptions of divers, both Alliam Urfanum Ranisons, and Moly of sundry sorts, as Moly Indicum bulbiferum sive Caucason. Moly Homericum vel Theophrasti. Moly Rannonicum bulbiferum of two sorts. Moly Serpentinum, Moly caule & foliys triangularibus. Moly Navcissinis foliys. Moly montaunus latifolium lutes store. Narcissins solys. Alosy montantine tatyvismi inter surve.
Moly Pyreneum purpureum. Moly latifolism purpureum
Hispanicum. Moly purpureum Neapolitanum: Moly pyridatum argenteum Hispanicum, Moly serotinum Consferum,
Moly Dioscorideum & alterum Hispanicum, and Moly Moschatum vel Zibettinum Monspeliense : The rest are here to follow.

1. Allium fylveftre. Crow Garlicke.

The Crow or wilde Garlicke is of two forts, each of them hath fundry narrow long leaves like graffe, the one fofter, and the other fliffer and harder, from among which rise up one or two slender bare stalkes, bearing a tust of purplish flowers, and blackish seeds after them, the roote is long and round with three coates, or feverall peckings,



CT T



1.2. Alium folvestre & Alium anguinam. Crow Garlike, and spotted or Snakelike Ramsons.



Alterum

the outermost whereof is whitish in the one, with fundry fibres under its; and subtish in the other and entered by the offers, but is not parted into cloves as the garden Garlieles to the Garden Garlieles. milke of Kine that feede thereon will tafte thereof. 2. Allium anguinum. Spotted or Snakelike Ramfor

This kinde of Ramson hath somewhat broader leaves then the other Ramson, somewhat like to Lily County leaves but spotted oftentimes with blacke spots as the stender stalkes are which bear many small white sower leaves but spotted oftentimes with blacke spots as the instruct instruction with a brownish entward skince or on the head; the roote is bulbous but longer then the other, covered with a brownish entward skince or our, on the nead : the roote is builded but tonger for the nead; it is called by Herbarilla as Chambridge for the comments of the state of the comments of the comm Victorialis longa because the Gladiolus is called rotunda.

3. Scorodopraffum. Great Turkey Garlicke. This great Garlicke shooteth forth sundry great long leaves much bigger then the ordinary Garlicke, and the divers yeares abiding a great long stalke three or source foote high with some lesser beaves thereon naked from the middle up to the toppe, where it beareth a large tuft of flowers enclosed at the first in a thinne skine, of a paler colour then those of Homers Moly or rather whitish, with three square huskes and black feet in them like the rest the roote is great white and almost transparent at least shining, and seldome giveth of the force

crease. There is another with looser scaly and yellower rootes, and narrower leaves.

4. Scoroloprassum alternia bubbes or revolute rapite.

Great Turkie Garlick with a bulbed and twining head.

This other great Garlicke groweth after the same manner but larger in each part: the stalke rich sometime halfe a yard higher, having at the toppe a large head of bulbes like to the Indian Mesh, wrapped in a thing thing. halfe a yard higher, having at the toppe a large lead of bulbes in time breake that our stime and they with a long point growing above it being smaller to the end, which bulbes in time breake that our stime and thew the bulbes to be at the first purplish, but growing which afterwards, having also some stome them: the head with the toppe of the stalke at the first doth winds, or twine it selfe like a Snake or supers. which when the bulbes grow to ripensife standerh upright: the roote has great and white as the last, and more ready to part into Cloves like the ordinary sort of Garlicke: both of these doe smell somewhat less strong the standard to part into Cloves like the ordinary sort of Garlicke: both of these doe smell somewhat less strong the standard to part into Cloves like the ordinary sort of Garlicke: both of these doe smell somewhat less strong the standard to part into Cloves like the ordinary sort of Garlicke: then Garlicke, partaking of Leckes, from whence role the Greeke name a Dieferrites faith. 5. Moly Pannonicum latifolium primum Clufis. Clufim his lift leafed Hungarian Moly.

This Hungarian Moly hat divers long and formewhat broad leaves rifing from a white round roote that fundry finall bulbes growing thereto: the stalke rifeth two or three foote high with those leaves theren, but naked or bare from the middle to the top, where it beareth a round tuft of purplish flowers after which comment blackish seede in three square huskes.

3. Scoredoprassum.

3. Scorodopraffum atteinem Lokelij. Mochec fort of great Turkey Garlick with narrown lases.

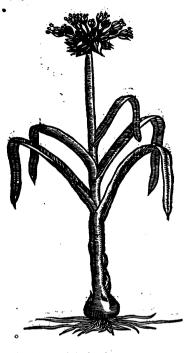




TRIBE 7. Great Turkey Garlicke with bulbed and twined heads.

5. They montanum latifolium frimum Clufis. Clufius his first broad leafed Hungarian Moly.





6. Moly Pannonicum odorato flore. Sweet fmelling Hungarian Moly This sweete kinde is very like unto the last, but with lesser leaves and fewer stalkes bearing at the toppe a long uhofpale coloured flowers upon longer footestalkes hanging downe their heads, of a pretty fine fresh sent which bideth not long, but quickly vanisheth, the three square heads that so low bring blackish seede somewhat blewhole of Pinkes or Gilloflowers, the round roote hath some bulbes growing thereto.

7. Moly montainem capite rotundo purpureo. Purple round headed mountaine Moly.

This purple mountaine Moly hath a few long narrow greene leaves fee on the stalke like unto the other, and a largement delicate purple flowers on thort footestalkes, never fully opening themselves, and imelling somewhathrong of Garlicke: the round white roote hath some bulbes thereat.

8. Moly Africam umbella purpurascente. Purplish headed Moly of Africa.

The African Moly hath sometimes but one stalke of halfe a yard high or thereabout, and sometimes two or the with a few somewhat broad and long leaves, pointed at the ends, and a little hairy about the edges: the thind puplish flowers at the toppe confift of five leaves fet on long footestalkes.

9. Moly Italicum album caule triangulo. The small Italian white Moly. This little Italian Moly hath one or two long hollow leaves, fomewhat broad likewise, and ending in a point: the falke is three square, growing to be halfe a foote high, with sundry small white flowers at the toppes : the toots small and round, of a shining purplish colour smelling like the rest of Garlicke: Pona in his Italian Baldu mentioneth this.

The Place and Time. Thefeforts of bulbous are peculiar to divers countries as Germany, Hungary, France, Spaine, Italy, Turkey and or owne Land alfo, flowring in Summer and feeding after.

Thrames of them all are sufficiently expressed in their titles, all authors that have written of them not much diversifying their names from those here set downe, and therefore I shall not neede further to insist up-

The Vertues. Onions are flamient or windy, yet doe they fomewhat provoke the appetite encrease thirst and ease the belly adbowells, provokeurine and womens courses, helpe the biting of a mad Dog, and of other venemous creawe, to be used with a little Hony and Rue, and encrease Sperme, especially the seeds: they also kill the Wenes in children if they drinke the water fasting wherein they have beene seeped all night: being roading the Embers, and caten with Hony or Sugar and Oyle, they much conduce to helpe an inveterate by drinke the water fasting in the case of the conduction of the conduction of the case of the cas

T.R. 181.7. the Nostrills, purgeth the Head, and helpeth the Lethargie, yet the often eating of them is faid to enough paines in the Head; it hash beene held with divers country people a good prefer vative against interinces.

An interior with bread and falt, as also to make a great Onion hollow, filling the place with good rethe Politius, pargett has beene held with divers country people a good prefer varive against infestionous paines in the Head; it hash beene held with divers country people a good prefer varive against infestionous paines in the Head and falt, as also to make a great Onion hollow, filling the place with good Irest and after to roaft it well under Embers, which after taking away of the most outermost skinnes thereof, being as good for scalding or burning by fire, water or Guspouther, and used with Vineger taketh away all benifes, is good for scalding or burning by fire, water or Guspouther, and used with Vineger taketh away all benifes, with Figges bearen together helpeth to rip:n and breake Impostumes and other fores. Leekes are much about a fame propertie that Onions be, yet not altogether so effectuall; they are a remedy against a Surfet of Mostrome being baked under the Embers and taken, and helpeth the Piles boyled and applyed warme; to avoyd analoge to the paint of the paint being baked under the Embers and taken, and helpeth the Piles boyled and applyed warme; to avoyd taxologic I referre you to what hath beene faid before of Onions. Garlicke the garden kinds as the beft, and the other a meaner are hotter then Onions or Leekes, and is more effectuall to all the purpofes aforefaid, being ancienty accounted the poore mans Treakle, for that it is a remedy for all diteates or hurts, for befides the properties whereunto Onions are conducible, it hath a special qualitie to discuss the inconvenience by compressive or minerall vapours, or by drinking corrupt and stinking waters as also by taking off Woolfes bare, Hendocke, or other possons fill or dangerous herbes: it is held good also in hydropick discales, the landise, Falling sicknesse, Crampes, Convulsions, the Piles or hemorrhoides and other cold diseases the sales also other cold diseases the sales also only the possons sent thereof and cause it to be lesse offensive, divers have set downe divers things. as some to the dife, Falling ticknette, Crampes, Convuntions, the rates of memory feet downe divers things, as fome to the firong fent thereof and cause it to be lesse offensive, divers have set of a Recommendation of the fire of the fir Rue, or herbe Grace, some to cate a raw Beanc after it, others to take of a Beete roote roasted under the Embin



VMBEL

BELLIFERÆ. VMBELLIFEROVS PLANTS.

CLASSIS OCTAVA, THE EIGHT TRIBE.

CHAP. I.

Ferula. Fennell giant.



N this Classis I am to intreate of all the kindes and forts of umbelliferous herbes, such I meane as are generally so called, for there are many other herbes that beare their I meane as are generally to called, for there are many other nerves that beare their flowers and feede or berries on the toppes of their stalkes in manner of an umbell as those doe, as you may observe through the whole passage of the Booke, which cannot properly belong hereunto. Now because there be many forts of these herbes, I thinke it sit to distribute them into three Rankes or Orders: the first shall be of those which beare fine leaves like Fernia: the next shall be of such as have fine and thinne cut leaves like Carrots or Parfley; and the laft shall be of such as have broad leaves like Panax or Angellica, that so under these three rankes, I may as nave broad toaves like I amax of Angelius, that it there there rankes, I may comprehend the whole Family or Tribe, of thefeumbellifers; yet I must entreate you to be a with the passages of some of these, if for names sake I insert sometimes into one forme, such as

might be placed in an other, the vicinitie of the names constraining that effect. Othere Ferular there are two or three forts plainely to be differred to be differing one from another as shall

1. Ferula tenuiore folio. Fine leafed Fennell giant. This fine leafed Fennell giant bringeth forth fundry large hollow fungous thicke branched stalkes, of very light finething (for substance but thicke set) leaves together, and bushing more than the next, both greener, finer, and form than it also, placed out of order, formetimes two or three or four leaves together, the bottome of the more man ratio, placed out of order, sometimes two or three or source leaves together, the bottome of the falkebeing aschicke as ones finger, but compassing one another with broad thinne hollowish skinnes, at the bottome, from among which rifeth up a strong upright stalke eight or ten foote high, sometimes as bigge as a great bottome, from among which rifeth up a strong upright stalke eight or ten foote high, sometimes as bigge as a great degel, for with divers such fine leaves thereon, one above another, compassing the stalke at the bottomes out of the bosone whereof come forth several small branches towards the toppes, the toppe also being divided into the bosone whereof come forth several small yellow flowers, which turne into black is flat seedes, but yellowish, sady parts, forming a large umbell of small yellow flowers, which turne into black is flat seedes, but yellowish, sady parts, some descriptions are stalked whereon shows the sta studiave beene observed in the gumme, two alwayes joyned together by the little foore stalke, whereon they had, a is usuall in all these umbelliferous plants; the two inner sides being somewhat hollow, and the outside and with the longnesse: the roote groweth very great and never decaieth, branching forth many wayes
of blacks in browne on the outside, and somewhat white within, yeelding a thicke juyce being broken in any par, which doth quickly condensate and grow into a yellowith gummie substance, not smelling any thing strong in our courty, as I have often proved, and nothing so much as the Gum Sagapenam, which is supposed to be gathered red from the roote of this plant.

This other Fennell giant groweth in the like manner in all things, and as high, or rather higher, whose brandefialles of leaves are more sparsed or thinner set than the former; and the leaves themselves of a darker greene complete are more sparsed or thinner set than the former; and the leaves themselves of a darker greene complete are more sparsed or thinner set than the former; and the leaves themselves of a darker greene complete set of leaves are yellow, and the feede somewhat larger; the guminic juyce that iffurther than the set of the s cham from the roote of this smelleth a little more, even with us, than the former, although nothing so strong the gabanum, which we have in our shops, and said to be taken from this plant in the hot countries and climates

3. Eerulago feu Ferula minor. Small Fennell giant.
This small fort groweth nothing so high as the former, but abideth much lower than the ordinary Rennell, having twent nothing in great or branched, yer larger than those of Fennell, is the tufts at the toppes, which give halfer feede than either of the two former, but fomewhat like them and blackish: the roote is much smaller and what than either of them, with but few sibres thereat.

The Place and Time. Thy at all found growing as well in Narbone in France among the rockes that are to trefied with the Sunne